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E B O R A C U M:

OR, THE

HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

C I T Y of Y O R K,

FROM ITS

ORIGIN to THIS TIME.

TOGETHER WITH

An ACCOUNT of the AINSTY,

OR,

COUNTY of the SAME,

AND A

DESCRIPTION and HISTORY

OF THE

CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

FROM ITS

FIRST FOUNDATION to the PRESENT YEAR.

ILLUSTRATED WITH SEVENTEEN COPPER-PLATES,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

Y O R K:

PRINTED FOR T. WILSON AND R. SPENCE, HIGH-OUSEGATE.

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THE HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES OF THE CITY of YORK.

A Description of the City of York, with its Inclosure or Fortification.

THE CITY of YORK, according to a survey made in February, 1664, by John Main, (from whose manuscript the following calculation is taken) is in circumference two miles and almost three quarters, which is thus measured: *

From the Red Tower to Walmgate-Bar	60	} perches.
From thence to Fishergate-Postern	99	
From thence to Castlegate-Postern	58	
From thence to Skeldergate-Postern	34	
From thence to Micklegate-Bar	136	
From thence to Northstreet-Postern	140	
From thence to Bootham-Bar	86	
From thence to Monk-Bar	116	
From thence to Layerthorpe-Postern	66	}
From thence to the Red Tower again	80	

Total 875 perches.

That is, two miles five furlongs and ninety-six yards.

There are four principal gates, or bars, for entrance into the city, and five posterns, viz.

Micklegate-Bar to the south-west.

Bootham-Bar ——— north-west.

Monk-Bar ——— north-east.

Walmgate-Bar ——— south-east.

Northstreet-Postern. — Skeldergate-Postern. — Castlegate-Postern. —
Fishergate-Postern. — Layerthorpe-Postern.

To

* The city of London, within the walls, is very little more in extent, being only three miles in circumference, containing 448 acres.

To these Sir Thomas Widdrington adds Lendal-Postern, but that has been for many years disused; and we may add the Long Walk Postern erected about the year 1731.

BRIDGES in the CITY and SUBURBS.

Ouse-bridge, five arches.—Foss-bridge, two arches.—Laythorpe-bridge, five arches.—Monk-bridge, three arches.—Castlegate-bridge, one arch.—The new bridge on the Long Walk, one arch.

John Leland's account of the city's fortifications, as they appeared in his days, we shall give in his own words:

"The towne of York standith by west and est of Ouse river running through it, but that part that lyeth by est is twice as gret in building as the other.

"Thus goeth the waul from the ripe of Ouse of the est part of the cite of York.

"Fyrst, a grete towre with a chein of yron to cast over the

"Ouse, then another towre, and soe to Bowdangate: from Bow-

"damgate, or bar, to Goodramgate, or bar, x towres; then

"four towres to Laythorpe, a postern-gate, and soe by a space of

"a two flete shotts the blind and deep water of Fosse, cumming

"out of the forest of Galtres, defendeth this part of the cite with-

"out waulles; then to Waumgate three towres, and thens to

"Fisher gate, stoppid up sins the *Communes* burnid it yn the tyme

"of king Henry VII.

"Thens to the ripe of Fosse have three towres, and yn the

"three a postern; and thens over Fosse, by a bridge to the castelle.

"The west parte of the cyte is thus yncloused; first, a turrit,

"and soe the waul runnith over the side of the dungeon of the

"castelle on the west-side of Ouse right agayne the castelle on the

"est-ripe. The plotte of this castelle is now called Ould Baile,

"and the area and ditches of it doe manifestly appeare. Betwixt

"the beginnyng of the first parte of this west waulle and Mickle-

"gate be ix towres, and betwixt it and the ripe agayn of Ouse be

"xi towres; and at this xi towres be a postern gate, and the

"towre of it is right agayn the est towre to draw over the chein

"on Ouse betwixt them."

It is not easy to determine in what year, or under what reign, our present city walls were erected; but we find that in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. a patent was granted for taking certain tolls in specie of goods, &c. coming to be sold at York, for a certain time there specified, towards the support of the walls and fortifications of the city.

It is probable these walls were rebuilt in Edward the first's time, when the Scottish war began; for then it was absolutely necessary

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to put this city in a very good posture of defence. In the progress of that war, in his son's reign, the Scots made such inroads into the country, as to penetrate as far as the very gates of York, though they durst not attempt a siege. In Edward the Third's reign, we have given a mandate, from the *Fœdera*, for putting this city in better repair as to its fortifications, with the method how the charge of it was to be borne. That the walls were tenable against the conqueror, is also taken notice of in the annals; nor must we forget here to mention that there is evident testimony that this city was strongly walled, as well in the times of the Saxon and Danish wars, as in the time of the Roman government in Britain. It appears in later times that Sir William Todd, merchant, was a great benefactor to the reparations of these walls, two inscriptions, near old Fishergate-bar, still in being, denoting as much. The one is this; under a piece of indifferent sculpture of a senator in his robes, and a woman kneeling by him.

*A. Dom. M. CCCC. LXXXVII. Sir William Tod mair jou-ates
some tyme was schyriffe did this cost himselfe.*

Near this, on a table under the city's arms, is,

*A. Domini M. CCCC. LXXXVII. Sir William Tod knight L...
mayre this wal was mayde in his dayes lx yerds.*

This senator's name is also on a stone on the platform on the south-side Micklegate-bar. After the siege of York, 1644, the walls stood in great need of repairs; accordingly the next year they were begun, and were three years in perfecting. Walmgate-bar, which suffered the most from a terrible battery upon Lamel-Hill, and being undermined in the siege, was repaired, as appears from an inscription under the city's arms over the outward gate, viz. *anno 1648*. In 1666, the walls of the city were repaired betwixt Monk-bar and Layerthorpe-postern; as also near Bootham-bar, 1669, at the charge of the city. In 1673, the walls betwixt Walmgate-bar and the red tower were taken down and repaired. In this watery situation the walls run all upon arches, as they do in other places which want that support: but what adds most to the ornament, if not to the strength of the city, are the reparations of the walls from Northstreet to Skeldergate-posterns; and again from Fishergate-postern to Walmgate-bar; these were about fifty years ago levelled upon the platform, paved with brick, and made commodious for walking on for near a mile, having an agreeable prospect of both town and country from them. This makes it to be wished that the ramparts on the inside were no where leased out for private gardens; for then, where the rivers would permit, a walk of this kind, like that on the walls of Chester, might be carried quite round the city.

The

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

The city is divided, within its walls, into four districts, or wards, which take their names from the four great gates of the city, viz. Micklegate-ward, Bootham-ward, Monk-ward, and Walmgate-ward.

Micklegate-ward is in the south-west part of the city, and is incompassed by the city's wall and the river Ouse together. This ward contains six parishes, viz. Bishop-Hill the Elder and Younger, Trinity's, St. Martin's, St. John's, and All-Saints.

Bootham-Ward takes the north-west angle, and has three parishes in its district, viz. Belfrey's, St. Ellen's, and St. Martin's.

Monk-ward lies on the north-east of the city, and contains five parishes; that is to say, Trinity's, St. Cuthbert's, St. Saviour's, Christ's, and St. Sampson's.

Walmgate-ward is south-east, and has seven parishes, viz. St. Margaret's, St. Dennis, St. George, Crux, All-hallows, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's. These divisions take up the whole city within its walls, except the close of the cathedral.

Before we begin to particularize the several streets, lanes, &c. that compose these wards, we shall take notice that the word *gate* is not with us, as in the south, taken for a port, or strait entrance into any city, town, &c. but for an open passage, street, or lane, being used as an adjunct, as Castle-gate, Spurrier-gate, Colliergate, and the like. We have few places called streets in York; and the great gates or entrances to the city are called *bars*. We meet with a number of names assigned to streets or lanes in this city in old records, or elsewhere, which are now changed into others, or the streets quite lost; as Hertergate, Kerregate, Hattergate, Hammerton-Lane, Bretegate, Frere-Lane, Thrusgate, Benlay-Lane, Ratten-Row *cum les Tofts*, Littlegate-Street, Lommingate, Glover-Lane.

Micklegate, formerly called also Mickellyth, from the Anglo-Saxon, Micel, Great, and Hyth, a port or gate, is a long spacious street extending from the bar of that name to Ouse-bridge. The port or entrance to it is a noble one indeed, and still bears a testimony of that antiquity which few in the kingdom can boast of. It is adorned with lofty turrets, and handsomely embattled; over the arch hangs a large shield with the arms of England and France painted and gilt; on each side two lesser, with the arms of the city on them. It appears by a record in the pipe-office, that one Benedict Fitx-Engelran gave half a mark for licence to build a certain house upon this bar, and sixpence annual rent for having it hereditary, in the eighth of Richard I. but this does not ascertain the age of the present structure. Yet it is observable, that the flower de luces in the royal arms are not confined to the number

three;

three; which puts it out of doubt that they were placed there before Henry the Fifth's time, who was the first that gave that particular number in his bearing. The bar is strengthened by an outer gate which had a massy iron chain went cross it, then a portcullis, and lastly a very strong double wooden gate, which is closed in every night at ten o'clock. It has the character altogether, as to ancient fortification, to be as noble and august a port as most in Europe. The inside was renewed and beautified in 1716, Richard Towne lord mayor, as appears by an inscription upon it. There is also against the wall, in the middle partition of this bar, a shield bearing the arms of Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. with this inscription, *Renovata, A. C. 1737*, in which year he was lord mayor. And in the year 1754 a postern was made adjoining this bar, for the greater safety of foot passengers.

Having entered this gate, the first thing that offers itself to an antiquary's observation, is an ancient gateway, that stands on the right hand in this spacious street, and was the portal to the priory of St. Trinity, which stood in the gardens beyond it.

The priory of St. Trinity was a cell to that of Marmontier, or *Majus Monasterium*, in Tourain in France, founded by Ralph Pagnel, who, in the conqueror's time, having a certain church in York, given him in fee, built to the honour of St. Trinity, heretofore stored with canons and ecclesiastical ornaments, and endowed with predial rents, but destroyed by king William the conqueror at the rendition of the city; this Ralph, designing to restore the service of God therein, granted the same to the abbey of St. Martin, *majoris monasterii* in France, and to the monks thereof, for a perpetual possession, and to be of their ordering and visitation for ever.*

And for the due sustentation of these monks he granted them the church of St. Trinity itself, together with three crofts appurtenant, lying on the west side of the city. Likewise the church of St. Elene within the said city, with the toft of one Deacon adjacent. Also the churches of All-Saints in Northstreet, and St. Bridget in Muclegate, and the chapel of St. James without the bar. And

In Yorkshire, he gave the church of St. John of Adele, with one carucate of land. The tithes of Ardington, the mediety of the town, with the hall tithes there. Also one carucate of land in Bardeby. The church of Barton in Rydale, and two parts of his demesne tithes. The mediety of the church of Cramburn. The

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* *Mon. Ang. v. 1. f. 564.* By the conqueror's survey, this Ralph Pagnel, who came in with him, held at that time ten lordships in Devonshire, five in Suffolk, fifteen in Lincolnshire, and fifteen in Yorkshire, *Dug. Bar.* In the conqueror's time he was high sheriff of Yorkshire. *Lel. Col.* Hutton-Pagnel, Newport-Pagnel, and several other towns, still bear the name of this family.

town of Drax, with one piscary, with the tithes of the other piscaries. Two carucates of land in Drengshirefes. The tithes of Fademore, and the hall tithes there. Half a bovate of land in Hampole. Fourteen bovates in Hesseley. The church of Hoton in Bilaham, and the hall tithes thereof, with two parts of the demesne tithes. The cell of Hedley, and chapel of Holbeck. The church of Ledes with the hall tithes, and half a carucate of land; as also two other carucates and two bovates of land there. The church of Monkton, and one carucate and half of land there. The church of Newton with the hall tithes, and two parts of the tithes demesne of Radulph de Rolli. Two parts of the demesne tithes of Newton *super Ouse*. Two bovates of land in Secroft. One bovate in Sipeleer. Two bovates of land in Sniterton. The whole town of Stratton and tithes thereof, and tithes of Stratton-hall. The church of St. Elene of Ternesco, and two parts of the demesne tithes there. Four bovates of land in Husburn; also enthorning in the wood of Rye.

In Lincolnshire, the said Ralph de Paganel gave them the church of Barton, and two parts of the demesne tithes. In Esseby, two parts of the demesne tithes of Simon Tochetti. The church of Erneham, with its glebe land-tithes, and two parts of the demesne tithes; and two parts of the tithes of Ascelyne-hall. The town of Conigesthorpe. The churches of Rasfne and Rochbury. Two parts of the demesne tithes of Simon Tochetti in Scaleberie. And two parts of the tithe demesne of Ralph de Rolli in Tanelesby.

Rad. Parmantarius granted to God and the church of St. Trinity, and to the monks *majoris monasterii*, all his land appurtaining to two oxgangs of land in Gereford. Also Adam de Preston granted to them all his land purtaining to four oxgangs of land in Gereford. Heraldus, son of Ralph, gave to them one oxgang of land in Mikelfield. And Adam Fitz-Peter granted to God and St. Trinity ten acres of his meadow in Smedhale.

This being an alien priory, the priors thereof were always preferred by the abbots *de majori monasterio* in Normandy, the proper patrons. It was found by inquisition taken the 24th of Edward I. at York, that the heirs of the founder claimed no right in the temporals of this priory, upon the death of any prior, but only to place a porter to see that the goods of the priory be not stolen during the vacation; and that when a prior should be deputed by the abbot of Marmontier, he might take possession of the priory without any contradiction.

In the 30th of Henry VIII. this priory of Holy Trinity, Ebor. was surrendered by the prior and ten priests. Valued at the dissolution at 196l. 11 s. 10 d. *Dug.* The site of this priory, with the

the demefne lands, were fold to Leonard Beckwith, 34th of Henry VIII.

The chantry of Thomas Nelefon, in the church of St. Nicholas, *alias* St. Trinity's, was founded and ordained for one chaplain, for ever, to celebrate at the altar of St. Thomas the martyr, in this conventical church or priory, for the good estate of himself while he lives, and after his deceafe for his foul, and for the foul of Catharine his wife. He willed the fame to be called by this fpecial name of the chantry of St. Thomas Nelefon.

And moreover willed and ordained, that every chaplain of the fame chantry, fhall every week celebrate for their faid fouls three maffes, *viz.*

1. *De fpiritu fando*; 2. *De officias mortuorum*; 3. *De fando cruce*; and at the end of each maff, immediately after the ending of St. John's gospel, fhall make, *fua retroverfa*, and fay for their faid fouls *De profundas*, together with the collect *Fidelium Deus*, &c. alfo that every day they fay for their fouls aforefaid, *Placebo*, *dirge*, with accuftomary prayers.

For the funftentation of this chantry, a rent was charged coming out of the manor of Connyftrype, the priory's poffeffion of 3l. 6s. 8d. and 40l. *per annum* allowance for the prieft's meat and drink, which was paid by the king's majefty Henry VIII. from the late fuppreffed houfe of St. Trinity. *Valet de clario* 4l. 19s.

This church is now of fmall compafs, but has been abundantly larger, as appears by the building. The fteeple of it, being exceeding ruinous, was blown down in 1651, and rebuilt again at the charge of the parifh, but not in the fame place the former ftood. The living is of fmall value now, and is in the king's gift, 5l. *per annum*, befides the parfonage-houfe, ftanding in the eaft corner of the church-yard, built in 1639, by Mr. H. Rogers, the minifter. To this was united, in 1585, the parifh of St. Nicholas, according to the ftatute.

The circuit of the ground belonging to the fite of this priory is of great extent, being bounded by the ftreet on one fide, Trinity-Lane on the eaft, the city walls on the weft, and its own wall on the fouth. It is now called Trinity Gardens, the ground belonging to the family of the Goodrickes of Ribftan.

Behind thefe gardens, in the fouth eaft corner of the city, is a place of great antiquity; fo old as feems to mock any fearch that can be made for its original. It is called, in the ancienteft deeds and histories, *VETUS BALLIUM*, or *Old Baile*, which, according to the etymology of the word, can come from nothing fooner than the Norman Baile, a prifon or place of fecurity; or from Baile, an officer who has the jurifdiction over a prifon. It took this

name probably after the conquest, when the French language was substituted, in all places, instead of the English; and for that very reason seems to have been a castle or fortress before that time. It is said by several authors, quoted in the annals, that William the conqueror built two castles at York, for the better security of both city and country about it. But it seems a more probable conjecture, that he built one castle from the foundation, and repaired the old one; for that there was a fortress here in the time of the Saxons, when king Athelstane besieged and blocked up the Danes, has also been shewn in the annals. Leland, and after him Camden, are positive that this is the platform of an ancient castle. And, indeed, whoever carefully views it at this day, must be of the same opinion, especially when he is told that the ramparts, when dug into, are full of foundation stones. R. Hoveden says, that when the bishop of Ely, lord chancellor and regent of England, came down to punish the citizens for the barbarous massacre of the Jews, he delivered the high sheriff over to the custody of his brother Osbert de Longchamp, and then began to repair the castle in *veteri castellaria*, which king William had rebuilt. There is no doubt but by this *vetus castellum* is meant our Old Baile; and this is sufficient to prove it a very ancient fortress.

How it came from a state fortress to be the archbishop's prison, is uncertain; yet such it was, and not a palace for them, as some have supposed, it being absurd to think they had two palaces in the same town. The site of Old Baile, and the district extending towards Ousebridge, is still called Bishophill; and in our old registers, in the accounts of the constaberies of the city, and their proper officers, this is left for the nomination of the archbishop, viz. *anno 1380, vetus ballium in custodia archiepiscopi*, Ebor. It is also uncertain how, or when, the church gave it up to the civil magistrate, for at present it is part of the possessions of the lord mayor and commonalty.

In 1326, 1 Edward III. a dispute arose betwixt the citizens and William de Melton, then archbishop, which of them were obliged to repair the walls round this place. The cause was heard before Isabel, the queen-mother, at that time resident in the archiepiscopal palace at York, in council, where Nicholas Langton, then mayor of the city, alledged, that this district was the express jurisdiction of the archbishop exempt from the city, and therefore he ought to keep up the fortifications of it. The archbishop pleaded that it stood within the ditches (*infra fossatas civitatis*) and therefore belonged to those that repaired the rest. Upon hearing, it was given against the archbishop, who was obliged to repair these walls; and this is the reason of that passage in Stubbs's life of this prelate, taken notice of by Camden and others, viz. "*Locum in Eboraco, qui dicitur vetus Ballium, primo spissis et longis xvii pedum*"

dum tabulis, secundo lapideo muro fortiter includebat." The former account, in an old register of the city, explains the latter, and gives us to understand, that it was only the city walls round this place which the archbishop repaired.—Another dispute happened betwixt the archbishop and corporation; which of them should have the custody of the Old Baile against the assaults of the Scots, in the very next year, which was heard before the king's council in the archbishop's palace.

The area of this ruined antiquated castle, or what you will call it, used formerly to be a place open for sports and recreations, but is now inclosed and leased out by the city. The mount which Camden mentions to have been raised for a tower to be built on, exactly corresponds to the citadel, called Clifford's Tower, on the other side of the river. This mount, the pleasantest place for prospect about the city, was planted with trees in 1726, by the late Mr. Henry Pawson, merchant, then lessee of the ground.

At the foot of the Old Baile lies Skeldergate, a long narrow street, running parallel with the river as far as the bridge. It has a postern-gate at the south end of it leading to Bishopthorpe, which was widened of late years for coaches and carriages to pass thro', in compliment to the archbishop, who now comes always this way into the city. This street derives its name from the Dutch word Kellar, Keldar, a cellar, from the many merchants cellars or warehouses there kept. Near the postern is the corporation's public crane for loading and unloading of ships, lighters, and other vessels. A few years since another crane, for the like purpose, was built, besides some others for private use.

There is an hospital erected on the west side of this street, of the foundation of Mrs. Ann Middleton, relict of Peter Middleton, gent. who was one of the sheriffs of the city in 1618. It was built and endowed in 1659, for the maintenance and lodging of twenty poor widows of freemen, each widow to have 4 l. *per ann.* the disposition and nomination of whom was left to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city. For the erecting and endowment of this hospital, the said Ann Middleton gave, by her will, 2000 l. but some considerable part being lost in ill hands, the widows are now reduced to 3 l. 9 s. *per annum* each. The hospital is a square brick building round an inner court; the rooms or cells are all on the ground-floor; the doors of which, in number twenty, open all into one passage. Over the front door is placed the effigies, in stone, of the foundress, with this inscription: "This hospital was founded and endowed in the year 1659, by dame Ann Middleton, for the lodging and maintenance of twenty poor freemen's widows of this city. Repaired and ornamented in the year 1771. Edward Wallis, Esq; lord mayor."

Thomas

Thomas Norfolk, gent. who was one of the sheriffs of the city in 1741, also bequeathed the sum of 200 l. to this hospital, the interest of which to be divided amongst the widows.

On the back of this hospital is a square garden, where every widow has a proportion allowed for her particular use.

Turning the corner of this hospital, up a lane called Kirk-Lane, stands the parish church of St. Mary, Bishophill the Elder, to distinguish it from a sister church of the same name near it. This was a rectory of medieties; one whereof belonged, anciently, to the prior and convent of Helagh Park, afterwards the Marringtons, Nevils, and the crown; and the other to the families of the Percys, Vavasours, and lord Scropes of Bolton.

In 1585, the parish church of St. Clement's, without Skeldergate postern, was united to this church, according to the statute of the first of Edward VI.

The two medieties were of equal value in the king's book, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	—	5	6 8
Tenths	—	0	10 0
Procur. Scrope's med.	—	0	6 8

Basy's chantry. There was a chantry the 12th of May, 1319, founded in this church of St. Mary, Bishophill the Elder, at the altar of St. Catharine virgin, in the chapel thereunto annexed, by Roger Basy, some time citizen of, York, to pray for the soul of the founder, &c. *Valet de claro* 40 l.

Basy's second chantry, founded by Elizabeth Basy, April 4, 1403, to pray, &c. * at the aforesaid altar of St. Catharine in this church, and to pay thirteen poor people yearly on St. Lucy's day, which was the day of his burial, thirteen pence each, having an annual rent of seven pounds out of the manor of Bilbrough, in the county of York. *Valet de claro* 6 l. 5 s. 9 d.

The fabric of this church discovers a great quantity of mill-stone grit to be wrought up in the walls of it. The church being run much to ruin, the parishioners built a handsome square steeple of brick in 1659, and repaired the roof of it, &c. The inside is divided into two isles by one row of pillars.

North of this church, in the same parish, stood a large mansion-house †, (now totally wasted) known by the name of Buckingham-House

* The original of this chantry is in the chamber of the city records.

† It appears by several ancient deeds, that the site of this house in Skeldergate, and the gardens on Bishophill, were purchased from several hands by Thwaites, from whom it came to the Fairfaxes by a marriage of the heiress of that family, in the time of Henry the Eighth.

House. It was built by Thomas lord Fairfax, and after his death came to Villars duke of Buckingham, who married his daughter and heiress. When that great, but unfortunate, nobleman was banished the court, and had run his vast estate into difficulties, he chose to retire to York, where he lived for some time.

Higher up, on Bishophill, and near adjoining to the back of the priory of St. Trinity, stands a parish church called St. Mary's, Bishophill the Younger.

This church was esteemed one of the great farms belonging to the dean and chapter of York, and by them usually demised, with the advowson of the vicarage, to one of the canons residentiary, at the rent of sixty marks *per annum*, being called the farm of Copmanthorpe. The town of Copmanthorpe belongs to this church and parish of St. Mary, the dean and chapter having the tithe-corn and hay thereof, usually let to farm at the rent of 16*l.* *per annum*. The town of Over-Poppleton belongs to this parish also.

Feb. 21, 1449, an arbitration was made between the dean and chapter and the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, that this church of St. Mary, Bishophill, should receive the tithes of certain faggots and astelwode in the wood called Suthwode, against Over-Poppleton.

The vicar of this church hath for his portion the oblation of his parishioners, mortuaries, and personal tithes; also the tithes of orchards and nurseries, and increase of cattle, for which he shall cause the church and chapel honestly to be served, and pay yearly to the farmer of the chapter of York 20*s.* All the residue the canon residentiary hath for forty marks.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Value in the king's books, First fruits	10	0	0
Tenths	0	10	0
Subsidies	0	6	8

This church stands at the junction of three lanes, viz. Trinity-Lane, Bishophill, and Fetter-Lane*. It is a large church, and has of late years been much repaired and beautified within; the steeple is the largest square tower of any parish church in the city. The north side of this fabric is almost wholly built with large and massy stones of the grit kind, on some of which may be traced the mouldings of the regular orders.

From hence, down a lane called St. Martin's-Lane, we come to the parish church of St. Martin, which stands in Micklegate.

This

* This street, formerly called Seynte Marygate, *juxta* Bishop-Hill, was near this place, but the site of it is at present unknown.

This church was an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the barons Trusbutt, then to the prior of Wartyr, after to the lords Scrope of Massum.

In 1585, the church of St. Gregory, with all its members, was united to this church of St. Martin, and the parish thereof, according to the statute of 1 Edward VI.

The rectory of St. Martin is thus valued in the king's books.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	6	13	0
Or	2	12	0
Tenths	0	5	2½
Procurations	0	6	8

This church, sometimes called St. Martin *cum* Gregory, is a handsome structure; the steeple of it, being very ruinous, was taken down to the foundation, and rebuilt at the charge of the parish, in 1677.

In 1565, John Been, lord mayor, gave one hundred marks to buy three tuneable bells for this church. And in the year 1680, a new clock and dial were put up in the steeple, at the charge of Sarah Bawtry, of this parish, widow of alderman Bawtry.

We come now to the north side of Micklegate, and near the bar stood formerly a church dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was an ancient vicarage, in the patronage of the prior and convent of St. Trinity. May 1, 1455, the appropriation of the church and altar of St. Nicholas was obtained by the prior of St. Trinity, to be served by any secular priest or chaplain at their pleasure. By the statute of 1 Edward VI. this church was united to the church and parish of St. Trinity, tho' before it made but one and the same vicarage.

Toft-Green, anciently called Les Toftes, or Les Kingestoftes, so called from the houses wasted in the time of William the conqueror, was an open place up to the walls, where formerly was a weekly market kept every Friday for live cattle, as we find by an ordinance in the city's records, dated 1457, for all oxen, cows, hogs, and other animals for sustentation of mankind to be sold there, and no where else in the city, suburbs, or precincts of the same. This has been long disused, except for the sale of hogs, which is held on Wednesday; but the place now is partly inclosed. †

From this goes a street called Tanner-Row, so called from the people of that trade formerly residing in it, their tan-pits being on the back of it; it opens into Micklegate by a lane, called formerly Gregory-Lane, where once stood the parish church of St. Gregory.

† This was also called Pageant-Green, from the fraternity of *Corpus Christi* drawing up here in order for the religious cavalcade round the city.

gory. This was an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the prior and convent of St. Trinity, and was united to the parish of St. Martin in Micklegate with the other churches.

Lower down in Tanner-Row stands a neat but small hospital, founded in 1700 by the lady Hewley, relict of Sir John Hewley, of Bell-Hall, some time member for this city. This lady died a dissenter, and the hospital was designed for ten old women of that persuasion, who have ten shillings paid them every first Monday in the month: but anciently the site of this place, and the ground beyond it, was put to another religious use; for on the back of this hospital is a large spot of ground belonging to it, called the *Fryars Gardens*, in which did anciently stand the monastery of the *Fryars preachers of York*. This house was of royal foundation, as appears by the confirmation of their charters by king Edward IV. which proves, by *inspeximus*, that the site of this monastery was granted to them by King Henry III. It recites, That this king, bestowed on them his chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, standing in a place called Kinges-Toftes, and the ground about it exactly described by butments and boundaries, to reach to the city walls one way, and the King's street the other, for them to build upon, &c. This charter was dated at Westminster the 8th of March, in the 12th year of his reign, or 1228. By another charter of *inspeximus*, granted by the same king, he gives to this priory another piece of ground, near the walls of the city, to inclose for the enlargement of their site; and also gives leave to dig another well for one that was made in it, &c. Dated at York, Sept. 3, in the 52d year of his reign, or 1268.

King Edward I. grants them three tofts, with their appurtenances, towards the enlargement of their situation, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding. Dated at Langley, Feb. 18, in the 26th year of his reign, or 1298. The same king, by another charter, grants them another piece of ground, as is expressed, contiguous to the court of their monastery towards the water of Ouse, for the enlargement of the said court. Dated Stamford, May 1, in the 28th year of his reign, or 1300.

King Edward II. in the 8th year of his reign, grants these monks, for the sake of his soul, and those of his ancestors and heirs, two perches of land and a half in breadth contiguous to their site, of the king's measure, viz. twenty foot to a perch, and fifteen perches in length, of that vacant space called Kinges-Toftes, to inclose and keep to their use for ever. And because there is a well in the same for public use, he gives them leave to dig another well at their proper costs, in some convenient place, for the common use of the men of the city. Dated at Westminster, November, 15, 1315. All these former grants, by *inspeximus*,

were confirmed to this fryery by king Richard II. and because some part of their inclosure was broken down, without due process of law, he gives the friars leave to re-build and re-inclose, and to hold it for them and their successors for ever. Dated at Westminster, November 24, in the 5th year of his reign, or 1382.

Lastly, king Edward IV. grants and confirms all the recited charters to this monastery, and all and singular places and lands therein contained, to them and their successors for ever. Witness the king at York, June 21, in the 4th year of his reign, or 1464. Pat. 4 Ed. IV. p. 1. m. 9.

Being of the order of mendicants, or begging friars, they had no lands but the site of their monastery, which was given up to the king by Brian Godson, prior or guardian, by surrender, dated in the chapter-house, Nov. 27, 30 Henry VIII. as appears by *claus.* 30 Henry VIII. *pars* 5. No. 61.

The site of this ancient monastery is now a spacious garden, and was many years occupied by the late Mr. Alderman Telford, and now by his grandsons, whose knowledge, in the mystery of gardening, render them a credit to their profession. The alderman was the first that brought our northern gentry into the method of planting and raising all kinds of forest-trees for use and ornament.

The church of All-Saints, in Northstreet, comes next to be described. It is an ancient rectory belonging formerly to the patronage of the priory of St. Trinity aforesaid, which was granted to it in the time of William I. and was confirmed thereunto by the bull of Pope Alexander II.

This rectory is thus valued in the king's books.

		i.	s.	d.
First fruits	—	4	7	6
Tenths	—	0	8	9½
Procurations	—	0	6	8

There were many chantries and obits belonging to this parish-church; no less than eight original grants of them are amongst the city's records.

John Benge, chaplain, founded a chantry in this church at the altar of St. Mary the virgin, to pray for the souls of the said John and Hugh Benges, and their ancestors.

In 1407, there was another chantry founded in this church at the altar of St. Thomas the martyr, for the soul of William Vesey, of York, mercer; who, by his testament, July 28, 1407, bequeathed one messuage in Micklegate, and 100l. sterling out of goods, for the founding thereof.

There was another chantry founded within this church by Allen Hammerton, some time of the said city, merchant; William Skelton,

Skelton, late citizen of York; John Catton, of the same, and Emetta, his wife.—Yearly value 4 l.*

Another by Adam del Bank, litteſter, of the yearly value of 5 l. 6 s. 8 d.

This church is a handsome ſtructure, ſupported within by two rows of pillars, which make three large and ſpacious iſles, the painted glaſs in the windows being better preſerved than in any pariſh-church in town. It has a noble ſpire ſteeple, neatly wrought up from the foundation to its apex. The ſouth-wall is very ancient, being built of grit, ſome Roman brick and pebble.

Robert Savage, lord mayor, 1393, (unto whom king Richard II. gave the firſt mace to be borne before him) by his will gave his body to be buried before St. Nicholas's altar in this church, where the body of William Savage, his father, was interred.

In Northſtreet, called ſo from its ſituation, lying parallel with the river, are ſeveral exceeding ſtrong water walls, which have, no doubt, been the outworks of ſeveral large buildings and ware-houſes belonging to merchants formerly inhabiting in this ſtreet. Sir Thomas Widdrington ſuppoſes them to have belonged to the Jews when they were in York. There is nothing elſe particular till we come to the pariſh-church of St. John the evangelist, commonly called St. John's at Ousebridge end. This church belongs to the dean and chapter of York, being accounted one of their greater farms, and rented at 12 l. *per annum*.

Mr. Torre has given us the following account of three chantries erected here.

Shupton, or Briggenhall's chantry at the altar of St. John Baptiſt.

In feſto S. Martini in hyeme, an. Dom. 1321.

Whereas John de Shupton, grandfather to Richard Briggenhall, late merchant of York, whoſe heir the ſaid Richard is, being ſon of Catherine, daughter of the ſaid John de Shupton, had, by his charter, dated at York, ordained a certain chantry at the altar of St. John Baptiſt in this church, and given thereunto fix marks annual rent out of the city. Now on the 10th of October, 1400, the ſaid Richard Briggenhall, by the king's licence obtained, granted all his lands and tenements, with all thoſe his edifices againſt the church yard hereof, unto John de Gratton, chaplain, and his ſucceſſors for ever, that he and they might celebrate for his

C 2

ſoul

* Sir Thomas Widdrington gives this memorial of the chantries in this church; to one five meſſuages. *Pat. anno 11 Hen. IV. pars 1. m. 7.* Another of five marks. *P. an. 9 Ed. II. pars 2. m. 9.* Another, John Benges, *p. an. 18 Ed. II. pars 1 m. 20.* Another, *p. an. 7. Ric. II. pars 1. m. 22.* and *p. an. 2 Hen. IV. pars 3. m. 6.* At the altar of St. Peter in this church, a meſſuage called Stanbow, *p. an. 2 Hen. IV. pars 3. m. 6.* and *p. an. 19 Ric. II. pars 1. m. 26.*

soul in the same church at mattins, vespers, and other canonical hours, *placebo, dirige, &c.*

Wately's chantry, founded in this church, at the altar of St. Catherine the virgin, for the soul of Richard Wately, &c. The original licence, from Edward II. for the founding this chantry, is amongst the records of the city.

Toller's chantry, founded in this church by Richard Toller, at the altar of St. Mary the virgin, late merchant of York, to pray for his soul, &c.

In the additional volume to the Monasticon, from *Dodsworth's Collections*, this chantry is said to be founded by Richard Toller, or Tollier, ancestor of Edmund Sandford, Esq; and Isabel his wife, March 13, 1320. Value at the dissolution, 1l. 16s. *per annum*.

York's chantry, founded by Sir Richard York, Knt. at the altar of our lady in this church, to pray, &c. and help divine service in the said church. Value, *per annum*, 8l. 15s. 4d.

The steeple of this church was blown down in 1551, and was never since rebuilt; a ring of six tuneable bells are in a small turret, the three largest of which were brought from St. Nicholas church, without Walmgate, and hung up here in 1653.

We now come to Ousebridge, which, as Mr. Camden remarks, is a noble one indeed, consisting of five arches; the middlemost of which is eighty-one feet, or twenty-seven yards wide from the first spring of the arch, and seventeen high, and was esteemed, formerly, one of the largest in Europe.* The reason this arch was carried on to this extraordinary dimension, was to prevent the like accident from happening which chanced to overturn the old bridge in 1564; when, by a sharp frost, great snow, and a sudden thaw, the water rose to a vast height, and the prodigious weight of the ice and flood drove down two arches of the bridge, by which twelve houses were overthrown, and twelve persons drowned. The bridge continued unrepaired some time, till a proper sum could be levied, and then it was rebuilt in the manner it now stands. Towards which work one Mrs. Hall, relict of alderman Hall, gave 100l. and the city bestowed a brass-plate, which was fixed on the north-side of the bridge, with this inscription to her memory, now lost.

William Watson, lord mayor, *An. Dom.* 1566.

*Lady Jane Hall lo! here the works of faith does shew,
By giving a hundred pound this bridge for to rencw.*

This is the history of the new bridge; but of what antiquity the old one was we cannot learn. Stone bridges were not in use
till

* The bridge of the Rialto at Venice, three parts of a circle, is ninety-five feet from one end to the other, on the level of the canal, supposed by this to be near twenty-four feet high.

till long after the conqueror's time in this kingdom. London bridge was no more than a timber one till 1176; it was begun to be built with stone, and, as Stow says, was thirty-three years in finishing, which argues them mean artists at such kind of work in those days.

In 1154, when William, archbishop of York, made his first entrance into the city, this bridge being crowded with the multitudes that came to meet him, the timber gave way, that it was then built with, and all fell into the river; but, by the prayers of the archbishop, not one of the company perished. Stone bridges coming soon after in use, ours seems to take its date from about the year 1235; for we find that Walter Gray, then archbishop, granted a brief for the rebuilding of Ousebridge, most probably of stone, by charitable contributions.

In 1268, there is an account of the origin of a chapel on Ousebridge, in the *Collegiata*, when there was a peace and agreement made with John Comyn, a Scotch nobleman, and the citizens of York, (*mediantibus regibus Angliæ et Scotiæ*) for a fray which had happened upon the bridge, and wherein several of John Comyn's servants had been slain. The said lord was to receive 300l. and the citizens were obliged to build a chapel on the place where the slaughter was made, and to find two priests to celebrate mass for the souls of the slain for ever.

How long they continued to pray for the souls of these Scots, or whether this is not the chapel which was dedicated to St. William, we know not. But such a one there was at the reformation in use on this bridge, in which mention is made of these chantries.

One of the foundation of Richard Towler and Isabel his wife.

Another of Helewis de Wistoo, widow of Robert de Wistoo, citizen of York.

Value at the suppression, 4l. 13s. 4d.

A third founded by John de Newton, and Rauff Marr, executors of the testaments of Sir Roger de Marr, priest *ad altare S. Eligii in capel. S. Willielmi sup. pontem use*.

Value at the suppression, 11l. 16s. 5d.

The chantry of John Fourbour at the same altar. The originals of all these grants are amongst the records of the city.

The chapel, being a neat and convenient building, was, after the reformation, converted into a bursè, or exchange, where merchants of the city usually met every morning to transact business; but upon the great decay of trade here, this was disused.

On the bridge also stands the great council-chamber of the city, near which the records were kept, till of late years they were removed to the guildhall. The exchequer and sheriffs courts were also here till the year 1778, when the sheriffs court was removed

to

to the guildhall. Beneath these is the prison for felons, belonging to the city, commonly called the Kidcote; and opposite is the gaol for debtors, which was built, as appears by an inscription, at the equal expence of the city and ainity, 1724. The old prison on this side was erected in 1575, (according to Hildyard's Antiquities) at which time another arch was added to the bridge by way of support to it; but being become exceeding ruinous, it was taken down and rebuilt; and, considering the straitness of the place it stands on, is as commodious and convenient as most gaols in England.

Leland, in his Itinerary, says that Ousebridge had in his time six arches in it; that there was on it a chapel, a town-hall, a guild, and an hospital; the two last we can find no other account of. For the sustentation of the bridges of Ouse and Foss, king Richard II. by charter, grants power to the mayor and citizens to purchase lands to the value of 100l. a year, &c. as appears by the charter. This bridge, like that of London, was crouded with shops on both sides nearly to the centre, which belonging to the corporation, have been pulled down as the leases thereof expired; so that within the last twenty years the two largest arches have been entirely disincumbered.

The name of Ouse, which this river taketh before it comes to York, has been elsewhere touched upon, and both Leland and Camden quoted for authorities: but it is absurd to think, that the little paltry brook at Ouseburn should change the name of a noble river; and it is much more probable to suppose that the town and brook took their names from the river, than it from them. This river seems to have had two ancient British names given it, Uys and Eur; both which signify no more than water in general; so that the river went by one name or the other, according as the terms Uys or Eur prevailed. In some places, as particularly about Aldburgh, it seems to have gone by both names, from whence we have the compound ISURIUM. The Saxon Ouse seems plainly to be corrupted from the Roman ISIS, as this is deduced from the British Uys, being more agreeable to the idiom of that language: so that there is no manner of reason, with Camden to make the little brook at Ouseburn the parent of this name; since both Isis and Eurys have been alternately used, anciently for the whole course of the river, though custom has since confined the former word to this lower part of the stream. The source and progress of this river, as first described by Leland, and copied by William Harrison, without naming his author, with some additions, we shall give the reader it in their own words:

"The Isis, or Ure, riseth in the farthest parts of all Richmondshire, amongst the Cotterine hills, in a moss towards the west,

"fourteen

" fourteen miles beyond Middleham; from thence it runneth
 " in a small stream, and taketh in the cover out of Coverdale by
 " Ulfwaybridge, to Holbeck, Hardraw, Hawshouse, Butterfide,
 " Askbridge; thence to Askarth, where there is a wonderful
 " cascade of a very great fall, through Wanleys-park, under
 " Winslaw-bridge, built two hundred years since by Alwin,
 " parson of Wenslaw, to New-park, Spennithorn, Danby, Jer-
 " vaulx-abbey, Clifton, and Masham. At Masham it receiveth
 " the Burn; from thence the Ure runneth to Tanfield, New-
 " town-hall, North-bridge, Ripon. Beyond this it taketh in the
 " Skell, who run together to Hewickbridge, Roeliff, Thorp,
 " Burroughbridge, Aldborough, ISUROVICUM, and soon after meet-
 " eth the Swale. These run to Aldwark-Ferry, taking in Ouse-
 " burn water from the south-east, and here the Ure changes into
 " Ouse. From thence by Linton upon Ouse, Newton upon Ouse,
 " to Nun-monkton, where the Nid joins it. Thence to Red-
 " house, Overton, Nether-Popleton, Clifton, and York. At York
 " it receiveth the Foss, and so goes on to Water-Foulford,
 " Bishopthorp, Naburn, Acafter-Malbis, Acafter-Selby, Stilling-
 " fleet, not far from which it receives the Wharf. Thence to
 " Cawood, Kelfleet, Barby, Selby. Turmanhall, Langrick, where
 " it meeteth the Derwent, Booth, Airmin, where the Air joins it.
 " From thence to Hook, Skelton, Sandhall, Gole, where it meets
 " the Dun at the Dutch Cut, Swinfleet, Redness, Saltmarch,
 " Whitgift, Ousefleet, Blacktoft, Foxfleet, where it lastly re-
 " ceiveth the Trent; and running from thence to Bromefleet,
 " loseth itself and name in the river Humber."

The source of the Ouse lying up in the north-west hills, and
 the taking in of so many different streams to its own, renders it
 very liable to inundations; some of which have been exceeding
 great, and frequently when we have had no rains at all at York.

In 1263, it is recorded that the river Ouse flowed to so great a
 height as to run over the end of the bridge, where the four streets
 meet; and in 1689, a mighty flood came down, which meeting
 with spring tides at the same time, flowed as high as the former,
 and did an incredible damage to the country. The mark of the
 height of the water at this last flood was put up on a wooden
 board, by some curious person, on the wall at the bottom of the
 First Water-Lane, with the day and year it happened upon. In
 January, 1732, the river rose in one night's time near three yards
 perpendicular, filled the street at the west-end of the bridge, and
 endangered the lives of the poor prisoners in the low gaol; yet it
 was observed not to reach the mark aforesaid by eleven inches. But
 in December, 1763, by the great quantity of snow and rain that
 fell, accompanied with a high wind, the river rose eight inches
 higher

higher than it was ever known before, viz. twenty-five feet perpendicular from low water-mark in the driest summer. The ground-floors of all the houses in Skeldergate and Northstreet, and the back houses in Coneystreet, were under water for three days.

The flow of the tide upon the Ouse is far from being now so good as formerly. In August, 1643, the spring tides at Ouse-bridge rose to the height of five feet; a thing almost incredible to the present age. Indeed it has been observed formerly to rise four feet, which is extraordinary enough, the common course being only two feet, or two feet and a half; which is a vast disproportion from those mighty flows which are often sent us from Boroughbridge, &c.

At the east-end of Ousebridge is a place that must not be omitted in this work; it is a hole which many believe to run under ground, arched as far as the minster; but for what reason we cannot learn. Amongst the city records is this remark on it:

“Salt-hole-greces left open for mending the arches on Ouse-
“brigg.”*

At the foot of Ousebridge, on the east-side the river, is a convenient key or wharf, commonly called the King's Staith, strongly walled and paved, for lading and unlading goods and merchandize, which had gone greatly to decay, but in the year 1774 it was new-paved, and put into good repair.

On the other side is a staith erected in 1660, Christopher Topham mayor, in which he had such a hand as to occasion its being called after his name. It has had several reparations since, as, in 1676, and enlarged 1678; and many years after it was new built for the use of the butter factory, when it changed its name to that of the Butter Staith.

All the religious houses that laid towards the river had keys, or landing-places of their own on it.

We shall here take notice of a once famous monastery, which stood in this city, belonging to the brethren of the order of St. Francis, or Friars Minors; the situation of which, whether on the west or east side of the river Ouse, we cannot ascertain, as the records relating to this religious house, in the tower of London and elsewhere, do not point to its site; tho' neither those nor history are silent as to several royal grants and testifications of the ancient magnificence of this building. We are informed by historians, that this monastery was usually the residence of our former Eng-

lish

* Salte-hole-greces is plainly derived from a hole for salt near a pair of stairs; greces being stairs in old French: whence our degrees from *Lat. Gradus*.

kings when they came to York; and that it was noble and spacious we are assured by Froisart, who tells us that Edward III. and his mother both lodged in it, when the affray happened betwixt the English soldiers and the strangers, as related in the annals of this work. We find by this historian, that the building was so convenient, that each of these royal guests, though attended with a numerous suit of quality, kept court apart in it; which must argue it a structure of very great extent and magnificence. By a patent of Richard II. this affair of its being made use of as a regal palace is confirmed. That king strictly prohibits any persons from carrying of filth, or laying of dunghills, &c. in the lanes or passages leading to this monastery; where, as the patent expresses, he himself, as well as his grandfather, used to inhabit. Also butchers and other persons, are by the same prohibited from casting into, or washing in the river Ouse, any intrails of beasts, or other nastinesses, to the prejudice or nuisance of this monastery. This last plainly proves that the site of it was somewhere on the banks of the river; and in a patent of Edward II. being a grant to them to purchase some houses contiguous to their monastery, for the enlargement of their courts, those houses and places are said to extend from the middle gate of the said monastery, near the chancel of their church, on the back, as far as a lane called Hertergate, and so descending towards the water of Ouse to the west. Hence we might suppose that our monastery lay on the east side of the river; but then again, as Hertergate is a place unknown at this day, and there are other letters patents granted to them as high as Henry III. which seem to contradict the former notion, we are as uncertain as ever. That prince in his 53d year, gave licence to the friars minors of York to inclose a certain ditch, within the king's domain, but contiguous to their area by the east, lying betwixt the said area, or court, and Baill-bridge, for the enlargement of their said court. That they were to inclose this ditch with an earthen wall twelve feet high, and the place to serve for preaching in, so as that they might make it fit for all persons coming to hear them, to pass and repass at pleasure, that they might keep up this place, so inclosed, for ever; unless that by disturbance of the peace, or open war, or any other reason, it was thought necessary to open that ditch for the defence of the castle of York. If the Pons-ballii, or Baill-bridge, here mentioned, be supposed to allude to our present Old Bail, the case is clear that the site of this house must have been some where on Bishophill or in Skeldergate; but as we are very uncertain as to that point, we shall give ourselves no further trouble about it.

There are two more evidences, on record, that this monastery once stood in our city, and one of them again puts us to seek it

on the east side of the river. King Edward I. gave licence to this brotherhood to inclose a certain lane which extends itself from the King's street, in length and breadth, as far as the lane which goes toward the mills near the castle. There can be no mills but wind-mills near Old Bail; and if we suppose them the water-mills near the other castle, as we have proved them very ancient, we know no place near them on the Ouse capable of such a situation, but what was taken up by other monasteries.

The last evidence is from our own records, which is a copy of letters patent, directed to the warden and brethren of this monastery from the same king, about settling the privileges of a sanctuary they pretended had been violated by the citizens, &c. but shall beg leave to omit the insertion of the copies of these records, as we consider them of such a nature as to be wholly void of conveying entertainment to the reader.

In this monastery was a conventual church dedicated to St. Mary; Mr. Torre has given us, in his manuscript, *f.* 875, several testamentary burials in it. In the additional volumes to the *Monasticon*, the order of friars minors, in England, is said to have been divided into seven custodies or wardenships, of which the monastery belonging to them at York was one of the chief. This had under its jurisdiction the monasteries of

Doncaster, Scardeburgh, Beverley,
Boston, Lincoln, Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

In the same additional volumes it is hinted that the friars of this order, called also Grey Friars or Predicants, were the first that suffered persecution for openly opposing king Henry's second marriage with Ann Bolleyn. Their monasteries were immediately suppressed, their persons imprisoned, or barbarously used: but by the inrollment of the surrender of their monastery to the king, it appears that it was taken at York only in the 30th year, when many others fell with them. Bishop Burnet writes, that Nov. 27, 30 Henry VIII. this house of the Franciscan friars in York was surrendered into the king's hands by the guardian, fifteen friars and five novices. By the inrollment in the chapel of the rolls, William Vavasour, D.D. prior, or guardian of the friars minors within the walls of the city of York, with the unanimous consent, &c. of the whole convent, did give, grant, restore, &c. to which deed the common seal of the monastery was put; and it was dated in the chapter-house belonging to the said monastery, as above. This instrument, though varying little from other surrenders of like nature, we have given already to shew the form. The order itself was one of the four Mendicants, and had no possessions in England besides the site of their houses; though abroad they are in great affluence of riches, and bear a part in their monasteries, churches, &c. equal to any of the rest.

Below

Below the king's staith is a place of that kind of stone-work called Friars Walls; which is a long raised walk, built, or rebuilt, in 1659, with a brick-wall towards the water. At the end of this walk is a handsome iron palisade gate erected, as an inscription shews, in 1732, Jonas Thompson, lord mayor. This leads to the long walk already described. But the name of Friars Walls leads us to look for a monastery which stood near this place, and Leland has pointed it out plainly in these words: "The Augustine friars were betwixt the tower on Ouse-ripe and Ouse-bridge; by which the buildings must have extended over all or most of the gardens betwixt these walls and Castlegate postern-lane." The ancient stone-wall of the monastery, towards the river, is still standing, supported by mighty strong buttresses, where there is an old gate-way walled up.

Mr. Torre has proved, by several testamentary burials, that there was a conventual church belonging to this monastery of St. Augustine at York. Speed, in his catalogue of religious houses, mentions it to be founded by a lord Scroope; but when, or of what value, omitted; nor is it mentioned at all in the *Monasticon*. Dr. Heylin has put down the yearly value of the lands of this monastery at 1801. which is very considerable; but nothing further has occurred concerning them, except a record in the tower of London, of 20 s. annual rent granted to them by one Thomas de Twenge, clerk, issuing out of his lands and tenements in Rotsey, in the county of York, to help them, as the deed witnesses, to find bread and wine for holy offices, &c. Licence was given for this donation by king Edw. III. at Callais, *anno reg. 21*.

The same king, in the 27th year of his reign, gave licence to William de Hadon and William de Hakthorp, clerks, to bestow upon these friars one messuage contiguous to their house, for the enlargement of the same.

In one of the testamentary burials of Mr. Torre, Joan Trollop, in 1441, leaves her body to be buried in the conventual church of the Friars Eremites of St. Augustine in York. The term of Eremites to this order seems new; the friars minors were stiled *Eremitae*, i. e. *Eremitae incolae* *. Mr. Drake quotes Thoresby's *Ducat. Leod.* p. 90, that the Eremites, or Hermits, in the north were corruptly called Cremits; and says there is an annual rent paid out of some houses in Stonegate, called cremet-money at this day, which undoubtedly belonged to a religious house of these orders; for some of the poorer sort of monks being called hermits,

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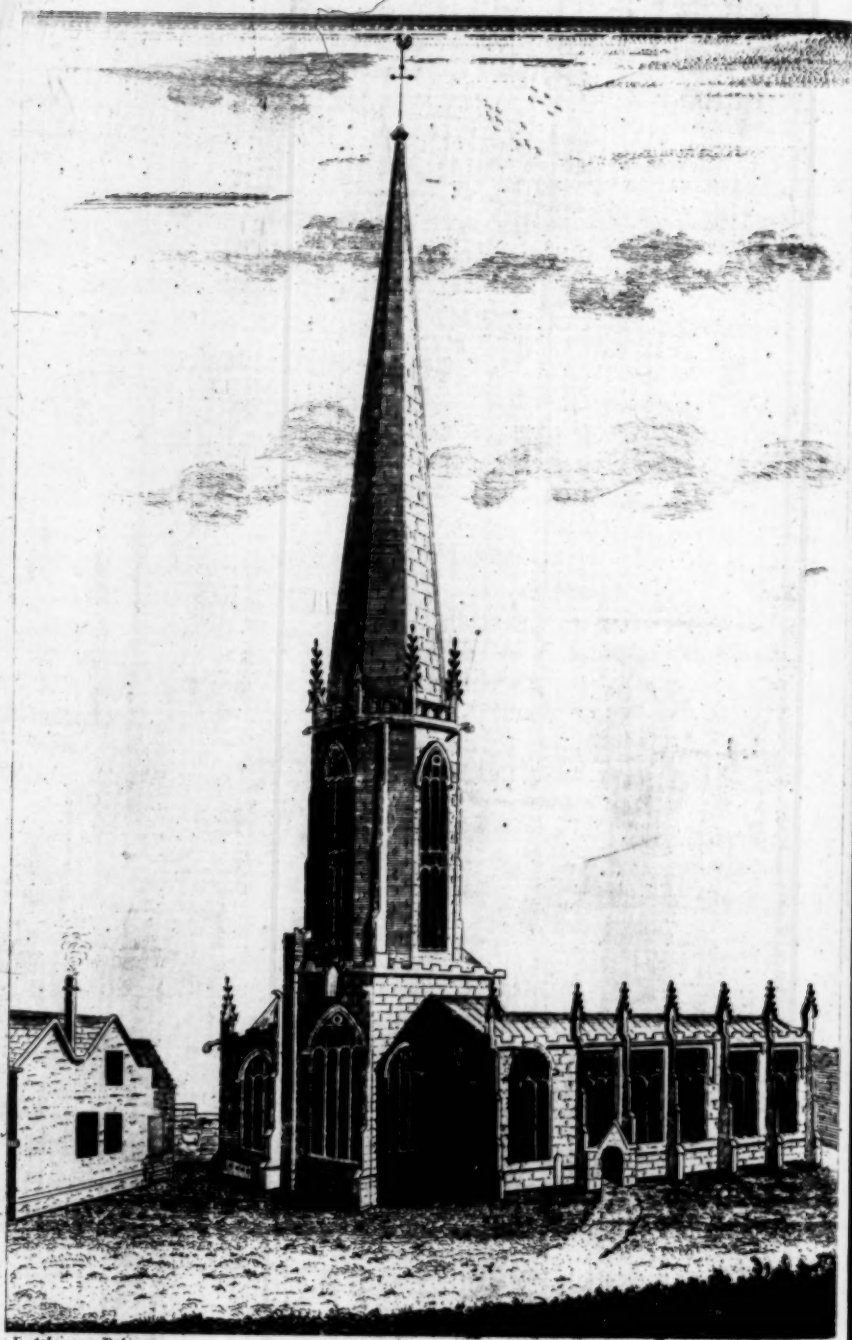
* In the library of Trinity College in Dublin, is a MS. with this title, *Catalogus bibliothecae ordinis fratrum Eremitarum S. August. in Eboraco, 1372. Fratres Willielmus de Staynton tunc existente priore. Wanley cat. MSS. in Ang. et Hibern. 285, 145.*

an hermitage and an hospital had one and the same signification. Others rather derive the word from *crementum*, which signified the improvement of the king's rents above the ancient vicontiel rents, and for which the sheriffs answered under the title of *crementum comitatus*. This *crementum* being afterwards distributed by royal charity amongst the poor of York, the receivers of it acquired the name of Crements, or Cremets. The following order, which is entered in the book of charities at the guildhall, shews that this last conjecture is not without some foundation.

My Lord Treasurer's order for payment of cremet-money.

After my hearty comendacons,

“ **W** Hereas the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of York
 “ have, amongst other things, represented unto me,
 “ that there is an ancient charity called cremet-money, being
 “ 41 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum*, granted by queen Elizabeth, to be
 “ paid out of the fee-farm rents arising to the crown in the
 “ county of York, and city and county of the city of York,
 “ payable to and amongst 31 such poor inhabitants of the said
 “ city, as they the said major and aldermen, in their discretion,
 “ thought most proper objects of the same, which never were
 “ those that receive the weekly maintenance of the parish nor
 “ common beggars, but generally poor old house-keepers and
 “ widows, and others that were fallen into decay by misfortunes;
 “ and that this charity was generally continued during the life
 “ of the party receiving it, unless it should seem fit for them for
 “ good reasons to remove it: and that of late you not only re-
 “ fused to pay it to them the said mayor and aldermen for the use
 “ of the said poor, but have taken upon you to distribute the said
 “ charity as you thought fit, and to deny the continuance of it to
 “ several persons whose circumstances very well entitled them to
 “ the same, and also to pay part of the said charity without con-
 “ sulting the said mayor and aldermen, to several persons who
 “ were not proper objects of it, to the utter ruine of many of
 “ the poor house-keepers of the said city: upon due considera-
 “ tion as well of the said representation, as also of your answer or
 “ reply made thereunto in writing, I do think it reasonable, and
 “ accordingly do hereby direct and require you, from time to
 “ time, for the future, to pay over the said cremet-money of
 “ 41 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per ann.* to thirty-one such poor house-keepers, or
 “ others of the said city, as shall be nominated to you, from time
 “ to time, in lists or schedules to be signed by the lord mayor and
 “ major part of the aldermen of the said city of York, to wit,
 “ 11 l. 6 s. 8 d. as her majesty's charity to each of the said
 “ cremets yearly and every year; and for so doing, this, to-
 “ gether



J. Atkinson Delin.

A VIEW of S^t. MARY'S CHURCH in Castlegate YORK.

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“ gether with the acquitances of the persons receiveing the same,
 “ shall be as well to you for payment, as to the auditor for allow-
 “ ing thereof upon your account, a sufficient warrant.

Whitehall treasury chamber, May 24, 1705.

GODOLPHIN.

To ROBERT HART, Esq; receiver of
 her majesty's land revenues in the
 county of York, &c. and to the re-
 ceiver thereof for the time being.

This religious house, Nov. 28, 30 Henry VIII. was surrendered into the king's hands by the prior and six friars. John Aske was then prior, or guardian of it, and the surrender is dated in their chapter-house as above; and it was afterwards granted to Thomas Lawfon and Christian his wife, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary.

There are three lanes leading from Castlegate to the Staith, called now First, Second, and Far Water-Lanes; though anciently the first was called Carrgate, and the next Thrush-Lane. In the third, or Far Water-Lane, stands the Quakers meeting-place, first built here in 1673, when this set of people increased in this city. Having before, as a manuscript informs us, kept their meetings at one Edward Nightingale's, a rich grocer in Upper-Ousegate, the most eminent man of that persuasion then in York.

Castlegate, or the street leading to the castle of York, has a church in it with a beautiful and lofty spire, and is called, in ancient writings, *Ecclesia Sancte Marie ad Portam Castri*. This was an ancient rectory of medieties, the one belonging to the patronage of the lords Percy, earls of Northumberland, and the other to the prior and convent of Kirkham.

The whole rectory is valued thus in the king's books.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	2	8	6½
Tenths	—	0	4 10
Procurations	0	6	8

Norfolk's chantry in this church.

Dei dominica in festo conversionis S. Pauli, ann. 1320.

Thomas, son of Nicholas de Norfolk, granted to God and St. Mary, and All-saints, and to Sir — Middleton, chaplain, and his successors, daily celebrating divine service at mattins, vespers, and other canonical hours, together with *placebo* and *dirige*, in this church of St. Mary in Castlegate, at the altar of St. Thomas the martyr, for the souls of his father Nicholas, Elene his mother, Mauds his two wives, of Sir John de Malbys, Knt. and dame Agnes his wife, and Sir William Malbys, Edmund Mauncell, and Stephen de Hamerton, &c. five marks yearly rent issuing out
 of

of all the lands of his inheritance in the town and territory of Naburn, to be paid at Pentecost and Martinmas, by equal portions. *Valet de claro* 3l.

Gray's chantry was founded in this church of St. Mary, Castle-gate, in the chapel of St. John Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, for the soul of William Gray, or Graa, of York, authorized by king Richard II. May 12, 1403. *Valet de claro* 2l. 13s. 8d. *

A third was Holm's chantry, founded by Thomas Howem or Holm, some time merchant in York, licensed by Richard II. as appears by his grant, dated Oct. 7, *ann. reg.* 7, to celebrate mass at the altar of the said church, to keep a stall in the choir, to sing and say divine service on Sundays and holidays, and to pray, &c. *Valet de claro* 4l. 6s. 10d.

Mr. Torre gives Piercy's chantry as a fourth, which he says was founded in this church, at the altar of St. Mary the virgin, to pray for the souls of Henry Bolton, &c.

YORK CASTLE.

At the end of this street stands the famous Castle of York, situated at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, the latter of which has been drawn in a deep mote quite round it, and made it inaccessible but by two draw-bridges; the larger whereof led to the ancient great gate from the county on the south †; the other to a postern-gate from the city on the north. This, about the year 1734, was rebuilt in a handsome manner, and is at present the only entrance to the castle, except a small postern near the mills. The passage to the castle from the end of Castlegate being very narrow and inconvenient, was, in the year 1765, widened by subscription, and the foundation of the bridge (which stood where the city's arms are now placed) was then dug up.

That there was a castle in York long before the conqueror's time, has been proved in the annals, *anno* 939, which is supposed to have been in the place already described, called Old Bayle. This, therefore, we believe was built, but probably on a Roman foundation, by William I. and made so strong in order to keep the citizens and Northumbrians in awe, and to preserve his garrisons better than they were in the former. It continued to be in his successors hands, the kings of England, and was the constant residence of

* Dodsworth's Collections, in the additional volume to the *Monasticon*. There is an original charter of a chantry founded by one *Emma Gra* in this church amongst the city records, which may be this. Rents of lands belonging to this chantry lying in Thrufs-Lane and Coppergate.

† The arch of this ancient grand entrance being now quite taken away, we can only tell posterity that the gate was nearly fronting to Foulforth. A circumstance not regardable by any but a true antiquary.



A VIEW of YORK CASTLE and the NEW COURT.

Published as the Act directs, and sold by T. Wilson, & R. Spence, York.

of the high sheriffs of the county, during their sheriffalty, for some ages after. Several accounts are to be met with in the pipe-rolls which the high sheriffs gave in, from time to time, for the reparations, &c. of this castle. And, as by these means, these officers have a near affinity to the city, a general list of them, as high as they can be traced, will be given in the succeeding chapter.

Whilst the castle was in the king's hands, it was the store-house and magazine for his revenues in the north, and there was a constable of this castle for that purpose; for Sir Thomas Widdrington says, that, in an assize of Henry III. mention is made of the fees and customs belonging to this office. By the 13th of Richard II. cap 15, it is enacted, that the king's castles which are severed from the counties shall be rejoined to them: from whence, it is supposed, the assizes for the county of York were always held in the castle, which hath reference to all the three ridings of the county, but yet stands in none of them; neither is it within the liberties of the city, tho' it be always assessed, and bears charges with the parish of St. Mary, Castlegate.

Falling to decay, it was repaired, or rebuilt in Richard the Third's time. But Leland found it in a ruinous condition: *The area of this castle, says that antiquary, is no very grete quantitie, ther be five ruinous towers in it.* That part of the castle, which remained of the old foundation in Sir Thomas Widdrington's time, appeared to be only the gate-house to the old building, by the proportion of the gates then shewing themselves on the east-side towards Fishergate postern, where the great door is walled up, and where the main building of the castle was, as is manifest, adds he, by the foundations of walls all over the said place, if it be tried with spade or hack.

The ancient towers of the castle, which, after it was dismantled of a garrison, became a county prison for felons, debtors, &c. being by age rendered exceeding ruinous, and a most miserable gaol, were wholly taken down, and the present most magnificent structure erected in 1701. In the left wing is a handsome chapel, neatly and beautifully adorned with suitable furniture. The whole pile was carried on by a tax of 3 d. *per* pound on all lands, &c. within the county, pursuant to an act of parliament obtained for that purpose.

In the spacious area is a noble prison for debtors, which does honour to the county. You ascend by a fine flight of stone steps to a floor on which are eleven rooms, full sixteen feet square, and near twelve feet high. Above them is the same number of rooms; one or two of these for common-fide debtors. The rooms are airy and healthy. On the ground-floor are the gaoler's apartments, &c.

The

The felons court-yard is down five steps between the two wings. The day-room for men is twenty-six feet by eight; in it are three cells; in another place nine cells, and three in another. The cells are in general about seven feet and a half by six and a half, and eight and a half high: There are four condemned rooms about seven feet square:

Women-felons are kept quite separate, they have two court-yards; you go down four steps to their two rooms, a day and a night-room. Their condemned room is in another part of the goal; near it is a room to confine debtors who do not behave well.

Prisoners allowance, debtors, certified by their parish, and felons, a sixpenny loaf each on Tuesday and Friday.—Garnish cancelled in 1774.

Chaplains, Rev. Mr. Peacock and Rev. Mr. Richardson.

Duty, Mr. Peacock, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and from Lady-Day to Michaelmas, Sunday. Mr. Richardson a sermon on Friday.

Salary, Mr. Peacock 50 l. from the county; and Mr. Richardson 25 l. from a legacy, not in the list.

Mr. Champney, surgeon for debtors and felons. Salary 40 l.

Transports convicted at quarter-sessions have, besides the bread allowance, 1s. a-week. Those cast at assize have the king's allowance of 2 s. 6 d. a-week.

Yorkshire. **O**RDERS and FEES settled by the justices of the peace for the several ridings of the county of York, and confirmed by the justices of assize, which are to be observed and kept by the gaoler and all prisoners, until the same shall be legally altered.

	s.	d.
First, That every knight shall pay for his weekly commons at table, if he eats with them	13	4
For his fee, if committed by warrant on a civil action	13	4
Every esquire for his commons at table weekly, if he eats with them	10	4
For his fee, if committed by warrant on a civil action	10	4
Every gentleman for his commons at table weekly, if he eats with them	8	0
For his fee, if committed by warrant on a civil action	8	0
Every yeoman, tradesman, or artificer, for his weekly commons at table, if he eats with them	6	8
For his fee, if committed by warrant on a civil action	3	4
And it is further ordered that every knight shall pay nightly for his bed	0	6
Every		

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

29

	s.	d.
Every esquire for the same	0	6
Every gentleman for the same	0	4
Every yeoman, tradesman, or artificer for the same	0	2
And that when the gaoler lodgeth two or more prisoners in one bed, they shall pay for their lodgings amongst them after the rates above.		
And every prisoner who provides his own bed and bedding shall have a room assigned suitable to his or their quality, and shall pay nothing for the same.		
And that upon the discharge of a debtor, if there be several actions against him, the gaoler shall take no more than one fee, and that to be	6	8
And upon the discharge of every debtor to the turnkeys, and no more	2	0
And that every prisoner shall have liberty to provide and send for victuals, drink, and other necessaries from any place whatsoever, at all seasonable times, for their own proper use only, and not to sell the same.		
And every prisoner committed from the bar, by the judge or judges of assize and gaol-delivery in the assize-week, shall pay for their commitment fee only	2	0
And every person committed to the gaol for suspicion of felony, or for misdemeanor, if upon his or her trial he or she shall be found not guilty, and be thereupon discharged, shall pay to the gaoler for his discharging fee	6	8
And to the turnkeys	2	0
And that every person convicted or attainted of felony, or found guilty of a misdemeanor, who shall be reprieved and discharged by pardon, shall pay to the gaoler for his discharging fee	7	6
And to the turnkeys	2	0
And every person that shall appear upon recognizance for suspicion of felony, and is thereupon committed to gaol, and shall not be indicted, but acquitted by proclamation, shall be discharged, paying to the gaoler	2	0
And all others that shall be committed to gaol before the assizes or gaol-delivery, and shall not be indicted, but acquitted by proclamation, be discharged, paying to the gaoler	2	0

Yorkshire, **A**T the assizes held at the castle of York, July 14, to wit. 1735, the 9th of GEORGE II. before the Hon. Alexander Denton, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the court of common pleas, and the Hon. William Lee, Esq; one of his majesty's

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majesty's

majesty's justices of the court of king's bench, assigned to deliver the said gaol, these orders and fees were allowed and approved of by

ALEX. DENTON,
WM. LEE.

Yorkshire east-riding.
JOHN GRIMSTON,
RAMSDEN BARNARD,
THO. GRIMSTON,
West-riding of Yorkshire.
GEO. NELTHORPE,
N. HAWEY.

North-riding of Yorkshire.
JOHN DODSWORTH,
JOHN MILBANKE,
JOHN WASTEL.

An ACCOUNT of the CHARITIES given to the prisoners in his Majesty's gaol the castle of York.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Lady Lumley, to be given yearly on St. Thomas's day, and paid by the lord mayor of York	6	7	0
The city of York, weekly in bread	0	2	6
Mrs. Frances Thornhill, for straw; the lord mayor of York has 30l. in his hands for that purpose	1	10	0
Dr. Phineas Hodgefion paid weekly in rolls to all that hear sermons	0	2	0
Alderman White's bread, by the name of Swain's bread, paid out of a close belonging to John Legg, quarterly, 6s. 6d.	1	6	0
Mr. Bowes gave 20s. to be paid quarterly in bread	1	0	0
Mrs. Mary Lawson, of Micklegate, in the city of York, widow, by will, dated July 22, 1729, gave 100l. for the discharging of poor prisoners for debt, out of the county gaol of York, whose debts did not exceed the sum of 20l. and her executrixes, Mrs. Catherine Bower and Mrs. Ann Maxwell, discharged with the said money thirty-two prisoners.			
The Rt. Hon. Richard earl of Burlington and Sir George Savile, Bart. gave each of them ten guineas for the like use; with which sum the Rev. Mr. Kayley, ordinary of the said gaol, discharged eighteen prisoners.			

The old courts of justice, where the assizes were formerly kept,* were erected in 1673, at the charge of the county, and were situated on the east side of the area. The Basilica, or new county hall,

* Called anciently Moot-hall. *Mote* or *Moot*, ab *A. S.* *MOT* or *GEMOT* *conventus GEMOTHEAL nobis*, the Moot-hall. *Hinc Mote-hell* *quae exponitur campana qua conventus publicus indicitur.* - Skinner *Ety. Dict.*

hall, built likewise at the expence of the county, was opened at the summer affizes in 1777. It is a superb building of the Ionic order, 150 feet in length, and 45 feet in breadth, situate on the west side of the area. In the south end thereof is the court for trial of prisoners, and in the north end is the court of *nisi prius*. Each of these is 30 feet diameter, crowned with a dome 40 feet in height, which is supported by 12 Corinthian columns; adjoining to which are proper rooms for the grand and petit juries, and other necessary apartments. The entrance into this building is by a loggio of six columns, 30 feet in height, over which are placed the king's arms, an elegant statue of justice, and other emblematical figures.

At a meeting of the justices for the three ridings, holden on the 4th of May, 1779, plans and elevations of a building to contain many conveniences, much wanted at the castle, were approved of. The front of the building to be opposite and similar to the middle part of the new courts of justice, and the inside to contain rooms for the records and clerk of the indictments, rooms for petty offenders, debtors, &c. a woman's apartment, and hospital rooms; the whole of which are now completed.

There were anciently two chapels in or near this castle; in *pat. anno 19 Ric. II. par 2. m. 34.* there was granted 6s. 8d. rent out of tenements in Sand-Hutton to the king's chapel without the castle. Many lands were holden by special tenures relating to the custody and safeguard of the castle.

In a book of tenures, kept in the first remembrancer's office in the exchequer, the title of which book is this: *Iste liber compositus et compilatus fuit de diversis inquisitionibus ex officio captis temp. regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici, &c.*

The castle of York is worth by year 10s.

Robertus Balistarius doth hold, by serjeanty, four acres and a half in Gevedale by the service of one Ballister.

John de Watingham holds, by serjeanty, four carucates of land by the same service, and is worth by the year six marks.

John le Poer holds five carucates and a half of land, by the service of an archer in the castle of York, and is worth by year 10s.

Docket homo Camerary holds lands in the city of York, which belong to the custody of the gate of the castle, and is worth by year 1s.

David le Lardiner holds one serjeanty, and he is keeper of the gaol of the forest, and seizer of the cattle which are taken for the king's debts.

Richard, the son of Vide of Aslakeby, holds two carucates of land by the service of fitting the king's triremium, and is worth by the year 40s.

John de Cawood holds two carucates of land in Cawood, by the serjeanty of keeping the forest between Ouse and Derwent, but the value unknown.

Robert de Gevedale and Thomas de Gevedale do hold all Gevedale, by Balliftery to the castle of York.

Anketine Salvayne, Knight, did hold, the day of his death, four tofts and four oxgangs and a half of land in North Dalton, of the king, *in capite*, as of his crown, by homage, and the sixth part of a certain serjeanty; which intire serjeanty is held of the king, *in capite*, by the service of finding one man with bow and arrows in the castle of York, at his own charge, for forty days, if there be war in the county of York, and paying to the king in his exchequer, by the hands of the sheriff of Yorkshire, 15s. at Easter and Michaelmas.

John le Archer held, the day of his death, one messuage and four acres of land in Yapham of the king, *in capite*, by the service of a seventh part of a certain serjeanty, which intire serjeanty is held of the king, *in capite*, by finding one man with bow and arrows in the castle of York, as before.

William, the son of Cicely de Stavely, of North-Givendale, held, the day of his death, certain lands in that town and in East-Givendale, of the king, *in capite*, by the service of a ninth part of a certain serjeanty, which intire serjeanty is held of the king by the service as above.

Agnes de Givendale, at the day of her death, held one messuage and land in East-Givendale, of the king, *in capite*, to find, with her fellows, one Ballifer within a certain tower in the castle of York, for the safe custody of the castle for forty days in time of war.

Queen Elizabeth, by her charter, dated December 2, in the 15th year of her reign, 1573, grants to Peter Pennant, alias Piers Pennant, the keeping of the gaol, and the office of keeper of the castle of York, and the grasse within the precincts of the castle; with all houses, cellars, barn, stables, gardens, and ditches, within the precincts of the same; and the keeping of all prisoners and persons by the mandate of the president and vice-president of the council, with the fees pertaining to the office; and after the death of Piers Pennant, it was granted to Anthony Benni, the king's footman, to be executed by his sufficient deputy, &c.

Whereas in York castle there was a gaol, the custody whereof the keeper of the castle claimed; but the sheriff of the county took out the prisoners, and the castle keeper complained, but had no remedy; for that the gaol is the sheriff's, and he is to answer for escapes. *Anderfon*, Vol. I. fol. 345. p. 320.

Castle

Castle preachers, *Jan. 16, 10 Car. I. 1634.*

Phineas Hodson, D. D. chancellor of York, granted to John Scott, dean, George Stanhope, D. D. Henry Wickham, D. D. canons residentiaries of the said church, their heirs and assigns, for ever, one annual rent or sum of 30*l.* issuing out of one messuage situate in Bempton, alias Benton, upon the Woulds; also out of the chapel of Benton and Newsam, and out of all manner of tithes, sheaves of corn and grain, hay, wool, lamb, hemp, calf; and all manner of tithes whatsoever, small and great, to them belonging, &c.

It being agreed and covenanted between the said John Scott, &c. and such person or persons who shall have the said rent, that they shall yearly, after the feast of St. Martin, bishop, next coming, pay the sum of 25*l.* parcel of the said 30*l.* half-yearly, within twenty-six days, &c. to such minister or preacher of God's word, as shall be nominated and appointed by the said Phineas Hodson, during his life, to preach weekly in the castle to the prisoners there, for the time being, through the year, except only affize-weeks, and times of infection.

And the other 5*l.* out of the said yearly rent of the 30*l.* shall be yearly paid, and weekly distributed by 2*s.* 6*d.* per week in bread, amongst the poor, upon the sermon days, to such of them as shall be present.

And after the said Phineas's death, then the dean and chapter of York shall appoint and nominate the preacher to the said prisoners in the castle for ever, &c. *Torre, f. 863.*

The area of this castle, of no great quantity, as Leland says, is very considerable for a prison; the walls being about 1100 yards in circumference, and the prisoners having the liberty of walking in it, makes their confinement within these walls less irksome and more wholesome. The place is well supplied with excellent water.

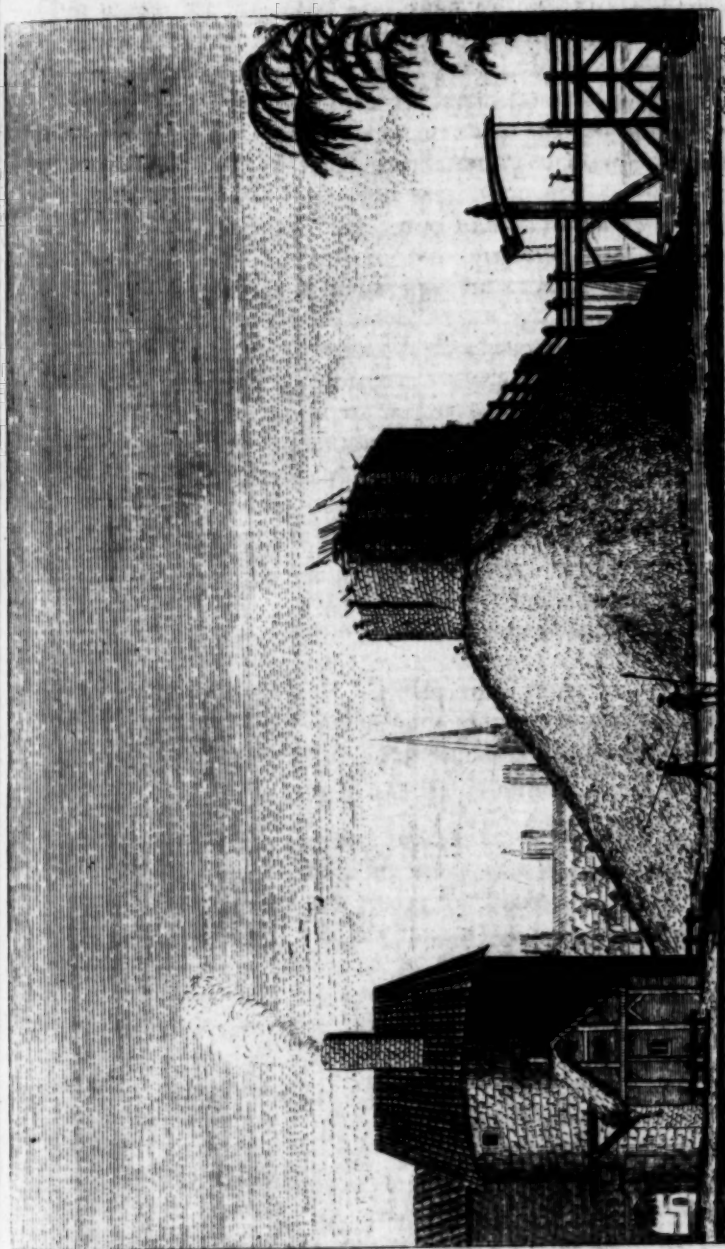
At the distance of about seventy-seven feet from the castle gate, towards the city, are erected the city's arms, at the extent of their liberties: here the city's sheriffs stand to receive the judges of assize, and conduct them to the common hall when they come the circuit. It was not immaterial that this mark of distinguishing the city's liberties from the county's was here set up; for the sheriffs of the county have often laid claim to that part of the street called castle-hill, and have made arrests thereon. A remarkable instance of which may be met with in the city's oldest register, and is as follows: *Anno regni regis Hen. V. ult. 1422*, Henry Preston, lord mayor, was informed that Sir Halmatheus Mauleverer, then high sheriff of the county, had come in his proper person to the house of one William Haseham, dwelling on castle-hill in this city;

city, and had arrested one Agnes Farand, otherwise named Agnes Bercoats, commonly known to be the concubine of the rector of Wath, and had carried her prisoner into the castle. The mayor, much grieved at this presumption, sent messengers to the high sheriff, to acquaint him that he had done contrary to the liberties and privileges of the city, in arresting Agnes in the said place, and required him to deliver her up. The high sheriff answered peremptorily that he would not, but would detain her prisoner till he had certified the king and council of the fact. However, as the record adds, Sir William Harrington, lately high sheriff, an honourable person, and a friend to both parties, hearing of it, being then in the castle, sent the mayor word that if he would come down on the morrow to the monastery of the Augustine friars, he would bring them together, and try to make a good end of this matter. At this meeting the whole affair was talked over betwixt them, the result of which was, the high sheriff gave up the lady, and commanded her to be conveyed to the place from whence she was taken.

CLIFFORD'S TOWER.

Adjoining to the castle is a high mount, thrown up by prodigious labour, on which stands a tower of somewhat a round form, called Clifford's Tower. This place, if we may believe tradition, has borne that name ever since it was built by the conqueror, one of the Clifford family being made the first governor of it. Sir Thomas Widdrington says, from the authority of Walter Strickland, of Boynton, Esq; whom he calls an excellent antiquary, that the lords Cliffords have very anciently been called Casteleyns, Wardens, or Keepers of this tower: but whether it be from hence that the family claim a right of carrying the city's sword before the king in York, we know not. Somewhat has been noted relating to that honour in the annals of this work, in the time of James I. What Sir Thomas Widdrington has left concerning it, who has been very particular in drawing up the claim, shall be given here in his own words.

“ The lord Clifford hath also anciently claimed to carry the
 “ sword of the city before the king in this city, at such time as
 “ the king came there, and I find some memorials of this in the
 “ books of the city; the first was upon the coming of the late
 “ king James, in the year 1603, out of Scotland, which is men-
 “ tioned in the city book in this manner: The 26th of April, 1603,
 “ one Mr. Lister came from the right noble lord George earl of
 “ Cumberland, lord Clifford, knight of the most honourable
 “ order of the garter, to acquaint the lord mayor and aldermen
 “ how that the said earl, according to his right, expected to bear
 “ the sword before the king in this city, in such sort as his ancestors
 “ have



CLIFFORD'S-TOWER in YORK, as it stood fortified before it was blown up.

An.º 1684.

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“ have been accustomed to do; to whom this answer was
“ made: ‘ That forasmuch as it doth not appear, by any of the
“ ancient presidents of the city, that either the earl or any of his
“ ancestors have before this time borne the said sword before any
“ of the king’s progenitors, nor hath the said earl shewed any
“ writing in that behalf, but claims this by prescription;’ there-
“ fore they ordered that Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Robert Askworth,
“ alderman, should wait upon the earl, and answer him: ‘ That
“ the lord mayor will deliver the sword to the king himself, and
“ leave it to his pleasure who shall bear the same, whether the
“ lord mayor, earl, or any other.’ And the same 26th day of
“ April, before the king came to the city, Sir Thomas Chaloner
“ came to the lord mayor, recorder, and aldermen, to know from
“ them who had formerly borne the sword before the king within
“ the city, because he heard that the earl of Cumberland did claim
“ to carry the same within the city, as his inheritance; and that
“ the lord Burleigh pretended to carry the same as lord president
“ of the council established in the north parts. And Sir Thomas
“ Chaloner affirmed that the king’s special care was, that such
“ persons as had right should carry the same. Hereunto the lord
“ mayor, with the advice of Mr. Recorder and of the aldermen,
“ made this answer: ‘ That the earl of Cumberland had oftentimes
“ affirmed, in the time of queen Elizabeth, that he ought and had
“ right to carry the sword before the queen, if she came to the
“ city of York; and that his ancestors had borne the same before
“ other her progenitors, kings of England, within this city, and
“ that it was his inheritance; and since the death of the late queen
“ he hath claimed the same; and the common and general report
“ of the ancient citizens is, and of long time hath been, that it
“ belonged to the said earl, and by report of ancient men, the last
“ time that king Henry VIII. was at this city, the then lord Clif-
“ ford, father of this earl, the then earl of Cumberland, father to
“ the said lord Clifford, being employed in the special affairs of
“ the said king in the north parts, offered to carry the sword be-
“ fore the said king Henry VIII. within the city, which was then
“ opposed by some honourable persons then in favour with the
“ king; and the lord Clifford then made the earl his father’s right
“ and title thereto so clear and apparent, that the opposers could
“ not gainsay the same; but, to prevent the lord Clifford’s desire
“ for the present, did alledge, That howbeit the earl of Cumber-
“ land had such right, yet his son the lord Clifford could have no
“ title thereunto in the life of his father; and they also objected
“ that the lord Clifford rode on a gelding furnished on the
“ northern fashion, which was not comely for that place. To
“ the first the lord Clifford answered: ‘ That the earl his father
“ being

“ being employed in the king’s affairs, he trusted that his absence
 “ should not be made use of to the prejudice of his inheritance;
 “ and for the supply of the defects of his horse and furniture, Sir
 “ Francis Knolls, a pensioner, alighted from his horse and gave
 “ him to the lord Clifford; and king Henry VIII. perceiving the
 “ the earl’s right, dispensed with his absence, and delivered the
 “ sword to the lord Clifford his son, who carried it before the king
 “ within the city.’

“ In the year 1617, king James, in his progress towards Scot-
 “ land, came to this city; but before the king’s entry into the
 “ city, the king being then in the ainsty, the county of the city,
 “ the earl of Pembroke, then lord chamberlain, asked for Sir
 “ Francis Clifford, lord Clifford, then earl of Cumberland, for
 “ to carry the king’s sword before the king, which the said earl
 “ refused, answering, ‘ That his ancestors had always used to carry
 “ the city’s sword before the king and his noble progenitors
 “ within the city. The lord Sheffield, then lord president of the
 “ north, hearing this, said, ‘ If he will not carry it, give it me to
 “ carry;’ the lord chamberlain replied, ‘ Shall the king ride in
 “ state and have no sword carried before him?’ Thereupon the
 “ lord chamberlain and the earl of Cumberland went to the king
 “ to know his pleasure, which he signified to be, that the earl of
 “ Cumberland should carry his sword till he came within the gates
 “ of the city, and then should take the city’s sword, which the earl
 “ did accordingly; and when the king came within the bar of the
 “ city, Robert Askwith, lord mayor, delivered the keys, sword,
 “ and mace to the king, and the king delivered the sword of the
 “ city to the earl of Cumberland, which he carried before the
 “ king in the city.

“ The 30th of March, 1639, when king Charles came to
 “ York, in his progress towards Berwick, I find an entry made
 “ in the book of the city to this effect: annent this matter, the
 “ sword of the city was borne before the king by Thomas earl of
 “ Arundel and Surrey, earl marshal of England; for that the lord
 “ Clifford, who was chief captain of this city, was then absent
 “ and in the king’s service at the city of Carlisle, who of right
 “ should otherwise have borne the same, as at other times his father
 “ and others of his ancestors had done, and the lord mayor bore
 “ the city’s mace; and afterwards, during the king’s abode in the
 “ city, (which was for the space of one month) the sword of the
 “ city was borne before the king by divers of the lords in their
 “ courses severally, and not always by one and the same person,
 “ till the lord Clifford came to the city, and then he bore the
 “ sword before the king, as of right due to his father the earl of

“ Cumberland,

"Cumberland, who was then infirm and not able to attend the service."

Leland, in his description of the castle of York, says, "The arx is al in ruine, and the roote of the hille that it standith on is environid with an arme derivid out of Fosse-water." It continued in a ruinous condition till the civil wars in the time of Charles I. begun, and when the city was ordered be fortified, this place was looked upon as proper for that purpose. By the direction of Henry then earl of Cumberland, lord lieutenant of the northern parts, and governor of York, this tower was repaired; a considerable additional square building put to it, on that side next the castle, on which, over the gate, in stone-work, are placed the royal arms and those of the Cliffords, viz. chequée and a fess, ensigned with an earl's coronet, supported by two wiverns, with this motto, *DESORMAIS*.

The tower being repaired and strengthened with fortifications, a draw-bridge, deep moat, and pallisadoes, on the top of it was made a platform, on which some pieces of cannon were mounted; two demy culverins and a saker, with a garrison appointed to defend it. Sir Francis Cob, colonel, was made governor of it; who, with his lieutenant-colonel, major, and captains, had their lodgings there during the siege of the city in 1644. After the rendition of the city to the parliament's generals, it was all dismantled of its garrison except this tower, of which Thomas Dickenson, then lord mayor, was made governor. It continued in the hands of his successors, as governors, till the year 1683, when Sir John Reresby was made governor of it by king Charles II. In 1684, on the festival of St. George, about ten at night, the magazine took fire, blew up, and the tower was made a shell of, as it continues at this day. Whether this was done accidentally or on purpose is disputable; it was observed that the officers and soldiers of the garrison had removed all their best things before; and it was a common toast in the city to drink to the *demolishing of the minced pye*; nor was there one man killed by the accident.

This mount exactly corresponds with that on the west side of the river in Old Bail, which we have already described. By the extraordinary labour required to the raising this mount, it seems to have been effected by no less than a Roman power, though the conqueror might build the present structure, the inside of which exhibits a regularity, very uncommon in a Gothic building. Within this tower is a deep well of excellent water. Here was a dungeon so dark as not to take in the least ray of light. The property of the tower, mount, ditches, and exterior fortifications, is now in private hands, and held by grant from James I. to Babington

ton and Duffield, amongst several other lands granted to them in and about the city of York.

Parallel to the western ditch of Clifford's tower runs a lane, called Castlegate Postern-lane, from its leading down to a postern-gate of that name. This entrance into the city was widened for carriages, &c. in 1672, by Sir Henry Thompson, lord mayor, his habitation being upon Castle-Hill, and his country-house at Eskricke, making it convenient for him to pass this way. The lane is not remarkable, but for the gardens extending from it down to the river, which was the site of the monastery of the Augustine friars.

Contiguous to the church-yard of St. Mary in Castlegate stands an hospital erected by the former Sir Henry Thompson, knight, for six poor freemen, of whom the lord mayor and three senior aldermen for the time being have the nomination.

At the north corner of Castlegate, already described, is Coppergate leading to the Pavement. This street having nothing remarkable in it, we proceed to Nessgate, a little street, which seems a continuation of Castlegate, and extends from the First Water-Lane to Ousegate. It was so very narrow, till the year 1767, that two carriages could not pass a-breast: but by pulling down all the houses on the north-east side of it, (the expence of which was raised by subscription) it is now become as spacious as any of the neighbouring streets. Low and High-Ousegate are streets which lead from Ouse-bridge to the Pavement.

Spurriergate is opposite to Nessgate, and took its name from the spurriers, who were a great craft formerly, when our warriors wore spurs of a most extraordinary length and thickness. In Mr. Thoresby's Museum at Leeds, were many sorts of antique spurs, and some of them six inches from the heel to the rowel. At the corner of this street and Low-Ousegate stands

The parish church of St. Michael, which is a very ancient rectory, and was given by king William the conqueror to the abbey of St. Mary, York, and until the dissolution belonging to the patronage of that religious house, which received out of it the annual pension of 1l. 16s.

The rectory of St. Michael is thus valued in the king's books.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	8	12	1
Procurations	0	18	2½
Subsidies	0	14	0

Salley's chantry. In 1336, Rob. de Salley, citizen of York, by licence, built certain houses on that part of this church-yard of St. Michael between the lane called Ad Aquam de Use, and this church; and out of the rents appointed for the sustentation of one chaplain

chaplain perpetually to celebrate at the altar of St. Mary in this church, for the souls of John de Rickal, chaplain, and of him the said Rob. de Salley and Maud his wife: and further to say daily *placebo*, *dirige*, with commendation and full service of the dead, and to be assistant at mattins and vespers on Sundays celebrated in this church; to celebrate our Lady's mass with note on festivals, and without note on other days; which chaplain shall be presented by the parishioners of this church within eight days of any vacation, and shall honestly keep the chalice, books, priest's vestments, and other ornaments of the chantry, and perpetually find one lamp to burn before the said altar day and night.

Yearly value 1 l. 19 s. 4 d.

We cannot take leave of this church without observing that the west end of it is almost wholly built of the grit stone, of which here are some blocks of an extraordinary size; amongst them is an altar-stone, but the inscription defaced. A lane from Spurrier-gate goes half-round this church and opens into Low-Ousegate: the houses near the corner have been formerly built on the church-yard, as is observable by the quantity of bones dug up in their foundations. The corner-house, adjoining this church, was pulled down and rebuilt in the year 1734, and thereby the turn made more commodious for coaches, &c. but a much greater improvement was made in the year 1769, when nearly one half of this street on the opposite side was taken down and placed so much backwards as to leave the street more than double its former width at that end towards Ousegate. This improvement was also made by subscriptions, to which the directors of the assembly-rooms contributed 370 l.

From Upper-Ousegate, through two lanes, or alleys, the more southern whereof is called Pope's-head-alley, we are brought into another lane called Peter-Lane-Little, which took its name from a church which formerly stood on the east side of it, dedicated to St. Peter, for distinction sake called *Ecclesia S. Petri Parva*, or *S. Peters-le-Little*.

From near the middle of this lane formerly there ran another common lane into the great shambles, which was stopped up about the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth; and on the 29th of January, 16 Elizabeth, by order of the mayor and commonalty, it was divided in parcels or twelve tenements adjoining it, the occupiers whereof were to pay each a small yearly rent for ever to the corporation, and keep it clear of filth, &c.

The parish church of St. Peter-le-Little was an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the prior and convent of Durham: but in 1585, it having been some time before demolished, was, together with its parish and all its members, united and annexed to

the church of All-Saints in the Pavement. There were formerly four chantries belonging to this church.

The first was founded in 1348, by John de Akum, citizen of York, at the altar of St. Mary, who granted two messuages and 6l. annual rent in the city to a chaplain celebrating for ever, &c.

The second was founded in 1358, by Robert de Swetmouth and John de Akum, executors to the former John, at the altar of St. John Baptist, at the request of the abbot and convent of Byland, for the souls of the said John de Akum, deceased, Elene his wife, and of Robert and Alice his father and mother.

A third was founded in 1352, by Stephen de Settrington, of York, tanner, who granted three messuages and two pounds one shilling and eightpence annual rent in the city unto Richard Pape, chaplain, and his successors, for celebrating divine service at the altar of St. Mary, for his own soul, and the soul of Agnes his wife, &c. Yearly value 4l. 18s. 4½d.

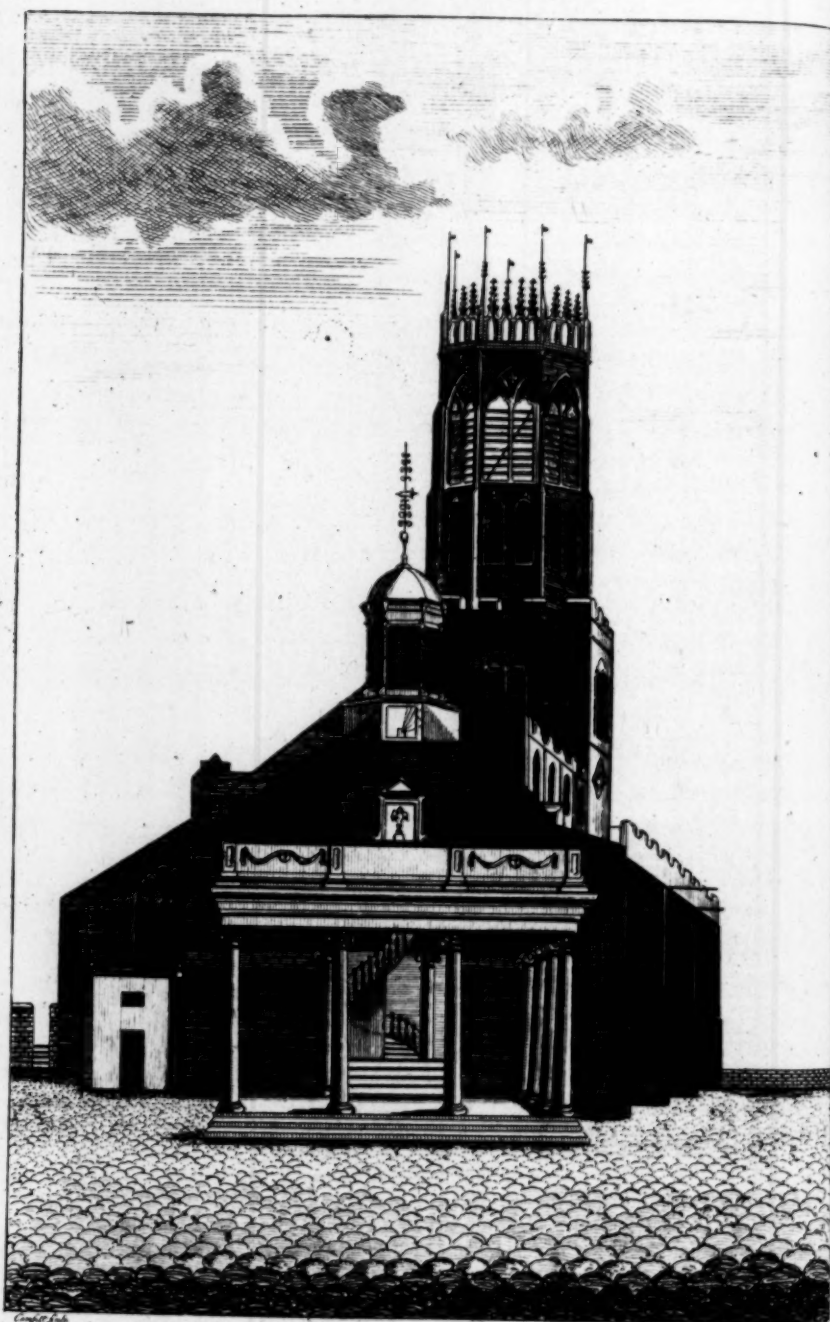
And a fourth in 1352, by Robert Swetmouth, chaplain, and William Swetmouth, tanner, of York, who granted unto John Gotheland, chaplain, and his successors for ever, celebrating at the altar of St. Margaret the virgin in this church, for the souls, &c. two messuages in Jubbergate, &c. Yearly value 3l. 18s.

PAVEMENT.

Whether this was so called from being the first or last paved street in the city, cannot be determined. It has borne that name several hundred years, yet it does not appear that this place was made use of for a market, by any regulation in the old registers of the city.—Bishop Morton, born in this street, had a design to have erected a cross in it in his time, but the owner of some houses he was about to purchase would not sell them. The cross which stands here now, was built at the sole expence of Marmaduke Rawden, merchant in London, a native of this city; who, amongst other special benefactions, erected this fabric in 1672; being a square with a dome, ascended into by winding stairs, and supported by twelve pillars of the Ionic order, but ill executed. In 1671, to enlarge the market-place, some houses were bought and pulled down, which stood betwixt the church and the cross; and archbishop Sterne gave leave also to take off a good piece of the church-yard, to the north, for the same purpose. Whatsoever it was formerly, it is now the market for all sorts of grain, wild fowl, poultry ware, butter, &c. The herb-market was in Ousegate above it, already described, but the ground whereon it stood is now added to Allhallows church-yard.

In year the 1769 this market was still more enlarged by the addition of the church-yard on the south front of St. Crux church, and of the ground adjoining thereto, whereon stood the north side of

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The Church & Gothick Steeple of Allhallows in the Pavement, with the Market Cross before it.

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Hofier-Lane, the same being purchased by a public subscription of about 2000l. and laid to the street, which before was exceedingly narrow.

The church of Allhallows in the Pavement may more properly be said to stand in Upper-Ousegate; and in an old grant to the abbey of Fountains, the rector of this church, as witness, is called, *Rektor Ecclesie omnium Sanctorum in Uf'gata*. The north side of this church is almost wholly built out of the ruins of *Eboracum*; the tower or steeple is an exquisite piece of Gothic architecture, the top is finished lanthorn-wise; and tradition tells us, that anciently a large lamp hung in it, which was lighted in the night-time, as a mark for travellers to aim at, in their passage over the immense forest of Galtres to the city.* There is still the hook, or pulley, on which the lamp hung, in the steeple. The whole pile narrowly escaped being consumed with fire in 1694, when most of the buildings opposite to it in Ousegate were laid in ashes. This was the occasion of so many handsome structures being erected in their stead in this street.

The church is an ancient rectory belonging, before the conquest, to the prior and convent of Durham. In the book of Domesday, it is said, *Habet episcopus Dunelmensis, ex dono regis, ecclesiam omnium sanctorum, et quae ad eam pertinent in Ebor*. It continued in the patronage of the aforesaid convent to the reformation, when it came to the crown. Value in the king's books.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	—	3	13	4
Tenths	—	0	7	4
Procurations		0	6	8

Ampleford's chantry. Robert de Ampleford, citizen of York, having obtained the king's license to amortize, &c. assigned one messuage in the city of York to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church, for to find a perpetual chaplain daily to celebrate divine services in this church of All-Saints in Ousegate, alias Pavement, for his soul and the soul of Margaret his wife, &c. Whereupon Alexander, archbishop of York, ordained that the said dean and chapter shall pay yearly 5l. 13s. 4d. quarterly to such chaplain and his successors, &c. celebrating, &c. The presentation to belong to the said Robert for his life, and after to the dean and chapter; to present within a month of notice of vacancy. Dated Jan. 24, 1378.

Valet

* The same was done by a lanthorn on the top of Bow steeple, before the fire of London, for burning of lights, to give direction to the weary travellers, and to market people that came from the northern parts to London. *Bayford's Letter to Harris*, Cell. V. 1.

Valet de claro 4l. 17s. 10½d. besides an obit of 5s.

There was another chantry founded in this church by Ifolda Acafter, (which was augmented by Sir John Gylliot, Knight of the Bath) at the altar of St. Thomas the martyr, for the soul of John de Acafter her husband, &c. Foundation deed dated the 30th of April, 1386.

Valet de claro 4l. 19s. 10d.

The chantry at the altars of St. John Baptift and St. Katharine, in this church, was founded by William Pomfritt, and other parishioners, July 8, 1485, to pray, &c.

Valet de claro 2l. 6s. 2d,

Henry de Belton, citizen of York, having, at his own proper cost, built a chantry at the east end of the church of All-Saints in Ousegate, July 4, 1347, settled thereupon certain houses, against the church, of the yearly value of eight marks of silver and upwards, for finding of one chaplain perpetually to celebrate divine service at the altar of Mary the virgin, for the souls of the said Henry and Margaret his wife, of his father and mother, and Sir Thomas de Cawoode, &c. *Valor incert.*

There was another chantry founded in this church, at the altar of St. Mary the virgin, for the souls of Thomas de Alverthorp, Robert Haget, Elene his wife, &c. *Valor incert.**

Stephen Bolingbroke, and other parishioners, founded another chantry in this church, to pray, &c.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Valet de claro</i>	—	3	18
Goods	—	0	17
Plate	—	1	15
			0

The parish church dedicated to St. Crux, or Holy Cross, called vulgarly Crouse-church, comes next in our way. It is situated at the foot of the Shambles, or Butcher-row, and has a handsome steeple of brick quoined with stone. The foundation of this steeple was laid April 1, 1697, and finished at the charge of the parish, with some other contributions, amongst which archbishop Sharp, according to his wonted benevolence, bore a liberal part.

The church of St. Crux was given by Nigell Fossard, lord of Doncaster, to the abbey of St. Mary, York, and paid the annual pension of 20s. to that religious house.

Sept. 6, 1424, a commission was directed to William, bishop of Dromore, to dedicate this parish church; so that the present structure, except the steeple, seems to be of that age.

The

* *Torre.* Of five marks rent granted by the executors of *Tho. Alverthorp*. *Pat. an. Ed. II. pars 1. m. 4.* *Sir T. Widdrington.*

The rectory of St. Crux is thus valued in the king's books.

		l.	s.	d.
First fruits	—	7	6	8
Tenths	—	0	13	8
Procurations	—	0	6	8
Subsidies	—	0	12	0

Adam de Nayron founded a chantry in this church, and left by his will certain tenements for the maintenance of a priest perpetually to celebrate for his soul, &c. at the altar of St. Mary the virgin. Yearly value 1l. 19s.

In 1322, Robert Meek (mayor of the city in 1310) founded a chantry in this church, to pray, &c. at the altar of St. Mary the virgin. Annual rent six marks.

Another chantry was founded in this church of St. Crux, at the altar of our Lady and St. Thomas the martyr, for the souls of John Bearden, &c. Value 1l. 19s. 4d.

This belonged to the patronage of the Gascoigns of Gawthorpe, Knights, and founded the 10th of Henry IV.

Thomas Durant, citizen and merchant, founded a chantry in the church of Holy Crux, at the altar of our Lady and All-Saints, to pray, &c. Yearly value 3l. 8s.

Thomas Durant, jun. founded another here dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Value 1l. 6s. 11d.

The church of St. Crux is bounded on the north by a thoroughfare, which goes from the shambles into Colliergate; on the south by Hosier-Lane; and on the east by Fosigate, a street chiefly made use of for the sea-fish market, and leads to Fossbridge.

On the west side this street, near the river, stands the Merchants'-hall, or *Gilda Mercatorum* in York. It is a noble old room, supported by two rows of strong oak pillars, and has in it divers pictures of several eminent merchants of the city, benefactors to that community.

But what makes this place more remarkable is the site of an ancient hospital, which was founded here in 1373, by John de Rowcliff, dedicated to Christ and the blessed virgin. The said John had letters patent from king Richard II. dated, as above, to purchase lands worth 10l. *per annum*, for the sustentation of a priest or master, and for the brethren and sisters of the same. The said priest was to pray for the said king, the founder, and all christian souls; was to pay weekly to thirteen poor folks, and two poor scholars, constantly residing in the hospital, every of them 4d. of silver: but by reason the founder purchased only in his life-time one house of 26s. rent, and no other person since having purchased any other lands, therefore the governors and keepers

keepers of the mystery of merchants of the city of York, incorporated July 12, 8 Henry VI. and authorized by the said incorporation to purchase lands to the value of 10 l. *per annum*, and to find a priest out of the profits of the same, did enter into the said lands given to the said hospital, and of the profits and other lands did give yearly to a priest to sing continually in the said hospital, over and besides all charges, 6 l.

The master of this hospital was to be a clergyman of good fame and discretion, and was to have for his whole maintenance the sum of ten marks *per annum*. And if the revenues should increase upon his management, he was to get another chaplain to assist him, who for his pains was to have six marks *per annum*, and both of them to say daily suffrages for the dead, and celebrate masses for the health and good estate of the king's highness, the said John de Rowcliff, the mayor of the city, and official of the court of York for the time being, and should every week say the penitential psalms with the litany.

Furthermore it was ordained, that there should be in the said hospital continually thirteen poor and impotent persons maintained and two poor clerks teaching school, to be at the assumption and election of the warden, who should pay to each of them 4 d. a week.

At the dissolution, the goods of this hospital were in	l.	s.	d.
Value	—	1	6 0
Plate	—	6	10 2½
Valet. <i>per annum</i>	—	6	13 4

The chapel belonging to this hospital was built about the year 1411; for we find that Henry Bowet, archbishop, granted special licence, dated August 7, 1411, to the master hereof to celebrate divine service in the new chapel, and upon the new altar therein erected, at the costs of certain citizens; also to hallow the bread and water on the Sundays, and the same so hallowed to administer to the poor, weak, and infirm people of the said hospital for ever.

This hospital was dissolved 3 Edward VI. and the stipend of the priest, as also the lands granted for maintaining of obits, lights, and lamps here, was, by act of parliament given to the king: but the hospital and chapel are still kept up by the fellowship of the merchant-adventurers of this city, and ten poor widows maintained, under the government and oversight of the governors and wardens thereof.

The chapel is neat and lightsome, beautified and repaired with double rows of seats, one above another, on both sides the chapel, done at the costs of the merchants' fellowship in 1667.

BENEFACTORS

BENEFACTORS to this HOSPITAL, &c.

Nicholas Warthill, in 1396, gave to the poor of this hospital a tenement in Bootham, valued at 16s. *per annum*.

Agnes de Touthorpe gave to the master and brethern of this guild, 1398, a house in the parish of St. Peter the Little, to pay to every poor person of the hospital every Lady-day 5d.

William Hart, by his will, dated January 14, 1632, gave to this hospital 300l. to be lent to the fellowship of merchants, and the increase thereof to be paid to the poor folk of the hospital; which formerly produced 18l. *per annum*; the distribution of which was 2s. 8d. a-month to each poor widow, ten in number, 16l. and to the reader of the hospital, 2l.

Mr. William Breary, by his will, dated 1637, gave to the corporation of merchants, 25l. to be lent; the increase thereof to be paid to the poor of the hospital for ever, at the discretion of the governors and wardens.

Thomas Herbert, by his will, gave to the fellowship of merchants 30s. for a sermon yearly before the company. The preacher to have 20s. and 10s. to be given to the poor of the hospital every Michaelmas court yearly.

Sir Henry Thompson, knight and alderman, governor of the fellowship of the merchants in 1669, gave 50l. to be lent at interest for ever; the consideration whereof to be paid by the wardens to an able minister for preaching three sermons in this chapel upon three quarterly court-days, viz. Christmas, Lady-day, and Midsummer, for ever.

Allowed by the fellowship of merchants, by an order of their court, made in the year 1619, to the poor of the hospital 5s. every quarter, yearly. This order renewed and confirmed in 1642, adding to be paid to the said poor 1s. 6d. a-piece every Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost. This was again augmented by an order of court made June 27, 1681, to 2s. a-piece, to be paid by the wardens as above. More granted to the poor of the said hospital by several orders of merchants' court, the one half of all forfeitures for absences at courts and sermons, which the wardens pay them on making up their accounts.

The ancient register-book of the revenues, &c. of this hospital is still in the custody of the merchant-adventurers, in their evidence-chest in the hall, and mentions these particulars:

Nomina fratrum et sororum hosp. cum statut. ejusdem, f. 1.

Evidentia de terris et tenement. hospit. f. 16 to f. 42.

Carta mutationis gilde in hosp. f. 136.

Carta Ed. III. Ric. II. et. Hen. VI. *pro gubernatore et 2 cust.* f. 135, f. 42, f. 138.

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Litera

Litera Johannis Pickering, regi et consilio, f. 176.

Abbati Fontinenfi — idem.

Advocatio hosp. et alia instrumenta, f. 140, 148, &c.

De terris mercatorum, f. 153.

Arms over the gate, to the street, argent, three bars wavy azure, on a chief gules a lion of England. Merchants of the staple.

Foss-bridge is next, built of stone of three arches, (though one of them is buried on the east side) under which runs the river Foss, whose source and conjunction with the Ouse is thus described in the *Collectanea*. *Fossa, amnis piger, inter stagnantis aquae collectae ex pluvia et terrae ulligine, originem habet ultra castellum Huttonicum, terminatque fines Calaterii nemoris; tandem serpens prope castellum Ebor. in alveum Usae fluit.* The river Foss arises in the forest, somewhat above Sheriff-Hutton, and creeping along enters the city, washes the castle walls, and somewhat further loses itself in the Ouse.

“*Inq. 30 Edw. III. coram reg. Ebor. rot. II,* it appears by inquisition of that date, that divers had fished in *stago dom. regis* of Foss, at divers times, and had made *porcarum*, a hogsty, upon the bank aforesaid, to the prejudice of the fish. *Igitur capiantur, &c.*

“In the time of Edward II. upon the complaint of Oliver Sandbus, to whom the custody of the fish-pond was committed by the king, that he was hindered from taking the profits of the lands belonging to the fish-pond, and that others challenge a right of fishing therein. A writ was granted, the substance of which was to inquire, survey, and certify the accustomed bounds of the fish-pond, and what other profits belong thereto*. This was done by twenty-four knights, and other good men of the city of York; by virtue of this an inquisition was taken at York, on Saturday next after the octaves of St. Martin, by the oaths of Thomas de Bolton, Thomas Rivers, William Wyvill, Geofrey Upsal, John Miners, William Darrel, Alexander Percy, Richard Goldsbrough, Henry Hartington, Hugh Pickworth, Richard Davering, John Fleeming, Thomas Sheffield, and John Nevill, Knights, and others. The justices and jurors did view the fish-pond, and found that one head thereof extended to the king's mills, under the castle of York, towards the south; and towards the north and east the fish-pond is divided into two arms, whereof that towards the north extends itself to the water-mill

* The patent bears date at Skipton in Craven, Oct. 20. 17 Ed. II. The writs and inquisition are amongst the records of the tower. *Inquis.* 17. Ed. II. No. 192.

“mill of the abbot of St. Mary’s, York; and the other arm towards the east extends itself to a certain wooden cross, anciently situated at the end of the said arm, between the land of the prebendary of Tong, and the land of the hospital of St. Nicolas near York; and the old accustomed bounds of the said fish-pond are so much as the water of the said fish-pond occupies, so that the water be in the channel within the banks every where, in English *brinks*; and that the king hath not any ground of his own without the banks aforesaid, or near the arms aforesaid, or profit, unless it be as much as the fisher of the said fish-pond can mow of the grass and rushes, one of his feet being in a *ship* (boat) and the other foot without upon the ground of the bank, with a little scythe in his hand, in summer-time, the water being in the channel within the banks every where as aforesaid.”

By this old inquisition it plainly appears that the castle mills stood then where they do now; that the extent of those arms, which makes the island of Foss, exactly corresponds with their present situation; the abbot’s mill was at Earlsleybridge.

By the records above, and several others, it also appears that this fishery of the Foss, belonging then to the crown, was anciently of great account. In the reign of Edward I. upon the supplication of Nicolas de Meignill, that he had been at great expence in the repairs of the banks of this water during the time of his sheriffalty, a writ of enquiry was sent out, and eighteen jurymen impannelled to give in their verdict upon it, who said upon their oaths that the same was true.

Several orders for making proclamations have been issued out from the crown for prohibiting, under very severe penalties, any persons from throwing into this great fish-pond any dung or excrements of beasts, or other nastinesses; or from laying of them upon the banks of the said river; particularly one in the reign of Henry IV. which prohibits such things to the prejudice of the royal fishery under the penalty of 100 l. for each offence.

In the eighth of Henry VI. a complaint was made to Humphrey duke of Gloucester, lord protector, and Thomas Longle, bishop of Durham, then lord chancellor, both at that time in York, that many roots of seggs, and other weeds, with mud and other rubbish gathered together, did annually increase and destroy great numbers of fish in this vivary; and that if the same was not remedied, the whole would in time be destroyed. Therefore the said protector and chancellor sent for the mayor, &c. to inquire into the occasion of it, &c. The whole proceeding upon this matter is too long to insert, but the record of it may be found in the register-book of the city, *lit. B. fol. lx.*

This fishery in the water of Foss, there called Fossdyke, was granted to the archbishop for the term of twenty-one years. But afterwards the whole river of Foss, and fishery at York, was granted from the crown to the Nevils, lords of Sheriff-Hutton, from whence it came to the Ingrams, and is at present in the right of lady viscountess Irwin. There is no doubt but if this stream was made navigable for small vessels up to, or near, its source, it would be of great service both to city and country. Vast quantities of corn, butter, calves, &c. might be sent down it to York, and manure, lime, &c. returned, the roads on this side of the city being very bad, especially in winter-time. We shall take leave of this stream with observing, that it is now, but has been more so, a great defence to the city, by making it unpassable to it except by three bridges on that side it runs on; yet were the mills taken away the benefit would be much greater, by making the stream navigable, as has been hinted, by the drainage of a great quantity of ground which now lies under it, and by ridding the city of a nuisance which arises in the summer-time from the noisome vapours of so great a collection of stagnating water confined in this place.

By the charter of Richard II. the king gave licence to the mayor and commonalty of York, to purchase lands to the yearly value of 100l. for the sustentation and support of the bridges of Ouse and Foss. Foss-bridge, as it now stands, was built in the reign of Henry IV. as appears by a grant the fourth of that king, to the mayor and citizens for taking a toll of all victuals, &c. brought to the market that way, for five years from the date thereof, for the rebuilding of the said bridge.

About the same time a chapel was erected on it, wherein, on November 14, 1424, licence was granted to celebrate divine service. This chapel was dedicated to St. Ann, sometimes called St. Agnes, and had in it, before the dissolution, three chantries of considerable value.

The first founded by Robert Howne, sen.* citizen and merchant, at the altar of St. Ann in this chapel. Yearly value 6l. 13s. 3d.

The next by Alain Hammerton, of the yearly value of 5l. 5s.

A third was founded by Nicolas Blackburn, alderman, Jan. 6, 1424, for a priest to sing for his soul, &c. between the hours of eleven and twelve before noon; but afterwards altered by the advice of the parochians there, as well for their commodity, as for travelling people, to be betwixt four and five in the morning. Goods and plate valued at 2l. 19s. 8d. Rent 4l. 16s. 4d. A yearly obit, 6s. 8d.

The

* The original grants of these three chantries are amongst the records on Ouse-bridge. Box num. 2.

The wooden piles that supported this chapel were on the north side of the bridge, part of which were drawn out in the year 1734, when, by an order of sewers, the Foss was ordered to be scoured up to Monk-bridge. Camden mentions this bridge as so crowded with houses that he knew not when he was on it; since his time those have been pulled down, and the water laid open to view on both sides.

Walmgate is a long broad street, extending from Foss-bridge to the bar. It has borne that name above five hundred years, as appears by a grant of some houses in it to the nunnery at Clementhorp, in the time of Walter Gray, archbishop; but this name is thought to be a corruption from Watlingate, where the Roman road begun from York to Lincoln, and to some of the eastern seaports. The street out of the bar was anciently called so.

At the foot of the bridge, east, stand an hospital and school-house, founded and endowed in 1717, by Mrs. Dorothy Wilfon, a maiden gentlewoman of this parish, who devised lands lying in the townships of Skipwith and Nun-Monkton for the maintenance of ten women, each of them to have a room to herself in this hospital, and 6l. 10s. *per annum*; and a salary of 20l. a-year to a master for teaching twenty boys, and reading prayers twice a-day to them and the women. New cloathing for the boys once a-year, and 6l. *per annum* for putting out three of them apprentices; likewise 40s. a-year each to three blind people; and 40s. a-year to a school-mistress for teaching six poor children in the parish of St. Dennis to read. The lands are vested in seven trustees, citizens of York, with this remarkable clause in the settlement, *That if any one of them be made an alderman of this city, he shall cease to be trustee.*---This hospital was rebuilt in the year 1765.

On the south side of this street stands a parish church dedicated to St. Dyonis, or Dennis, the French patron; which is an ancient rectory, formerly belonging to the patronage of the hospital of St. Leonard's, York.

In the north choir of this church is a large blue marble, which has had two effigies on it, and an inscription round in brass, but now quite erased. Under which, it is said, lies the body of Henry earl of Northumberland, probably him that was slain at Towton field on the Lancastrian side. In the book of drawings, epitaphs, &c. left in the office of arms by Sir William Dugdale, and there kept, are the portraitures of several of this family kneeling, taken from the glass windows of this choir, but now wholly lost. It was in reality their parish church in York; for opposite to it, north, stood once the palace of the earls of Northumberland. In the 33d of Henry VI. Henry earl of Northumberland, father to the

the former, being slain at the battle of St. Alban's, was found to be possessed, amongst other things, of a certain house in Walmgate, in the parish of St. Dyonis, within the city of York, called Percys Inne.*—But to return to the church,

The church is a handsome pile of building, with a neat spire steeple in the midst of it, which was shot through in the time of the siege of York; about fifty years since it was almost twisted off by a flash of lightning, which also did great damage to the rest of the church; but the whole is now in tolerable good repair, except the steeple, which had part of its top thrown down by a high wind the last day of the year 1778: the painted glass in the windows of it is well preserved. In 1585, the church of St. George in Fishergate, with the parish thereof, was united to this church of St. Dennis, according to the statute.

The rectory of St. Dennis is thus valued in the king's books.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	— 2	10	1½
Tenths	— 0	5	1
Procurations	0	6	8

From Walmgate there runs a lane south, called Noutgate-Lane, which leads to an old bar, called Fishergate-bar, which has been walled up ever since it was burnt in an insurrection in Henry the VIIth's time.† Near the postern adjoining stood the parish church dedicated to St. George, the patron of England, which was united as before. This was an ancient rectory belonging formerly to the patronage of the Palmes's of Naburn, which town is in this parish, and where many of that family are interred. It came afterwards to the patronage of the Malbyes of Acafter, till the time of Richard II. when it was appropriated to the nunnery of Monkton. The inhabitants of Naburn, a village three miles off, continued till very late years to bury their dead here.

There was one chantry founded in this church of St. George, at the altar of St. Mary, for the soul of Nicolas, son of Hugh de Sutton.

This must formerly have been a very populous part of the city; for mention is made of two more parish churches which anciently stood here, one dedicated to St. Andrew, said to stand beyond Foss, in Fishergate, which was an ancient rectory belonging to the

* *Dugd. Ear.* Vol. I. In the ground on which this house stood, which is now a garden, many years ago, was found by a workman digging amongst the rubbish, one arm of a gold cup, so heavy as to be sold for 50*l.*

† This gate, says Leland, was burnt in Henry the VIIth's time by the commons of Yorkshire, who took the city and would have beheaded Sir Richard Yorke, lord mayor, and has ever since been blocked up. *Lelandi Itin.*

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the patronage of the priory of Newburgh, and given to that house at first by Roger lord Mowbray.†

The other was the parish church of St. Peter in the Willows, which stood at the upper end of Long Close near Walmgate-bar. This was an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the prior and convent of Kirkham; but at the union of churches in York it was let drop, and the parish united to St. Margaret's. There was a perpetual chantry founded in this church of St. Peter en les Willows, at the altar of St. Mary the virgin; but by whom, or of what value, uncertain.

The parish church of St. Margaret stands on the north side of Walmgate, somewhat backwards, and was, with that of St. Mary, which also stood in this street, conjoined into one rectory, belonging to the patronage of the hospital of St. Peter, or St. Leonard, York; whereunto they were given by Walter Fagenulf, in the time of Henry I.

The rectory of St. Margaret's is thus valued in the king's books, First fruits 2l. 18s. 1d. Tents 5s. 9½d.

The steeple of this church fell down about the year 1672, and broke down the roof thereof, which, for want of ability in the parish, lay some time in ruin; but in 1684, it was begun to be repaired, and finished at the charge of the said parish, with some contributions from the archbishop, and other piously-disposed persons. This church has a most extraordinary porch, or entrance, which is adorned with the signs of the Zodiac and other hieroglyphics, and originally belonged to the dissolved hospital of St. Nicolas without the walls.

Walmgate-bar, called so from the street which leads to it, is built in the same manner as the others; towards the foundation are some large blocks of grit, but the arches, &c. are modern. This gate received great damage in the siege, 1644, being nearly beat down by the parliament's army, and likewise undermined, for which it stood in need of reparation, which was done, 1648, as appears by an inscription on the outer gate. Leland says, that he was told that Walmgate-bar was built when Fishergate was disused; but he seems to doubt it, and indeed there is no reason to believe it.

Returning back, we find an hospital founded by one Perceval Winterskelf, sheriff in 1705, but inconsiderable.

There was also formerly a Maison Dieu, or small hospital, founded and maintained by the company of shoemakers in this street.

In Neut or Nowtgate-Lane, already mentioned, called so from leading to the Swine-market, the ancient Fishergate, is an hospital founded

† *Mon. Ang.* Vol. II. p. 192. Mr. Torre. *Hugo filius Baldurici habet ecclesiam S. Andree quam emit. e libro Doomesday.* Sir T. Widdrington *eccl. S. Andree que est ultra Fossam in Fischebergata.* *Mon. Ang.* Vol. II. p. 192.

founded by Sir Robert Watter, Knight, sometime lord mayor of this city, who by his will, proved June 15, 1612, appointed that an hospital should be erected out of his houses in Nowtgate, York, which should be for the perpetual maintenance of ten persons; and to consist of a master, governor, or reader, who should have 3*l.* *per annum* for his stipend, and of certain brethren and sisters, to every of which 40*s.* *per annum* should be allowed; and that the said rent of 24*l.* *per annum* should issue out of his lordship of Cundale. Near this is the hall belonging to the company of haberdashers of this city, which was built by the aforesaid knight, for his brethren to assemble in. In an old wall hereabouts is a statue of a knight templar, on his shield a cross patonce, with a bar. *Latimer.*

Having gone through with our description of all the remarkables in Walmgate-ward, we come next over Foss-bridge again into Monk-ward, only taking notice by the way of a small parish church dedicated to St. Clement, which stood somewhat backward, betwixt Fossgate and Hungate. This church was but of a small valuation, being put down in the time of Henry V. at 1*l.* *per annum*. It is missed by Mr. Torre, nor was it subsisting at the union of churches in this city; we have therefore no more to say of it, but what is before taken notice of in the annals, that eighty Lincolnshire men, slain in the fray betwixt the English and Hainaulters, 1 Edward III. were buried in one hole in the church-yard belonging to this parish.

On the same side, higher up, stood formerly the house or convent belonging to Friars Carmelites, or *Fratres de Monte Carmeli* in York, who had a chapel or church there dedicated to the honour of our Lady St. Mary. The religious order of the Friars Carmelites was one of the four orders of Mendicants, or begging friars, taking both its name and origin from Carmel, a mountain in Syria, formerly inhabited by the prophets Elias and Elisha, and by the children of the prophets, from whom this order pretends to come in an uninterrupted succession.

The site of their monastery in York is particularly expressed in a charter of confirmation granted to them by king Edward I. in the 28th year of his reign, A D. 1300, dated at York. It appears here by *inspeximus*, that William de Vesey gave them the first piece of ground to build on, and bestowed upon them all his land, messuages, and tenements that he had in a street, or lane, called Le Stainbogh, extending in length and breadth towards the water of Foss to the south; and from a street, or lane, called Le Merisk, towards the king's street called Fossgate, to the west. In the reign of Richard II. Henry de Percy, lord of Spofford, had leave

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of the king to grant to these friars a piece of ground to the west, contiguous to their house, sixty feet long and sixty broad, for the enlargement of their monastery. A piece of ground, of somewhat larger extend, viz. one hundred feet long and one hundred broad, was granted to them afterwards by John Berden and John Braythwait, to the same use as the former. Confirmed by king Richard II. at York, in the 16th year of his reign, or 1393.

Before this, viz. in the 8th of Edward II. or 1314, that king, then at York, bestowed a messuage and yards upon the prior and brethren of this order, situate in the street of Merks*, as the record testifies, (though no such name of a street is known to us at present) which he had of the gift of Galfrid de Saint Quintin, contiguous to their house, for the enlargement of it. The same king, by another grant, dated a day after the former, gives leave to these friars to build a key, kaya, or wharf, on his vivary of the Foss, in their own land, and within their close; and so builded, to keep to them and their successors for ever. And moreover that they should have a boat on his said vivary to fetch stone, wood, underwood, or other necessaries, as well under Foss-bridge, as from any other place on the said vivary, or fish-pool, to their key so built, for the use of the said monastery. The same king, in the 9th and 10th year of his reign, granted to these friars, by two deeds dated at York and Lincoln, all those houses, with their appurtenances, in Fossgate, which he had of the gift of Thomas, the son of William le Aguiler, of York, and Cicily his wife; also all that land with appurtenances in the same city, extending in length and breadth, as the writing witnesses, which he had by gift from Abel de Richale, of York, to have and to hold, &c. for ever, for the enlargement of their monastery.

By testimonies, relating to the site of this monastery of the Friars Carmelites of York, it appears that it stood betwixt Fossgate and Hungate. The extent of their house, courts, &c. must have stretched from the lane still called Stainbow, down thro' all these gardens, as the records testify, to the river Foss, which argues the site of this monastery to have been noble, large, and spacious.

There being no notice taken of this monastery, in York, in the Monasticon, nor in Speed's Catalogues of Religious Houses, we give what Mr. Torre has collected from the church records regarding it.

April 1, 1304, a commission was issued out to dedicate the churchyard of this friary, in that place where these friars then inhabited, within the limits of the parish church of St. Saviour's: and May 24, 1340, a decree was made betwixt the rector of St. Crux

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* The church of St. Saviour is sited in *Marisco*.

on the one part, and the prior and brethern of the Carmelites on the other, about the celebration of divine service in a certain oration in Fossgate, erected on the gate of the said priory. That there be thenceforth no service therein celebrated, no bell tolled, bread or water hallowed, nor be administered by any clerk or lay person; and that those religious receive no more oblations there, and that our Lady's image, then in that oratory set up, be absolutely removed.

January 1, 1320, William archbishop of York made this ordination between John Pykering, rector of the church of St. Crux, and the prior and brethern of the order of St. Mary de Monte Carmeli, about certain tithes, houses, and possessions belonging to that church, by reason of those places which the said prior and brethren had inhabited, or did acquire in the said parish; the same containing nineteen feet in breadth from the inner part of Fossgate, and of the latter part seventeen feet *per* Staynebow, viz. That the said prior and brethren, and their successors, shall be free and quit for ever from payment of those tithes, oblations, and obventions, saving the right of the said parish church, for them and others of burial amongst them; and in satisfaction of damage done to the said church in this respect, the said prior and brethren shall give and pay yearly for ever to the said rector, *nomine ecclesie sue*, the portion due to the vicar out of the profits of the said church.

Nov. 27, 1539, 30th Henry VIII. this house of the Friars Carmelites in York was surrendered into the king's hands by the prior, Simon Clarkson, nine brothers, and three novices; and 35 Henry VIII. the site was granted to one Ambrose Beckwith.

Stainbow-Lane is a narrow thorough-fare, leading from Foss-gate into Hungate; above this is a small street, which has the odd name of Whipma-Whopmagate given it, for what reason is not determined. In it is the east end of Crux church, and an inn called the George; here also every Saturday a market is kept for old shoes and boots by the company of translators.

Colliergate needs no explanation; at the lower end of it begins a street called St. Saviourgate, from a church of that name standing in it. The upper part of this street was, anciently, called Ket-Mangergate; Ket is a northern word for carrion; but why it took this name in disrespect to the other Mangergates, which shall be spoken of in the sequel, we know not. Here is a stone in the wall of the late Mr. Tomlison's house which bears the following inscription:

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JOHN STOCKDALE.*

The image of York was that of king Ebrank, our British founder; and here, tradition tells you, was the first stone laid of his city. This image is said to have been of wood, and in the city's books is this entry relating to it: "On Jan. 15, and the 17 Henry VII. the image of Ebranke, which stood at the west end of St. Saviourgate, was taken down, new-made, and transposed from thence and set up at the east end of the chapel at the common hall."

The parish church of St. Saviour's, called in old writings, *Ecclesia Sancti Salvatoris in Marisco*, this ground being all gained from the marsh, is a neat building, and has something in its outside so modern, as would tempt one to believe it has been rebuilt out of the ruins of the monastery once adjoining. It has a handsome tower-steeple with a large wooden cross on the top of it. This church is an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, given them at first by king William the conqueror, and paid an annual pension of 10s. to that religious house.*

There were no less than seven chantries belonging to this church, all of them of considerable value.

The first was a very ancient chantry founded at the altar of St. Mary in this church, for the soul of Robert Verdenell.

Another at the altar of St. John the evangelist, for the souls of John de Hathelsey and Emma his wife.—May 18, 1468, this chantry was united to another chantry in the same church, founded for the souls of William Burton and Ivetta his wife, at the altar of St. James the apostle and St. Lawrence.

Yearly value 6l. 5s. 6d.

William Burton, of York, mercer, founded another chantry in this church at the altar of St. Ann, mother of our lady St. Mary, for his soul and the soul of Ivetta his wife. Yearly value 6l. 10d.

There was another chantry founded in this church at the altar of St. Thomas the martyr, for the soul of Adam de Spiriden. Yearly value 4l. 1s.

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A chantry

* *Mon. Ang.* Vol. I. fol. 390, 392. *MS. Torre*, f. 545. The two bells belonging to this church were taken out of St. William's chapel, Ousebridge, and given to this church, 1583.

A chantry called Richard Watters's chantry, in the parish church of St. Saviour's, in the Marishe, of the foundation of the said Richard. Yearly value 6l.

A chantry founded by William Frost, alderman, and Isabella his wife, within the said church. Yearly value 10l. 9s. 11d.

A chantry founded by William Gilliot. Value 5l.

Besides these chantries there was also a guild, or fraternity, of St. Martin in this church, which was founded by letters patent from Henry VI.

The boundaries of this parish, taken from an ancient writing, still kept under the custody of the church-wardens, is a very curious thing, of which the following is a copy, taken *literatim* from the original.

Memorand. "That thys ys the bounder of thys peryshing of Seynt Sayveyour, made, and set furthe in the yere of owre Lord God one thousande three hundreth threescore and twoo, in the six and thirte yere of the reigne of owre soveraign lorde Edwardes thyrde after the conqueste.

"Furst, That from Olde Yorke, and so goynge furth the street unto one lane calle Spenlane, which layne ledeth from the street of St. Savyourgate, unto a common sewer bakwarde, comynge from Goodromegate; and one other sewer comynge in it, lyeing on the north side of Seynt Sayveyourgayt aforesayde, and boundyng unto S. Andrewgate, and from thence unto the south side of one Masindeu, standyng in S. Andrewgate aforesaid, and so on further to Aldwarke, and from Aldwarke aforesaid to Seynt Antons, and the Seynt Antons is of Seynt Saveyours perish; and from thence goinge over Peaseholme-Greene, unto one layne northe of the Holy Priestes, and so goyng of the northe syde of one house called Gramary-Hall, and so on furth to Hungate, and from Hungate aforesayd unto the Lady Freres, which Freres ar of the sayde paryshe of Seynte Seyveyours, with their liberties, and thence to our Ladies Chapell belongyne to the sayde Freres; and thence to one Maysynde standyng of the north syde of one layne, called Standbow-Layne, whiche Maysynde hath booth men and women in the same, and is of twoo peyrshyngs, the men is of Crux peryshe, and the women of the peryshe of Seynt Saveyours aforesaid; and so from the saide Maysynde unto one house belongyng to Crux church peryshe; and the sayde house is allso of Seynt Saveyours peryshe, which outermoste post of the sayde house standith even on the weste parte with Olde Yorke, and from thence to Heworth, which has six fyer houses there, with the tyeth of twelf oxgang of lande belongyng unto the sayde peryshe church of Seynt Sayveyours."

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In 1585, the parishes of St. John in Hungate, and St. Andrew in St. Andrewgate, were united to this parish of St. Saviour's according to the form of the statute in that case ordained.

The rectory of St. Saviour's is valued in the king's books,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	— 5	6	8
Tenths	— 0	10	8
Procurations	— 0	6	8

St. Saviourgate is one of the neatest and best-built streets in the city, the houses most of them new. Near the north-east corner of this street stands the Presbyterian meeting-house, built in 1692. In digging the foundations of some houses on the north of this street, great quantities of horns of several kinds of beasts were thrown out; which caused a conjecture that a Roman temple stood here, being in the neighbourhood of the imperial palace.

Hungate goes down to Foss side from St. Saviourgate. Formerly there were several merchants of great account lived here. We must also take notice, that the ancient family of the Hungates in this county, seem to derive their name from hence.

The parish church of St. John Baptist stood here, in a place east of the street, now gardens; but after the demolition it was long called St. John's Green. There are not the least remains of the church now standing, which was formerly appropriated to the revenues of the dean and chapter of York, and accounted one of their great farms. Valued at 6*l.* *per annum*. It was united to St. Saviour's.

There was a chantry in this church founded by Richard Ruffel, citizen and merchant; afterwards augmented by John Thirsk, a great merchant, also mayor of the staple of Calais, who both lived in this street, and were both buried in this church. Yearly value 6*l.* 4*d.*

Two lanes lead from Hungate, one called Pound-Lane, which runs to a piece of ground called Pound-Garth, called so from being upon the royal fishery of Foss; the other is Haver-Lane, with gardens on both sides leading to Peaseholm-Green. The great quantity of stone walling about these gardens &c. pleads strongly for many ancient buildings to have been hereabouts; and there is no small quantity of grit wrought up in the wall at the bottom of Hungate going to Foss. The place called Holy Priests is supposed to have stood some where in these gardens, and probably near a fine well of a round figure of stone, called at this day Holy Priests Well. The hall belonging to the company of shoemakers in this city stands in Hungate.

Peaseholm-Green plainly enough speaks its own name, Holm being an Anglo-Saxon word for a small island, or any watery situation,

situation, which this is, and has been gained from the river Foss, first for gardens, and next for buildings.

In the square, as it may be called, though a meanly-built one, stood once the parish church of Allhallows, some small remains of the wall still marking out the place. The church of All-Saints in Peaseholm, Havergate, all in Marisco, was an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of several private families, as the Nevils, Grants, Salvayns, Langtons, &c. Amongst the records of the city is an exemplification of the right of patronage to this church; it has the old common seal of the city appendant, and is addressed, as supposed, to Gerard archbishop, who died in 1109; but being without date, it is left to the reader's conjecture whether it belongs to him or some of the Williams his successors. The form of the letters are strong and fine, corresponding with the most ancient in Maddox's Formulæ.—It runs thus:

Venerabili patra Domino G. Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo, et Anglie primati, humiles filii sui cives Ebor. salutem, et debitum, cum omni reverentia, obsequium. Excellentie vestre notificetur quod ecclesia omnium sanctorum in Marisco in fundo Randulphi Nuuel et antecessorum suorum sita est. Scimus etiam pro certo quod antecessores sui a prima fundatione ejusdem ecclesie eam donaverunt, et quod advocatio totius prefate ecclesie ad eundem Radulfum pertinet, tam jure haereditario quam ex dono predecessoris sui, qui eam dare potuit. Hujus rei veritatem sub communi sigillo civitatis nostre testificamus. Valeat semper in Christo sanctitas vestra.

Near a postern-gate, called Layerthorpe Postern, which leads to a village of that name, beyond the bridge, stands the parish church of St. Cuthbert, a neat structure, of a much newer aspect than many of the other churches in town. It is a rectory anciently appropriated to the priory of St. Trinity in York. This was a parish church at the conquest, and then in the patronage of the truly ancient family of the Percys. In the book of Domesday it is thus mentioned, *In Eboraco civitate ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti, advocatio Willielmi de Percy ab Hugone, comite, &c.*

Sir Martin Bowes, lord mayor of London in 1545, gave to the mayor and commonalty of this city 600 l. they paying 1 l. 6 s. per annum on Martinmas-day, to be distributed in bread to the poor of this parish; also 5 s. to the clerk, and five groats a-piece to the church-wardens for distributing the bread; 4 s. also to the minister for a homily on that day, and 6 s. to six aldermen, each of them twelpence for their trouble, in seeing this his bequest performed. In compliment to this Sir Martin Bowes, a native of York, and a considerable benefactor to the city, the lord mayor and aldermen, every Martinmas-day, have used to walk in procession

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proceſſion to this church to hear a ſermon; after which they go to the altar, where the lord mayor, aldermen, the ſword and mace bearers do each of them lay down a penny and take up twelve-pence, which they give to the poor.

In 1385, 28 Elizabeth, according to a ſpecial act of parliament, Edward VI. this church of St. Cuthbert had united to it the pariſh churches of St. Helene on the walls in Oldwork, St. Mary without Layerthorpe, and All-Saints in Peaſeholm, together with all their reſpective pariſhes.

The firſt fruits of it, by the king's books, 13s. 8d.

This church is endowed with the tithe and glebe-lands in Heworth, worth 40l. *per annum*.

There was a gild or fraternity erected in Peaſeholm, in the pariſh of St. Cuthbert, and licence was given to the brethren and ſiſters thereof to cauſe divine ſervice to be celebrated by one chaplain *ſubmiſſa voce*.

Jan. 28, 1452, a commiſſion iſſued out to John, biſhop of Philippi, to conſecrate the chapel of the ſaid fraternity or guild of St. Mary and Martin the confeſſor, and the principal altar in the ſame newly built within the ſaid pariſh church of St. Cuthbert.

The hoſpital of St. Anthony was founded about two hundred years ago, ſays Leland in his Itinerary, by a knight of Yorkſhire, called John Langton, though, adds he, ſome ſay he was mayor of York.* The ſame author puts this down as one of the remarkable places of the city in his time, but gives no account of its value, nor is it mentioned in the *Monaftericon*. After the diſſolution it belonged to a guild or fraternity of a maſter and eight keepers, commonly called *Tanton Pigs*, who gave a great feaſt every three years out of the revenues of the old hoſpital; but in 1625 this feaſt was diſcontinued, and the ſaid fellowſhip diſſolved.

The legendary ſtory of St. Anthony of Padua and his pig, is re-preſented in one of the windows of the church of St. Saviour's. The brethren of this houſe uſed to go a-begging in the city and elſewhere, (for they were Mendicants) and uſed to be well rewarded for St. Anthony's ſake; but if they were not relieved every time with a very full alms, they grumbled, ſaid their prayers backwards, and told the people that St. Anthony would plague them for it. There is an inflammatory cutaneous diſeaſe, well known, at preſent, by the name of St. Anthony's Fire; this the brethren made the people believe the ſaint would inflict upon them if they diſ-obliged him, or could cure them of it by his merits. In time they had ſuch an aſcendancy here, and the patron of this hoſpital was held

* This John Langton was nine times mayor of York; the laſt time in 1363.

held in so high esteem, that when any person's sow pigged, one was set apart, and fed as fast as it could, to be given to St. Anthony's friars, that the owner might not be tormented with this fiery disease. Thence came the proverb, *As fat as an Anthony pig.*

In 1646, the whole building was re-edified, and made a place for the imprisonment and correction of lesser criminals. Here also the lower classes of trades and occupations in York, who have no particular halls to meet in, have each a distinct table assigned them. There is a noble ancient room belonging to this house eighty-one feet by twenty-seven, and at least forty high to the roof, being an admirable frame-work of massy timber.

On the 14th of June, 1705, was begun and opened a school for forty poor boys in this hall, to be lodged, clothed, fed, and taught. The lodging-room was prepared with beds, bedding, &c. the kitchens and other necessary rooms were prepared and furnished with all proper goods and utensils, at the expence of the corporation. The fund for cloathing, feeding, and teaching the boys was laid and begun by a voluntary subscription of the clergy, gentry, and citizens, which amounted at the first opening of the school to 190*l.* *per annum.* Their stock has been since increased by several legacies and donations, particularly by the late William Haughton, Esq; who served the office of sheriff for this city in the year 1759*.

At

* The said Mr. Haughton, by will dated July 23, 1770, left the several sums following to charitable uses in this city, viz. 3000*l.* the interest of which to be applied to the use of the blue-coat boys and grey-coat girls charity schools, and county hospital, in three equal parts, by half-yearly payments.

N. B. This legacy is subject to the payment of four guineas a-year, two to the minister of St. Crux, and two to the minister of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, for reading the legacies in their churches upon a Sunday in Christmas yearly.

One thousand pounds to be placed out as follows, viz. 250*l.* part thereof, for seven years in every ward of the city, to and for the use of ten tradesmen, or other persons, in every ward, as the trustees or the major part of them shall think most deserving; being 25*l.* a-piece to ten in each ward, making in the whole forty in number, they giving a sufficient bond for the re-payment of the same at the end of seven years, without interest; and then the same sums to be re-placed to the same tradesmen, or put out to others for the like term, and so from time to time to be placed out in like manner.—The greatest part of this legacy is exhausted in the expence of the litigation.

Five hundred pounds to the parish of St. Crux, the interest arising therefrom to be equally laid out to ten poor old women of the said parish.

Thirteen hundred pounds, the interest arising therefrom to be paid to some school-master of or near the parish of St. Crux, for and towards educating 20 poor children of the said parish to read and write English. He also gave 100*l.* to the said parish, the interest of which to be laid out in bread, and distributed to the poor every Sunday.

One hundred pounds to the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, to be laid out in bread for the poor of that parish.

Three hundred and ninety pounds a-year, vested in the funds, amongst thirteen annuitants, to be paid during their lives; and as the annuitants die, to be divided be-

tween

At the same time was opened the school in Marygate, near this city, for the reception of twenty grey-coat girls (now 34.)

The following General Orders have been made at different Committees for the better regulation of these schools.

TO the end to prevent partiality and confusion in the election of boys and girls into either of the schools, it is ordered that the parents and other persons; on whose application such boys and girls are presented for admission, shall not be present when a committee proceeds to any such election, but shall withdraw into the outer room, unless the person making the application be a director according to the rules of the school, and even in that case he shall not be intitled to vote if he is an inhabitant of the parish to which the child belongs; and this order is hereby directed to be strictly observed without respect of persons.

Ordered that the bread-corn shall have no addition but its own bran; that instead of wheat the master shall buy second flour where he finds it best; that the master take particular care that the milk is good, and that the visitors always taste it when they come.

It being thought improper that the two masters of the boys and girls charity schools should, on committee-days, be in the room whilst the directors are transacting the business of the said charities, and particularly what relates to the welfare of the children: Resolved, therefore, that neither of the masters shall be in the room on any future committee-days, unless on such occasions only

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tween the boys and girls, the county hospital, and the school-master of St. Crux parish, in such proportions as the legacies of 1000 l. to the boys' school, 100 l. to the girls, 1000 l. to the county hospital, 1300 l. to the school-master of St. Crux parish, will bear to each other. Some of the annuitants being already dead, their shares have devolved to these charities.

He requested that a table might be erected in some conspicuous place in the guildhall of the city of York, setting forth the substance of all such charities.

Thomas Norfolk, gent. left by will, dated August 15, 1775, the following charitable legacies, viz. 200 l. to Mrs. Middleton's hospital in Skeldergate.

One hundred pounds, the interest thereof to be distributed equally amongst the poor men in Sir Henry Thompson's hospital in Castlegate. He also gave 100 l. to the minister, churchwardens, and three house-keepers in the parish of St. Mary, Castlegate, the interest to be distributed in bread on every Sunday to the poor residing in the said parish, who shall attend, or through sickness cannot attend, divine service.

Also the interest of 100 l. to be distributed in bread to three house-keepers in Copmanthorpe, every Sunday when divine service is had, to the poor in the chaplery in like manner.

And after other bequests, he gave the residue of his personal estate, amounting to 1487 l. 6 s. 2½ d. one third to the county hospital at York; and one third to the lunatic asylum; and the remaining third to the blue-coat boys and grey-coat girls charity schools in York.

as the directors at every committee shall think it necessary for them to attend.

Ordered for the future that the committee, or any person that makes application at any committee-day for taking any boys or girls out of this school, shall have one month to enquire into the master or mistress's character before such boy or girl shall be bound out apprentice.

No boys or girls are taken into these schools till they are above the age of eight years, to appear by their baptismal certificates, which must be produced under the minister's hand, to the committee before they can be admitted; and if they have not had the small-pox, they must be inoculated before they can be admitted; and be certified by the surgeons to the schools, that they are free from all bodily infirmities; and a security must be entered into by the parent, if living, of each boy and girl to pay 10*l.* and by the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of the parish to whom they belong, to pay 40*s.* that such boy or girl shall not be taken from the school without the consent of the gentlemen of the committee.

The boys are taught to read, write, and cast accounts; the girls are taught reading, writing, knitting, sewing, and marking, and the duties of a maid servant. They are all instructed in useful learning, and in the religious principles of the church of England, as by the law established, and supplied with books and other necessities. They are provided with good and wholesome diet, and once a-year fully clothed with every thing fit and convenient for them; and in order to inure them to labour, and thereby make them more beneficial to the public, one part of their time is allotted, some to spinning of worsted yarn, and others in working in the toy manufactory, under proper direction.

The boys and girls are not bound out apprentices from the school till they are thirteen years old and upwards; the boys for seven years, and to be found with cloaths and necessities during the term by the master or mistress, and a new suit of cloaths of the value of 4*l.* the day before the end of the term; and are intitled to 30*s.* from the school, on a certificate of their having faithfully served the whole term. Four hundred and eighty boys have been bound apprentices since the first setting up of that charity school in 1705 to Good-Friday 1779.

The girls are bound for four years, the master or mistress paying them 20*s.* the first year, 30*s.* the second year, 40*s.* the third year, and 50*s.* the fourth year, in lieu of cloaths. The girls are intitled to 3*l.* from the school at the end of their four years service, if they are certified by their master or mistress to have behaved well during that term.

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* The boys and girls are new-clothed at the charge of the school when they go out, and with each of them is given a bible, a common prayer-book, and the whole duty of man.

* Although these schools, at their first institution, consisted only of forty boys and twenty girls, yet as their stock increased, by the liberal donations and legacies of the humane and benevolent, the directors were pleased occasionally to augment the number of children in each school, now sixty boys and thirty-four girls.

In 1707, a wool-market was set up in this green, and some poor widows, who had lodgings in St. Anthony's Hall, were removed to St. Thomas's, the place opened for laying of wool, and making a guard-room for the soldiery.

From hence we go up a street, sometimes called Queen's-street, where William Saltmarsh, Esq; descended from a very ancient family in this county*, has a handsome house and gardens. The house, late alderman Redman's, but much enlarged by his son, deserves notice, and is close to Taylors'-Hall-Lane. This lane carries you to Merchant-Taylors'-Hall, a large and handsome structure, which serves for the meeting of that company. Near this hall stands a small hospital, erected by the company, for four poor brothers and sisters: but anciently here was a gild, called the *Gild or Fraternity of the Mystery of Taylors in York*, instituted for the honour of God and St. John Baptist, by a patent of the 31st of Henry VI. which gives them leave to buy lands to the value of c*s.* *per annum*, for the sustentation of a chaplain and the poor brothers and sisters of it. The patent is large, and recites the reason of this foundation, with other matters too copious to insert.

St. Andrewgate faces this lane, which street takes its name from the parish church of St. Andrew, which formerly was in it. This church was appropriated to the revenues of the dean and chapter of York, being esteemed one of their great farms, at 2*s.* rent *per annum*. It was united, as has been said, to St. Saviour's. The fabric is yet standing, and has had the honour to have been converted into a stable at one end, the other now serves for a nobler purpose, being made use of for a school-house to the foundation of Philip and Mary, already mentioned to have been anciently in the Horse-Fair.

From this street runs a lane into St. Saviourgate, called Spenn-Lane.

* Aldwark carries an indelible mark of antiquity in its name. Wherever our ancestors, the Saxons, bestowed the appellation EALD, Old, it must certainly allude to something before their time.

* Saltmarsh, *de Salso Marisco*. *Petrus de Salso* was high sheriff of this county 6 Edward III.

time. Aldwark seems to denote a Roman building, as much as Aldborough a Roman station. In another part of this work, we have placed the imperial palace of the Roman emperors, when resident in this city, to begin from Christ's church and terminate here. A parish church dedicated to St Helene, the mother of Constantine the Great, once stood here, in a place, now a garden, next the walls.

The church of St. Helene, or Elene, in Aldwark, or Wyrkedye, was anciently a rectory of medietyes, and the patronage thereof belonged to the Graunts, Salvaynes, and Langtons. The two last presented by turns, till the Langtons had the sole presentation to it by the name of a mediety. In 1585, it was united to St. Cuthbert. In this church, it is said, was found the sepulchre of Constantius Chlorus.

Goodramgate, or rather Guthrumgate, very probably took its name from Guthrum, a Danish general, who, after their invasion and conquest, was made governor of the city and the northern parts, and is supposed to have lived in the regal palace contiguous to it. He is also, in ancient historians, called Gurmond; and the name of this street in some old records is wrote Guthrumundgate, which is compounded of both his names, and is an undeniable evidence of the justness of this etymology.

Monk-bar stands at the north end of this street, and is a handsome port, with a good quantity of large grit stones in the foundation to denote it ancient, as well as the arms of old France, quartered with England, on the battlements without. This gate was formerly made use of as a prison for freemen.

Uggleforth comes from the close of York, or minster-yard, into Goodramgate. The name seems to derive itself from Anglo-Saxon, ORELIC, *deformis*, ugly, and FORD, or Teut. FURTH, *Vadum*, a passage; but why it got this appellation we know not. The street is little, but not ill built: Dr. Langwith gives a more noble derivation of this strange name of a street, who imagines it might come from the British UCHEL, high, and PORTH, pronounced Forth, a gate, the grand entrance having been anciently this way into the close, the regal palace being near it.

Beddern, anciently a college belonging to the vicars choral, is also contiguous to the east of Goodramgate; but this claims another place.

The church of St. Trinity, in Goodramgate, is an ancient rectory, formerly consisting of two medietyes; the patronage of the one belonging to the prior and convent of Durham, and the other to the archbishops of York.

But in the time of Henry III. Thomas, prior, with the consent of the convent of Durham, considering that the one mediety without

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but the other was not sufficient for the maintenance of the incumbent, determined, at the special instance of Walter archbishop of York, to have the same consolidated: whereupon they transferred all the right they had in one mediety to the free disposal of the said archbishop, to be by him disposed of to pious uses, as he should think good. After which both medieties were converted into one rectory, at the sole collation of the archbishops of York and their successors.

The churches of St. Maurice in Monkgate, and St. John del Wyke, were united to St. Trinity, Goodramgate, 1585.

Thus valued in the king's books.

	l.	s.	d.
First fruits	—	4	7 6
Tenths	—	0	8 9
Procurations		0	6 2

There were formerly three chantries belonging to this church of St. Trinity. The first founded by Elyas de Wandesford,* clerk, who having obtained the king's licence to amortize, &c. gave two messuages in York to a certain chaplain, and his successors for ever, to celebrate divine service daily at the altar of St. Nicolas in this church, for his own soul, and the souls of all faithful deceased. The presentation was in the mayor and commonalty of York. Value at the dissolution 1 l. 4 s.

The second by William de Langtoft, vicar choral of the cathedral church of York, having obtained the archbishop's licence in 1315, erected certain edifices on the south side of this church-yard of St. Trinity, in length twenty feet, and sixteen or more in breadth, where no corpse was heretofore buried; and leaving sufficient room in the residue of the church-yard for burials, he applied the rents thereof to the finding of a perpetual chantry of St. Mary; and ordained that the chaplain admitted thereto should be collated by the archbishop and his successors, patrons of this church, and to be one in priest's orders. Yielding his presence every day at mattins and vespers celebrated in this church, and also at our Lady's mass, with notes, celebrated every Sabbath-day continually. He shall also say daily the *placebo* and *dirige*, together with the commendation and service of the dead, for the souls of all faithful deceased; and shall besides support the buildings of the same chantry, and repair and rebuild the same as need shall require.

Yearly value 1 l. 12 s.

And the third by Robert Howm, merchant of York†, by his will, bearing date and proved the last day of September, 1396, appointed

* Ex MS. Torre et Dodsworth. Pat. 2 Ed. III. m. 26. The original of this chantry is amongst the city records, drawer 5.

† Four original deeds belonging to this chantry are in drawer 4, Ousebridge.

pointed that his executors should pay into the hands of the dean and chapter of York 400*l.* for them to ordain, within one year's space after his death, a perpetual chantry for one priest daily to celebrate at the altar of our Lady in the cathedral church of York, to pray for his soul and the souls of his two wives Margaret and Catherine; and to pay him the salary of twelve marks *per annum*. And furthermore willed, that if the said dean and chapter did not perform the conditions within the limited time, that then his executors might employ the said money to the founding of a chantry for him in the said cathedral, or any other church at their discretion; who, according to the power lodged in them, upon failure of the dean and chapter, it seems, founded the said chantry for him at the altar of St. James the apostle in this church. Yearly value 3*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Mrs. Jane Wright, by her will, dated December 21, 1675, gave unto this parish of Goodramgate the sum of 1000*l.* to purchase lands, the rents thereof to be employed as follows: The whole or part in placing or putting forth so many poor boys and girls born and inhabiting in the said parish to be apprentices, as the minister, churchwardens, and vestrymen of the said parish shall think fit.

And if the whole rents shall not be laid out in placing boys and girls, then the residue yearly to be employed towards the relief of poor widows or housekeepers inhabiting in the said parish; and for and towards helping such of the poor boys and girls whose apprenticeship shall be expired, to set up their trades, or in all, or every, or any of the said charitable ways, as the said minister and churchwardens, &c. shall yearly find cause for, &c. but not in any other manner whatsoever. Provided that if the minister, churchwardens, &c. neglect to employ the rents to the uses aforesaid, that then the lands go to the governors of Christ's hospital in London, to the use of the poor children therein.

She also gave the residue and remainder of all her leases, debts, and estate whatsoever, her debts and funeral charges being first paid and deducted, unto Samuel Mansfield and Isaac Stevens, to be by them, with the advice and consent of the minister and churchwardens of this parish, disbursed and laid out in the purchase of lands and tenements for the like charity, uses, and ends, as the lands and tenements to be purchased with the 1000*l.* and appointed them sole executors. By which last clause of the will, the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Trinity, Goodramgate, obtained for the uses aforesaid, a house in Goodramgate, yielding 71*l.* *per annum* and about 550*l.* in money, all charges deducted, over and above the 1000*l.* before bequeathed; all which is laid out by the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Goodram-

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gate, in the purchase of lands in Rufforth and Poppleton; the yearly rents whereof are annually disposed of by agreement, with the advice of learned counsel in the law, as followeth:

Two third parts thereof to the inhabitants of the parish of St. Trinity, Goodramgate, and one third part to the united parish-inhabitants of St. John del Pyke.

We shall take leave of this church with observing, that it bears on its outside many marks of great antiquity, store of grit being wrought up in its walls; some of which does but too plainly shew the extreme heat of that general conflagration in York, which, in the time of king Stephen, burnt down thirty-six parish churches along with the cathedral.

At the south end of Goodramgate lies Petergate, to which is also a thorough-fare, called Hornpot-Lane, from the church-yard before-mentioned. Petergate takes its name from its neighbourhood to the cathedral, being a long street extending from Bootham-bar to Christ-church, and is divided into High and Low Petergate. There are several good houses in this street, particularly that inhabited by Dr. Hunter. It stands about the middle of the street, on the east side, somewhat backwards; and where this house and fine gardens now extend was before a great old inn, called the Talbot, one of the most ancient timber buildings that was then in the city. At the east end of Petergate stands

Christ-church, now so called, but in ancient writings it is styled *Ecclesia S. Trinitati in aula, vel curia, regis*, in old English, Sainct Trinityes in Conyng-garthe. This title plainly denotes, that the old courts of the imperial or regal palace at York reached to this place. There is a house in the neighbourhood of this church which, in the time of our forefathers, was called Duke-gild-hall; the king's house at York was heretofore called *Manerium suum de Tost*, in after years it had the former name, and is in many ancient records styled *aula regis*. The Roman imperial palace was made the residence of the Saxon and Danish kings of Northumberland, and after them of the earls till the conquest; for Tosti earl of Northumberland, in the time of king Edward the confessor, had his palace at York plundered and burnt by the enraged populace. After the conquest it became the possession of our English kings; but as their residence was seldom at York, we may imagine the building to have been very much neglected. From them it probably came to the dukes of York, as Duke-gild-hall may very well seem to imply*.

The

* The house at present is in the possession of the corporation. In some old deeds a place, called Le Merceris, is mentioned to have been in Petergate; *super cornerium de Glover-Lane*. It seems by this to have been a place then occupied by the mercers.

The church of St. Trinity, in *curia regis*, was an ancient rectory belonging sometime to the patronage of that family of the Bafyes, and afterwards came to the lords Nevil earls of Westmoreland, and was given by Ralph earl of Westmoreland, the last day of July, 1414, to his new-founded hospital at Well. This Ralph procured of Henry, archbishop of York, the appropriation of Christys chyrche in Coyns-yard, to the master, brethren, and sisters of his hospital. And in recompence of the damage done to his cathedral church thereby, he reserved out of the fruits hereof to himself and successors, archbishops, the annual pension of 13s. 4d. and to his dean and chapter 10s. payable by the said hospital at Martinmas and Pentecost; and also 3s. 4d. *per annum*, by them to be distributed amongst the poor of this parish.

And furthermore ordained, that there be in the same a perpetual secular vicar to serve the cure thereof, who shall be presentable by the said earl, during his life, and by the master, brethren, and sisters of the said hospital after his decease, paying to the said vicar quarterly, ten marks *per annum*; and shall bear all ordinary and extraordinary charges whatsoever which shall be incumbent on the church; whereof the vicar shall be totally free, excepting the charge of finding straw in winter, and green rushes in summer, for strewing the church, according to the common use of churches.

There was a chantry founded in this church of St. Trinity, in *curia regis*, at the altar of St. James the apostle, for the souls of Roger de Royston and Dionysia his wife.

In 1378, John Ferriby and John de Broddesworth, feoffees to Richard de Barnby, citizen of York, assigned certain lands to the dean and chapter and their successors, for the finding a fit chaplain to celebrate daily, &c. in the church of St. Trinity, in *curia regis*, for the souls of Richard de Barnby, Alice his wife, &c. at the altar of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was accordingly ordained, with one obit, and two wax candles to burn upon his tomb upon the day of the celebration of it. Confirmed January 10, 1378.

Value at the dissolution 6l.

There was another chantry founded in this church, at the altar of St. Mary the virgin, by the executors of John, son of Nicholas Langton*.

Yearly value 5l. 17s. 4d.

There was also another chantry founded in this church, at the altar of St. Thomas the martyr, by some of the family of the Percys, earls of Northumberland, for they were patrons of it.

Value in the king's books. First fruits 5l. 6s. 8d.

Near

* The original of this is amongst the city's records.

Near Christ church are the Shambles, Great and Little, called anciently High Mangergate and Low Mangergate; at the end of the Little Shambles is Butchers-Hall.

Jubbergate, or rather Joubretgate, carries some memorial of the Jews residing formerly in this street. Tradition tells us that their synagogue was here; and, indeed, the north side of the street once shewed a great deal of old walling, which might belong to some such building.

This street is divided into high and low; at the north end of which runs a lane towards the Shambles, called Newgate-street, where is the remains of an old prison, which seems to have been for offenders within the precincts of the court; for we find no account of its being a chapel, as some would have it. The vicars choral had a house, said to stand over against the church-yard of St. Sampson, where they anciently lived together, and kept hospitality in their common hall; but whether this was any part of that building is uncertain.

Swinegate Old, called anciently Patrick's Pool; Pool, from the Latin *Palus*, is a place of stagnating water; but whether this was formerly so, and dedicated to this Irish patron, as they used to devote all springs and wells to some saint or other, cannot now be determined. In this street is a place called Bennet's Rents, in which very anciently stood a church dedicated to St. Benedict; but this church being suffered to fall, the place where it was built was, in Edward the Third's time, no better than a heap of dunghills. W. de Melton, archbishop, got a grant from that king to rebuild this vacant place with houses, to be lett for the use of the vicars choral of the cathedral. John Thoresby, archbishop, got this grant confirm'd, and built upon the ground to the purpose above. The buttings and boundings are thus particularly expressed in the grant. Bennet-Place in Patrick-Pool, anciently dedicated to God, in which the church of St. Benedict was situated, but now put to prophane uses and full of dunghills, contains in length towards Thursday-marketh 114 feet, towards Staynegate 24 feet, and in breadth towards Petergate 88 feet, and towards Swynegate 40 feet. Near the east end of this street runs off another into Petergate, called Girdlergate, from the trade; near which, also, betwixt this and a narrow lane, called Silver-street, stands now

The parish church of St. Sampson, by some called Sanxo, said to have been archbishop or bishop of York in the times of the Britons, whose image in stone is still up on the west-side of the steeple in *pontificalibus*. This church was an ancient rectory at first belonging to the patronage of the archdeacons of Richmond, till, in the reign of king Edward III. it came to the crown.

K

Richard

Richard II. his successor, in 1393, granted the advowson of this church of St. Sampson to the vicars choral of the cathedral church, to be united and appropriated to their college, in regard they had undertaken to celebrate in this church an anniversary obit for him the said king and his royal consort queen Ann; and also propounded to sing daily, after the end of the complectory, one antiphony, with the collect of St. John Baptist, before the altar of the said saint for ever.

And in recompence of the damage the cathedral church sustained by reason of such appropriation, the archbishop reserved to himself and successors the annual pension of 6s. 8d. and 20s. more to the chapter of York, payable out of the fruits thereof by the vicars at Pentecost and Martinmas.

It was also ordained, that the said vicars and their successors shall sustain all burdens incumbent on the same church, which were liable for the rector to bear; and shall at all times provide a fit secular chaplain or priest to serve the cure thereof, and administer sacraments therein, and him they shall maintain at their proper costs, and from time to time at their free will and pleasure remove.

First fruits of this church 5l.

Botoner's chantry. In 1336, Hugh de Botoner, chaplain, obtained the archbishop's licence to build certain houses on the side of the church-yard of St. Sampson, against the way called Le Newgate, and gave the rents thereof for the sustentation of a certain chaplain in priest's orders, celebrating daily at this church, at the altar of St. Mary the virgin in St. Benedict's choir, for his own soul, and the souls of Robert and Isabel his father and mother, &c. and also to celebrate, with the assistance of other clerks, St. Mary's mass with note, on all principal and double festivals, and her mass *de Die* without note, &c.

Yearly value 2l. 10s. 4d.

Kar's chantry. In 1489, Thomas Sampson, clerk, executor of the last will of John Kar, late alderman of this city, gave out of the testator's goods the value of eight marks and three shillings to John Wyntringham, chaplain, and his successor, celebrating at the altar of St. Nicholas in this church, for the souls of the said John Kar and Johanna his wife, and Thomas and Isabel his parents, &c. Yearly value 4l. 11s. 3d.

Burton's chantry. In 1379, John de Waltham, canon of York, and William Lovell, rector of the church of Osbaldwykes, having obtained the king's licence, granted four messuages in Patrick-Pool and Bennet-Place, together with certain dwelling-houses by the church-yard of St. Sampson, to a certain chaplain perpetually celebrating at the altar of St. Mary the virgin, for the souls

of

of Nicholas de Burton, and John de Burton his father, and Elene his mother.

Alexander, archbishop, amongst other ordinations, ordained that the chaplain of this chantry shall annually celebrate the obit of the said Nicholas and John in this church on every feast-day of St. Nicholas for ever, paying two-pence to every of the eight priests in this church celebrating thereat, and two-pence to the parish-clerk for tolling the bell, with four-pence to the bellman of the city, &c. and also to find two wax candles to burn on St. Nicholas's tomb, whilst the said mass is celebrating.

From Patrick-Pool, thro' a lane called Three-Crane-Lane, we come to a handsome square, called Thursday-market, anciently the chief market in the city. How long the country butchers have had the privilege to bring and expose their meat to sale on Saturdays in this place, is uncertain; but formerly this market was on Thursdays, as appears from several proclamations for regulating the price of victuals, which our registers will shew.

In 1705 was finished a beautiful and useful structure for the shelter of market people in bad weather, which now stands on the west-side of this square, in the place where the ancient Toolbooth of the city was erected, to which did pertain the toll of the market, and it was the guide to all other markets in the city. The horn of brass was kept here, mentioned before. The old cross was of stone, set upon an ascent of five steps, round which was a pent-house supported by eight wooden pillars, upon one of which was fixed an iron yard-wand, the standard of the market. It stood in the midst of the square.

This square has four lanes or streets at its four corners, which have anciently had posts and chains across them, to stop the market people for gathering of toll, &c. Silverstreet, Fincklestreet, Feasegate, and Davygate. The two first have nothing remarkable. Feasegate probably took its name from the old English FEASE, or FEAG, *flagellare*, to beat with rods, as the street they used to whip offenders through, and so round the market; or from an image dedicated to St. Faith, in old French *S. Fe*, set up here, upon which supposition it ought to be written *Fees-gate*.

But Davygate, called in old writings Davygate Lardiner, is of much more consequence, and takes its name from Davy, or Lardiner-Hall, which anciently stood in it, being part of the possessions of David le Lardiner, and held by grand serjeanty of the king, *in capite*, as several records testify,* one of which take as follows:

K 2

Charta

* *Ex MS. T. Widdrington ex quodam MS. in capella beati. Wilhelmi super pontem Ufæ reservato, cujus titulus est, liber diverforum memorand. civit. Ebor. tangent. de rebus actis temp. Ed. III. et Ric. II. f. 89.*

Charta Stephani regis Angliæ facta Johanni Lardiner et David filio suo, irrotulatur in his verbis :

“STEPHANUS rex Ang. archiepiscopo Eboraci comitibus, baronibus, et vicecomitibus, ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis Francie et Anglie de Eboraschyra, salutem; scatis me reddidisse et concessisse Johanni de Lardinario modo de Eboraco, et Davidi filio suo terram suam totam quam tenet de me in foccagio, cum ministerio suo de Lardinario, et liberatione sua, et omnes terras suas quocunque eas teneat, sicut tenuit Die quo rex Henricus fuit vivus et mortuus. Quare volo et præcipio quod bene et in pace, et libere et quiete, teneat in boscis et in planis, et in pratis et pasturis, et aquis et molendie, in mariscis, et viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis locis cum Thol, Them, Saca, Socha, Infangtheof, et cum omnibus consuetudinibus et libertatibus suis, cum quibus unquam liberius tenuit tempore regis Henrici.”

T. R. de vero et Rob. filio Richardi apud Nottingham,

Amongst the records of the treasury in the receipt of the exchequer remaining there in the custody of the treasurer and chamberlains, viz. in the pleas of assize in the county of York, the morrow after the feast of St. Michael, before Silvester, bishop of Carlisle, Roger de Thurkleby, and their companions, justices itinerant in the 35th and the beginning of the 36th year of Henry II. I find, says Sir Thomas Widdrington, that the king gave command to those justices to enquire by jury what liberties the ancestors of David le Lardiner had used in the city of York; and how, and what liberties the said David claimeth by the charters of any of the king's predecessors. Thereupon David came in and said, that it did belong to the sergeanty which he holds in York, to receive of every baker who sells bread there every Saturday, a halfpenny loaf, or a halfpenny; and of every brewer of ale there, that sells any ale, a gallon flagon of the best ale, or the value of it; and of every shamble where flesh is sold, and of every one that sells flesh there, a pennyworth of flesh, or a penny every week; and of every carrier of fish at Foss-bridge, four-pennyworth of fish, or four-pence, as the same was bought at sea upon their words; and of every summage of horse carrying fish, a pennyworth of fish, or a penny; and . . . of all measures of corn, by which corn is sold in the city; and to make all distresses for the king's debts in the city, and for every distress to have four-pence; and lastly to provide the king's larder as well with venison as with tame beasts.

And

And the jurors found this, that the ancestors of David le Lardiner had used these liberties following :

1. To make the larder of the king.
2. To keep the prisoners of the forest.
3. To have the measure of the king for corn, and to sell the king's corn.
4. That they had daily out of the king's purse five-pence, and for these his ancestors had charters.

5. Sometimes they used this liberty to take every Saturday from every window of the bakers, where bread was set to sale, a loaf, or a halfpenny; of every brewer of ale a gallon of ale, or a half-penny; of every butcher's window a pennyworth of flesh, or a penny; of every cart-load of fish sold at Foss-bridge, four pennyworth of fish, as they were bought at the sea-side; and of every horse-load of fish a pennyworth, or a penny.

6. That they used to make distresses of the king's debts, and to take four-pence for every distress, and that they were aldermen of minstrels.

The ancestors of David le Lardiner have used these liberties in the time of king Henry, grandfather to the king which now is, and in the time of king Richard till they were hindered; and they used all these liberties in the name of the serjeanty, which they held of the king. The record was sent to the king.

These liberties and privileges, great as they were, must have been very irksome to the city and citizens, and to get them taken away was occasion of the former inquisition; but they were confirmed to the family of the Lardiners till the 38th of Henry III. when a fine was levied at Westminster, before the king's justices, between David le Lardiner, plaintiff, and John de Selby, mayor, and the citizens of York, deforciant; by which the said David did remit and release to the mayor and citizens all his right in the above articles, except the keeper of the king's gaol and larder, for the sum of twenty marks paid him by the said lord mayor and citizens. This deed was dated at York the last day of April, 37 Henry III. son of king John, wherein David promises, that if the mayor and citizens will chyrograph the deed in the king's courts, he will be willing to do it; and he swore *tactis sacro sanctis* to observe it. Witness Rob. de Sandford, the king's clerk, Rob. de Creping,* then sheriff of Yorkshire, Adam de Everingham, Rob. de Stapleton, William de Botehall, Gerard Salwayn, John de Roundely, William de Kirton, Simon de Halton, John de Ham-
merton,

* Or Cripling. See the list of sheriffs. *Ebor. civit. gaola regis de foresta ibidem quis ipsam de jure reparare debet. pro David Lardiner custod. ejusdem.* Ffcb.
31 Hen. III. m. 4.

merton, Alain de Catherton, Simon de Lilling, William de Hagget, Robert Guerrier, Knights, and others.

By an inquisition taken the 55th of Henry III. the jurors say upon their oaths, that David Lardinarius held, the day he died, a messuage in the city of York, of the yearly rent which he received by the hands of the bailiffs of York, &c. and that Thomas Bustard paid unto him yearly 7 s. for his land in Bustardthorp; and the said David held also a certain land which is called Corsteburn, and was worth by year 6 s. 8 d. and that he held all the premises of the king, *in capite*, by the service of the custody of the king's gaol of the forest, and by performing the lardery of the king, and finding of salt at his own charge. He was to have *crura superiora*, and the loins of the deer, and to make sale for the king's debts, upon summons out of the exchequer, and upon every sale he was to have a fee of 2 s. 6 d.

Sir Thomas Widdrington has taken great pains to collect the records relating to the privileges of this Davyhall, but they are too copious to insert, and at present needless, because the corporation have made a purchase of this place, with all its liberties, &c. and joined it to the rest. It was for several ages a great incumbrance, standing in the heart of the city, yet neither the mayor, &c. or sheriffs could arrest or take fines therein, nor disturb any unfreeman from executing his occupation in it.

But some years ago this hall was pulled down, and a passage opened from Davygate to Coney-street, now known by the name of New-street, or Cumberland-Row.

Coney-street is at the north-end of Spurriergate, and begins at a channel running into the first soil-lane, and reaches to the gate leading to the common hall. This street has been sometimes called New Coney-street, to distinguish it from Old Coney-street, which is beyond it, now Lendall. CONYNG is Saxon for a king; and, indeed, this street deserves the title of King's-street, if not for the largest, yet for being the best built in the city.

The parish church of St. Martin the bishop stands here, which was a parochial church before the conquest; for in the book of Doomſday it is said, *Gospatrick habet ecclesiam Sancti Martini in Conyng-strete*. Since that, this church was reckoned amongst the great farms belonging to the common of the dean and chapter of York, who, in 1331, constituted William de Långtoft vicar of the perpetual vicarage thereof, assigning to him and his successors the mansion-house by the church for his habitation; further granting them for their sustentation, and for finding certain priests to administer therein, twenty marks *per annum*, sterling, payable by the hands of their chamberlain at Pentecost and Martinmas.

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Likewise they granted him and his successors the fruits and obventions of the churches of St. Andrew, St. Stephen, and St. John in Hungate, and the mediety of the church of St. Elene in Werkdyke; besides they granted to him the following churches as depending on this of St. Martin's, viz. St. Michael le Berefride, S. John ad Pontem Use, and S. Mary in Layrethorpe. All which were usually granted to the vicar of this church of St. Martin's, upon his institution thereunto, as chapels dependent on it.

First fruits of this vicarage 6l. 13s. 4d. Tenths 8s.

Ludham's chantry. In 1335, upon an inquisition taken that it would not be damage to the cathedral church of York, nor to the dean and chapter, appropriators of this church of St. Martin, they granted special licence to Thomas de Ludham, vicar of the same, to erect certain houses on the north side of the church, and in the church-yard, viz. eighteen feet in breadth from St. Martin's-Lane towards the church, and one hundred feet in length from the King's-street towards the vicarage-house; also a certain part of the church-yard at the end of our Lady's chapel, applying the rents of these edifices for the maintenance of a certain chaplain perpetually to celebrate at the altar of St. Mary, with full service of the dead, *placebz*, &c. together with these three collects, *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, &c. Cui nunquam fine spe, &c. Quaesumus Domine miserere, &c.* for the souls of the said Thomas, and of Elias and Agnes, his father and mother. The chaplain to uphold all these buildings with necessary repairs, upon pain of deprivation. All these were confirmed by the king's letters patent, June 16, the third of Edward III. dated at Pykering. Dean and chapter patrons.

Mr. Torre mentions another chantry to be founded in this church at the altar of St. Mary, for the soul of Elene, late wife of Nicolas Cezevauz, citizen of York, deceased. No valuation of these in Dodsworth.

In 1668, a new clock, with a dial which projects into the street, was set up in this church; but going greatly to decay, was again renewed in the year 1754, and in 1778 a new dial-plate was put up, elegantly ornamented, all at the charge of the parishioners. The church has a handsome tower-steeple to the west, in which is a peal of eight tuneable bells.

The Gild, or Common Hall, stands in this parish, at the north end of the street, a noble structure, being 96 feet by 43, and supported by two rows of oak pillars, very massive and lofty, though each is cut out of one single tree. Gild comes from the *Anglo-Saxon* GILD, *Fraternitas*, or *Sodalitium*; and here were formerly two brotherhoods of that kind in this place. It appears by an ancient writing,

writing, amongst the city records, that the present guildhall was built by the mayor and commonalty, and the master and brethren of the Gild of St. Christopher, 24 Henry VI. or 1446.*

This gild was founded by one Robert Dalhey, or Dalhoy, and other citizens, in the time of Richard II. as appears by his letters patent, dated at York, March 12, in the 19th year of his reign, made to the said Robert and citizens, to erect and make the said gild or fraternity.

After this, another brotherhood, called the Gild of St. George, was added to the former, as appears by letters patent from king Henry VI. dated at Westminster, in the 25th year of his reign to William Craven and other citizens; by which authorities the said gilds were not only erected, but they had power to purchase lands and tenements lying in the said city, or elsewhere, to the yearly value of and by the said authority they made and erected divers ordinances for the disposition of their revenues and profits, with other monies that shall accrue unto them to the maintenance of their common hall, called the Guildhall of the city of York; and to the repairing and maintaining of certain bridges and highways in and about the city; and lastly to the relief of divers poor people in and about the same. The revenues of these were valued at the dissolution at 16l. 15s. 8d.

King Edward VI. by letters patent, dated August 4, in the third year of his reign, granted to the mayor and commonalty of the city of York, and their successors, both these dissolved fellowships of St. Christopher and St. George, &c. with all and singular messuages, tenements, and houses in the city of York and the suburbs of the same, and in Stainfordbridge, Hemynsburg, Whenby, and Scarbrough, in the county of York, except the bells and lead coverings in the said premises, and except the advowson of churches and right of patronage belonging to them.†

In the common hall are the courts of justice; it has rooms adjoining for the grand and petty juries to consult in; one of them being neatly wainscotted is the place where the lord mayor daily resorts to, to hear the complaints of the city, and is called the Inner Room.‡ In this room is placed the musquetry belonging to the city, proper for equipping four companies of men, consisting of 70 in a company.

The court of the lord president of the north was formerly held in this hall. The window over the lord mayor's court is adorned with

* *Dodsworth's Collections.* Sir Thomas Widdrington says that this common hall was heretofore part of the possessions of the prior and convent of Durham. *Ex MS.*

† From the city records. *Rolls, chap. 7. p. 3* Ed. VI. for the sum of 212l. 4s. 8d.

‡ An inscription over the fire-place, *Cameratum et ornatum fuit hoc concilio sumptibus, Johannis Hewley, militis, 1672. Ricarde Sharv, majore.*

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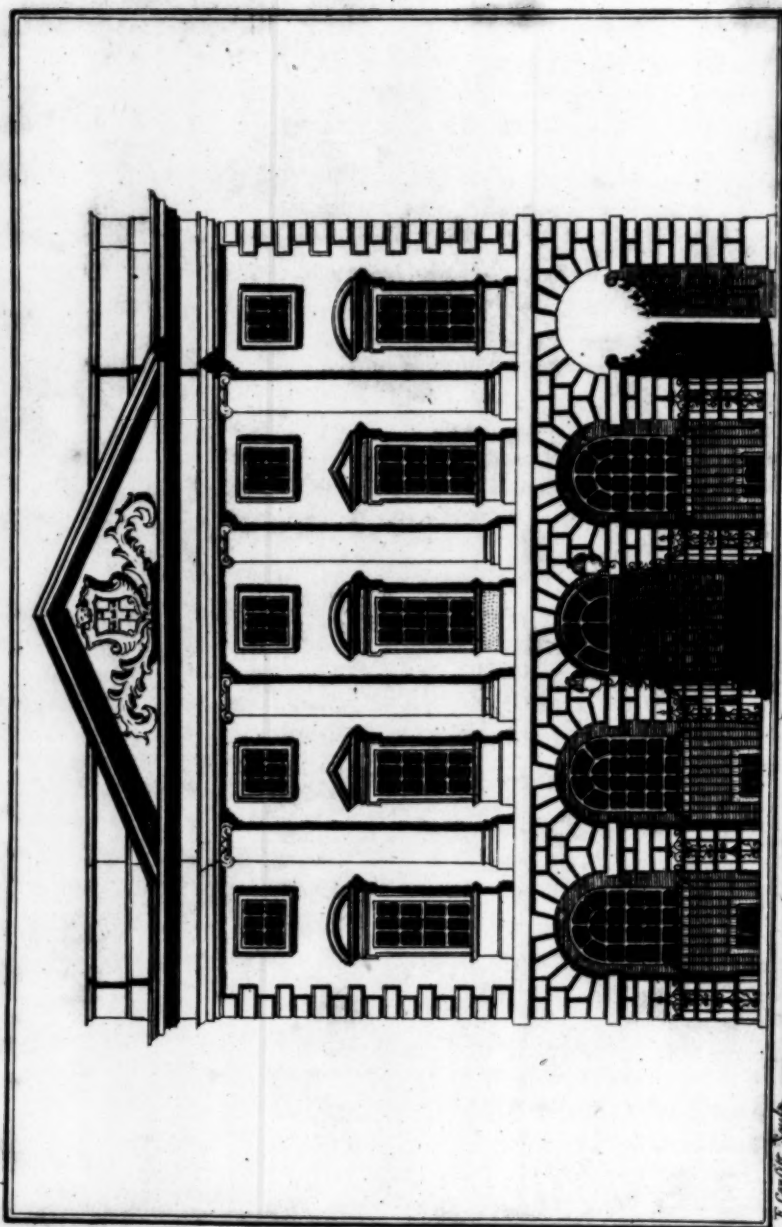
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A FRONT VIEW of the MANSION-HOUSE at YORK.

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with the city's arms, sword, mace, and cap of maintenance, also the emblems of Justice and Mercy in fine painted glass, the work of the late Mr. Edm. Gyles of this city. The city's arms, &c. are also finely depicted on one of the windows of the south side of this hall, and in the inner room is a very beautiful painting on glass, of Justice in a triumphal car, done and presented to the corporation by that very eminent artist Mr. Wm. Peckitt, now of this city. At the east end is a wooden table of the principal benefactors to the charity-schools, and a marble tablet to the memory of the late alderman James Barnard, who bequeathed a sum of money towards flooring the hall. There is also another marble table on the north side of the hall in memory of the late sheriff Norfolk, who left many good charities.

The chapel of the gild of St. Christopher stood to the street, almost facing Stonegate. It was afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, and continued so till the year 1726, when it was pulled down, with another adjoining, in order to build the present mansion-house for our lord mayors. This is a neat convenient building and grand enough, every way furnished for use and entertainment. On the front were the following inscriptions, but now taken away :

*Haec maenia surgunt in honorem civium Eboracensium, 1726,
Samuele Clarke, majore.*

*Hospitalitatis ergo Praetorianas hasce Aedes Civitas Eboraci ex
Aerario suo publico erexit.*

In Coney-street, besides a number of well-built houses, stand two genteel inns, viz. the George and Black Swan. These inns are mentioned to shew the power our magistrates formerly exercised ; for in the oldest of the city registers is an order in these words :

Council-chamber, Ousebridge, Wednesday, April 27, 37 Hen. VI.
1459.

“ It is ordained that, from this day forward, no aliens coming
“ from foreign parts shall be lodged within the said city, liberties,
“ or suburbs thereof, but only in the inn of the mayor and com-
“ monality, at the sign of the Bull in Conyng-street, except
“ otherways licensed by the mayor for the time being, upon the
“ penalty of 40s. to be forfeited for the use of the community,
“ by him or them who shall hold any inn, or do contrary to this
“ order for the future.”

VOL. II.

L

From

From Coney-street run three common narrow lanes to the river. The names of two of them are Common-Hall Lane and St. Martin's Lane; the third divides Coney-street from Spurrier-gate.

Lendal-street, more anciently Old Conyng-street, lies parallel with the river. It is supposed to have taken its name from a staith, or landing-place there, as Landall; or rather from the adjoining hospital of St. Leonard, as Leonard's Hill, corruptly Lendell or Lendall. Every religious house in the city, which stood near the river, had a staith on it for their convenience; and this was anciently called St. Leonardes Lendyngs, or Landings. From the water-side to the great gate of the hospital, still visible in the wall, is a steep ascent, which might be called St. Leonard's Hill.

In Lendal, as it is now called, is nothing remarkable, save that the street is broad, airy, and well built. On the east side, near the middle, and somewhat backward, in the old church-yard of St. Wilfred, stands a remarkably good house, built by Dr. Winttingham, and lately inhabited by Dr. Dealtry, two eminent physicians; opposite to which are other two elegant houses belonging to Dr. Swainston, now inhabited by him and Mrs. Warde.

The great water-tower on this side the river, from whence an iron chain went over to the opposite side, was, after the fortifications were slighted, converted into a warehouse for goods; after that, in 1682, it was made use of for fixing an engine in, to force water through wooden pipes into every street of the city, to the great convenience of the inhabitants. Here is a staith built of the stone taken out of the abbey, but being too high, it is of no service, except in a flood. Sir Thomas Widdrington mentions a postern to have been here, which he calls Lendall Postern, which was of late years only a foot-way, on sufferance, into the abbey; but since the erection of the lock at Naburn, it is now rendered impassable by the height of the river.

The hospital of St. Leonard was one of the most ancient and noble foundations of the kind in Britain. In 936, Athelstane, our famous Saxon monarch, being on his expedition to Scotland, in his way thither visited three religious places, Beverley, York, and Durham, where he requested the benefit of their devout prayers on his behalf; promising, that if he succeeded well therein, he would abundantly recompence them for the same.

Returning with a happy victory over Constantine the Scotch king, which was gained near Dunbar in Scotland, he came to York, and in the cathedral church there offered his hearty thanks to God and St. Peter. Observing, in the same church, certain men of a sanctified life and honest conversation, called then

Coledai,

Coledei, who relieved many poor people out of the little they had to live upon; therefore, that they might better be enabled to sustain the said poor, keep hospitality, and exercise other works of pety, in 936 he granted to God and St. Peter, and the said *Coledei*, and to their successors for ever, one thrave of corn out of every carucate of land, or every plowgoing, in the bishoprick of York, which to this day is called Peter Corn: for by grant of the inhabitants, within that district, the king had to him and his successors the said thraves for destroying of wolves, which in those days so exceedingly wasted the country, that they almost devoured the tame beasts of the villages thereabouts; but by these means those ravenous creatures were totally destroyed.

These *Coledei* being thus possessed of the said thraves, and a piece of waste ground which the king also gave them, began to found for themselves a certain hospital in the city of York; and they elected one of them to preside over the rest, for the better government and preservation of their rights and possessions.

They continued thus till the conquest, when William confirmed the thraves to them; but his successor, William Rufus, was a much greater benefactor, for he translated the site of the hospital into the royal place where it now stands, as appears by many houses then being on it, which in times past belonged to the king's use; he likewise built a little church therein, and caused it to be dedicated to St. Peter; which name this hospital bore to the last, as their common seal testifies, viz. *Sigillum Hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboraci*.

King Henry I. granted to them the enlargement of the close, wherein their house is situate, as far as the river Ouse, when he should recover the same from the monks of St. Mary: he also confirmed to this hospital all the lands which either he himself, or Eustace Fitz-John, Lambert de Fossate, or other of the king's men and burgesses had formerly given thereunto, within or without the burgh; especially the land in Ufegate, which John Lardinari had conferred on them. He freed them from gelds, customs, and granted to it the liberties of *fac, soc, tch, theme*, and *insangtheof*. As a more especial mark of his favour, this king took to himself the name of a brother and warden of this hospital.

King Stephen rebuilt this hospital in a more magnificent manner, and dedicated it to the honour of St. Leonard, and it has ever since been called *Hospitalis S. Leonardi*. This king confirmed the thraves, which were, as is here expressed, *All the oats which had been used to be gathered betwixt the river of Trent and Scotland, for finding the king's hounds; which was twenty fair sheaves of corn each plow-land by the year, and appointed the dean and canons of the cathedral church to gather them for the relief of*
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the said hospital. He likewise caused Nigel, mayor of York, to deliver up a certain place, by the west wall of the city, to receive the poor and lame in.

All these privileges and possessions were confirmed by Henry II. and king John; which last ratified them by his charter, and further granted to this hospital timber for their buildings, wood for their fires, with grass and paturage for their cattle through his whole forest of Yorkshire.*

The hospital continued in these possessions, which were confirmed and much enlarged, by several succeeding monarchs, and piously-disposed noblemen and others, to the reign of Edward I. when that king, upon return of a writ of *ad quod damnum*, granted to the master and brethren of this hospital, liberty to take down the wall of the said hospital, which extended from Blake-street to Bootham-bar, and to set up a new wall for enlarging the court of the said hospital, and so inclosed to hold the same to the master and successors for ever. Dated April 2, 27 Edward I.

It would take up too much time to enumerate all their confirmations, privileges, charters, &c. that belonged to this once-famous hospital, which had all the sanction of an act of parliament, the second of Henry VI. to confirm them. Sir Thomas Widdrington is very prolix upon this head, being then in possession of the coucher-book belonging to the hospital, which is since repositied in the Cotton Library. The scope of this design will only suffer us to add an account of some rules of the house, with the particular number of people that were maintained therein; as also to give some abstracts of donations to them, taken from the originals, which are not printed in the *Monasticon*, nor elsewhere.

In 1294, Walter Langton, master of St. Leonard's hospital, made certain orders for the brothers and sisters of it to this effect: That every learned chaplain should have a seat and a desk in the cloister; and all be present at *mattins* and other hours: that at least four brothers, besides the priest, should assist at the mass of the blessed Virgin, and after having said all their masses, to be at their chairs in the cloister at prayers: how they should behave themselves in the chair: that one should read at their meals: that in summer they should sleep a little after dinner, and then read: that after supper they should go to the church and give thanks, and say *complin*, &c. That silence should be observed in the cloister, refectory, and dormitory: that if any one happened to be incontinent, disobedient, or hold any thing of his own, to be denied christian burial: that the lay brothers should not go beyond the door of the nave of the church, except in processions. That the
sisters

* *Mon. Ang.* f. 393, Vol. I. cart. 1 John n. 31. King Henry VI. granted to this hospital to be quit of toll, tallage, passage, &c. *Ex. chart. orig. dat. anno. reg. 18.*

sisters should have a convenient place for them in the church: and that neither any of them nor the lay brothers go out of the bounds of the church without leave. The master had nothing to himself but reliefs, perquisites of courts, and altarages, which he might dispose of in small gifts for his own honour, and the honour of the house, as he should see expedient. He was to deliver the common seal of the house, to the keeping of two brethren, under his own seal. They were not subject to any visitor, but the king or his deputies, though the hospital was in the collation of the dean and chapter of York.

The number constantly maintained in this hospital, besides those that were relieved by them elsewhere, were

1 Master.	30 Choristers.
13 Brethren.	2 Schoolmasters.
4 Secular priests.	26 Beadmen.
8 Sisters	6 Servitors.

POSSESSIONS *from the original grants to this HOSPITAL.**

Walter de Nafferton, cap. and Walter de Efton, by the king's licence, granted unto Thomas Brembre, master of St. Leonard's hospital, and the brethren and sisters of the same, eight messuages and one acre and half of land, 9 s. 4 d. annual rent in the city of York; whereof two messuages were in Petergate, three in Glovergate, two in the street called Patrick-Pool, one in Ousegate, and the said acre and half in Walmgate. Dated 33 Ed. III. 1359.

William the son of Pagan de Coleby confirmed to this hospital his land in Usegate, which his father had given to it.

William the physician, son of Martyn of York, granted to it, for the augmentation of one chaplain to celebrate divine service in the new infirmary in the same hospital, all his land in York, lying in the corner betwixt Conyng-street and Stainegate.

William, son of Wikamar of Askellebi, confirmed to it all the donations which his father gave, viz. a mansion-house and edifices in Askellebi, six acres of land and common of pasture in the same town, and two acres of land at Leming-bridge, and five acres of land of the gift of his aunt Adelize, &c.

Robert de Stuteville granted to it half a carucate of land in Parva-Aton.

Peter de Ardington granted to it one oxgang of land in the field of Ardington, and pasture for twenty head of cattle, forty sheep, ten goats, ten swine, and five horses.

Elias

* There are many patents, grants, &c. made to this hospital in the atchieves of the tower of London, which, with the rest, would make a volume by themselves.

Elias de Heton granted to it two oxgangs of land in Kyrke-Afkric in Wandefslaydale.

Emma, daughter to Gikel de Alverton, granted to it all the ninth garbs of her land in Baggeby; besides twenty acres of land on the south side of Herdeberdesfyke in a certain essart (*quodam essart*) against Baggeby.

William Charles, Lord of Briggenhale, granted to it the advowson of the church of Briggenhale.

John, son of Hasculf de Bohes, granted to it one piece of land in Bohes, under the ditch upon Kinemud, as much as belongs to two oxgangs of land; and another piece of land of other two oxgangs.

William, son of Geofrey de Skagergile, granted to it two oxgangs of land in the territory of Bohes.

John, son of Asculf de Bohes, granted to it half a carucate of land in Bohes, and the church of Bohes, together with one messuage and another carucate of land.

Thomas, son of Hasculf de Bohes, granted to it the whole part pertaining to it two oxgangs of land against Longfale in the territory of Bohes.

John, Son of Hasculf de Bohes, granted to it nine acres of land in one culture upon Baldriches-Butts.

Eatrede, daughter of Waldefe, granted to this hospital of St. Peter two oxgangs of land in Blenrehelock.

William, son of Henry de Beningburgh, confirmed to it all that his father and grandfather had given it in the territory of Beningburgh, viz. a toft and a virgult, and three other measures of land with their crofts, and all the land of Niddermine and Adenberg.

Henry, son of William, son of Warine, confirmed to it the lands and meadows which his father had before given, viz. one toft and croft, and thirty acres of land in Beningburc.

Mafcy de Ferlington granted to it all the part of his land lying between the river which runs from Lockleker unto the borders of Beningburc.

William, son of Henry de Beningburc, confirmed to it two oxgangs of land which his father had given in Beningburc.

Agnes de Boythorpe granted to it all the part of her land which is contained between the river which runs from Yskelekar to the precincts of Beningburc.

The fourth of Henry VII. William Foster and Isabel his wife granted to it three messuages and five oxgangs of land in Beningburgh.

Ralph de Bolron granted to it one messuage and four acres of land in Bolrun.

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Solomon de Brettona granted to it the moiety of one oxgang of land in Bretton.

Serlo, son of Gervase de Brettona, granted thereunto one oxgang of land, with one toft and croft in Bretton eastward.

Roger, son of Eudo de Magna Burton, granted to it two acres and a half of land in Magna Burton.

William, son of Wilhumar de Askelbie, confirmed to it the donation which his father made of one carucate of land in Crosseby. Robert son of Wilhumar the same.

Thomas de Camera granted to it half a carucate of land in the territory of Coupmanthorpe.

William, son of Roger de Ketilbergh, granted to it two oxgangs of land in the territory of Canteley.

Richard Cruer granted to it one oxgang of land in Ralveton in Rydale.

William de Argenton granted to it two oxgangs of land, with a toft and croft in Catton.

Nigel de Molbray granted to it thirty-two acres of meadow in Cave, together with Swain, son of Dune de Tresch, with his toft and croft and two oxgangs of land.

Alanus de Katherton confirmed to it all the land, viz. two oxgangs his ancestors had given thereto in Katherton.

Eustace de Stutevile granted to it four oxgangs of land in the territory of Kawthorne.

Ernise, son of Accus, mint-master, (*Mnetarius Ebor.*) granted to it two oxgangs of land with his capital messuage, and two tofts and crofts in North-Dalton.

Walter Patric and Synthia his mother granted to it four acres of land in Dehihaim.

William, son of Botilda, granted to it one toft and half an acre of land in *Elritona super Derwent*, and a place in Derwent for a fishgarth.

William, son of Elias de Ergthorn, granted thereunto two oxgangs of land in Ergthorne.

Geofry Furnells granted to it two oxgangs of land in Ainderby.

Richard Souden, son of Henry, granted to it one garb out of a carucate of land in Enderby.

Walter de Aberford and his wife Isabel, daughter of Philip de Gatesthorp, released to it all their right in two oxgangs of land in Gaytesthorp, which the said hospital had of the gift of Godfrey de Overton.

Richard, son of Walter de Grimeston, granted to it one oxgang of land, and one toft in Grimeston.

Hugh Barber granted to it the mediety of Hales in Grexboc.

Sir

Sir John, a knight's son of Fulk, [*Johannes miles filius Falconis*] gave to it half a carucate of land in Gaithill.

Gamel, son of Liulf de Batheleia, gave to it all his land in Gamel-Rode.

Richard Salfarius granted thereunto one toft in the town of Hunds Maynebi, containing four acres, and fix acres of arable land in the territories of the fame.

John, son of Geofry de How, releafed to it all his right in the manor, town, and territory of How, as well as in demefne as fervices; and ratified his father Geofry's donation of the fame.

Geofry, son of Robert de How, granted to it two oxgangs of land with a toft and croft in How.

Geofrey, son of Geofrey de Maignebie, releafed to it all the right he had in three oxgangs of land with tofts and crofts in How.

Robert, son of William de Horneby, granted to it two oxgangs of land in Horneby.

Bertram, son of Ralph de Horneby, granted all the part of his land at Huvere-Winning, and his two oxgangs of land in the territory of Horneby.

Thomas, son of Laurence de Horneby, granted to it half a carucate of land in the territory of Horneby, and alfo pasture for 100 fheep, &c.

Hanco de Holeim granted to it all his land in Hedona.

William, son of Pagan de Colebie, granted to this hospital of St. Peter one carucate of land in Heworth, that he and his heirs might participate of the benefits of that houfe both in life and death, &c.

In the time of Henry III. there was an agreement made betwixt the mafter and brethren of this hospital of St. Peter on one part, and the mafter and brethren of the hospital of Jerufalem on the other, touching common of pasture in the fields of Huntington, &c. from Martinmas yearly, excepting their draught oxen, which were to pasture there before that time.

Thomas, son of William de Thurftanland, granted to it half an oxgang of land in Hulebram.

Thomas de Hoby granted to it eight acres of land in Stodfeld in the territory of Hoby.

Thomas de Jernwic granted to this hospital one oxgang of land in the fields of Jernwic.

Hugh, son of Thomas de Jernwic, granted thereunto two oxgangs of land in Jernewic.

Thomas de Jarnwic granted alfo to it eight acres and a half of land, and one toft in his demefne in the town and fields of Jarnwic.

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Ervise, son of William Darrel, granted to it two oxgangs of land in Kirkehale.

Siliarius de Monasteriis granted to it one oxgang of land with a toft and croft in the town of Kertelington.

Robert, son of Geofrey de Pykehale, granted to it one oxgang of land in Kertlington, with a toft and a croft.

Lifiardus de Masters granted to it two oxgangs of land in Kertlington.

William, son of Robert de Staynley, granted two oxgangs of land in Kertlington.

Robert de Percelo granted thereunto one carucate of land in Kerendeby, with common of pasture in the field and marsh.

William, son of Robert de Percelo, confirmed to it one carucate of land in Kerendeby, and two parts of a culture in Buchelde-daile.

William de Lelay granted to it two oxgangs of land in Lelay.

Hugh de Lelay granted eight acres of land in the field of Lelay.

Michael, late chaplain of the hospital, granted to it six acres of land, and an annual rent out of his mill at Lede, called Harwarthmilne, of 6 s. 8 d.

Walter de Mathum, granted to it one toft and eight acres of land in Lockinton.

Adam de Knapton granted all Micklemore.

Richard de Halthorpe granted to it all his land in Newton between the river which runs from Igheleker unto the divisions of Beningburgh.

Juliana de Plaize, wife of Hugh de Gernewic, granted to it one oxgang of land in the territory of Newton, *super Ouse*.

John, son of William de Ocketon, confirmed one oxgang of land in Ocheton, with a toft and a croft which Robert his grandfather had given it, as also five acres of land there.

Lovel de Richmond granted to it two oxgangs of land in Pichala, and one toft.

Geofrey, son of Salvayn, granted three acres of land in the territory of Pikala, in a culture called Cinsfurland.

Hugo de Ravensfeld and Edith his wife granted seven acres of land, with a mansion in Ravensfeld.

Jordain Rattus de Ellesham granted all his land and effart in Ramesholm.

Turgis, son of Manger de Swintune, granted a house, toft, and croft in Rugmore.

Peter, son of John Bengrant, gave to it a toft and croft, and nine acres of land in Ribstone.

William, son of Roger Barbot, grant to it all his land in Ringwode.

Geofrey de Rughford, granted twenty acres of land in Rughford, viz. fifteen acres in Keldefykeflat, and five against Molehawe.

Richard, son of Thomas de Middleton, granted three oxgangs of land in the town of Ulveston.

Akarius de Stainford granted to it one toft and four acres of land, and half an acre of meadow in Warf.

Robert, son of William de Horneby, granted all his mill in Waleburn.

William de St. Eligio and Emma his wife granted to it the mediety of all Woodhouse, which gave the fee-farm rent of half a mark.

Ralph de Woodhouse granted the other mediety of Woodhouse.

Robert Mauluvil, and Johanna his wife, and Sarah her sister, released to it all their right in one toft and croft, and twenty acres of land and meadow, with a pasture for twenty sheep, nine oxen and cows, and one horse in Wrehw-Hewell.

Adam a clerk, son of Copsius de Cateriz, granted to it twenty acres of land in the territory of Withewell.

William de Yrebi granted to it forty acres of land beneath Wynadsfell in Kendale.

Besides these they had the benefit of several obits of considerable value, which we shall not insert the particulars of, having been too prolix in this affair already.

These possessions, with those that are given in the Monasticon, and their large tribute of corn, which was strictly gathered thro' the northern counties, must make the yearly revenues of this hospital very considerable; and yet the whole, besides the sheaves, which we suppose dropped of themselves at the dissolution, was given in at no more than the annual rent of 362l. 11s. 1½d. *Dug. Speed.*

Thomas Magnus, master of this hospital, with the unanimous consent of the whole brotherhood, surrendered it into the king's hands. This surrender is dated in their chapter-house, Dec. 1, in the 31st year of the reign of Henry VIII. And memorandum, that the day and year above-written, the said master and brethren came before Richard Layton and Thomas Leigh, two clerks of the king's chancery, in the chapter-house belonging to the hospital of St. Leonard, and there acknowledged the instrument of surrender, and all and singular in it contained to be just. *Cl. 31 Hen. VIII. p. 4. n. 18.*

In 1544, the king granted the first and next advowson of this hospital of St. Leonard, then said to be in the tenure of Thomas Magnus, to Sir Arthur Darcey and Sir Thomas Clifford, knights, and John Bolles, gent. their executors and assigns. After the dissolution, our archbishops erected their mint in this place, from

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whence it was called Mint-Yard, a name it retains at this day. Passing through several hands, the property of the ground came to George lord Savile, viscount Halifax, who, in 1675, sold it to the mayor and commonalty for 800l. It was certainly the interest of the corporation to buy up this privileged place; for being a large and convenient site, there was an attempt made to have erected a mart in it in 1637; but upon a writ *ad quod dampnum*, brought by the corporation against it, the affair was crushed. The site of this ancient hospital is now let out to lease by the mayor and commonalty, for dwelling houses, gardens, wood-yards, stables, &c. tho' some part of the old building still remains to view, particularly their cloisters, by which we may guess at the magnificence of the rest. This, at one end of the yard, is now a stable, at the other it is put to somewhat a better use, being converted into wine-vaults.

Sir Thomas Widdrington informs us, that there was a street anciently called Footless-Lane, in the parish of St. Wilfrid, over-against the gate of the hospital of St. Leonard, where the master of St. Leonard's used to keep diseased people, till they were in some measure helped of their infirmities, for fear of infection.

The street which comes up by the old gate of the hospital, now the only entrance into the Mint-Yard, is called by some Finkle, or Frinkle-Street, but is supposed to be the real Lendall, or Leonard's-Hill, mentioned before. We must not omit a public inn here, of great resort, though without a sign; "good wine, and good usage, needs no inviting bush." The house is kept by Mr. John Ringrose, and his stables, sufficient for 200 horses or more, are in the Mint-Yard. At the upper end of the street, and fronting Blake-street, Sir William Robinson, Bart. sometime member for the city, built a handsome house, whose portal is adorned with the city's arms, as holding the ground by lease from the mayor and commonalty, being within the close of St. Leonard's hospital. Behind this house, on the ruins of part of the old hospital, stands an elegant theatre, or play-house, erected in 1770 by Mr. Baker, then manager, and which his successor, Tate Wilkinson, Esq; the present manager, hath since procured to be licensed by his majesty with authority of parliament.

In Blake-street, or rather BLEAKE-STRETE, from its lying almost open to the north winds, stood formerly a parish church dedicated to St. Wilfrid, which was an ancient rectory, being mentioned, amongst the churches that were in York, before the conquest, in the book of Doomsday. This church was given by Richard, son of Fin, to the abbey of St. Mary's, York; which religious house had the patronage, and received out of it the an-

nual pension of half a mark, payable by the rector. At the union of churches this parish was united to Belfrey's, with this particular restriction, "That if ever the parishioners think fit to rebuild their church, the parish shall remain as before." But this is never likely to be; for, by what means we know not, the site of the church and church-yard is now built with dwelling-houses, or turned into gardens. Towards Blake-street, where the church stood, the late major Wyvil built a large house. The late Dr. Dealtry's house stands in the church-yard; in digging the foundation whereof several cart-loads of human bones were thrown up.

There was a very remarkable chantry founded in this church of St. Wilfrid, at the altar of St. Mary, for the soul of Nicholas Flemmyng, mayor of York, who was slain at the battle of Mayton by the Scots, in 1319, and here buried. Value unknown.

In 1320, 11 *Cal. Sep.* an indulgence was granted of forty days relaxation of sins to all the parishioners thereof, who, being truly penitent, contrite, and confessed, should in a faithful mind say for his soul the Lord's Prayer, and the salutation of the blessed Virgin.

October 21, nine days after the battle, Elene, widow to the mayor, took her solemn oath of chastity from the sacred hands of William de Melton, archbishop of York, within the chapel of his manor of Thorpe.

In this street, adjoining the site of the old church and church-yard of St. Wilfrid, on the south-east, stand the magnificent assembly-rooms, designed by Richard late earl of Burlington, to whose memory the foundation-stone bears a plate with this inscription:

IMP. GEORGIO AUG. II.
RICHARDUS
COMES de BURLINGTON;
Hujus Urbis Præses,
Sæculi MÆCENAS,
Has Ædes
Erexit:

Quò Publici exhibeantur Ludi,
Quò proceres undique confluant,
Quò artes efflorescant liberalis,
Quò (dilatante negotio) Gloria Pristina
Novo EBORACI Splendore
Obumbretur.

Ab hoc Die Natali
CAROLINÆ
Reginæ Serenissimæ Nostræ
Mar. 1. A... D..... MDCCXXX.
Stabit
Brigantùm EPOCHÆ.

The grand room is an antique Egyptian hall from Palladio, 112 feet in length, the breadth 40, and 40 the height. This room consists of two orders, viz. The lower part, with 44 columns and capitals, and a famous cornice, complete the Corinthian order. The upper part is after the Composite, richly beautified with festoons, imitating oak leaves and acorns, likewise a beautiful cornice, curiously enriched with carved work. There are 44 windows. From the top of this room descend 13 lustres of crown glass, each carrying 18 candles; but more particularly in the centre is a lustre, most curiously carved, being the gift of the right hon. the earl of Burlington. The entrance is at the east end.

Upon the right hand is the common assembly-room. The length 66 feet, 22 the breadth, and 22 in height. In the ceiling is most curious fret-work, according to the earl of Burlington's design.

At the end of the aforesaid room, is an entrance into another, built in form of a cube, a place designed for the ladies, wherein they drink their tea. The length, breadth, and height of each of these 21 feet.

At the other end, eastward, near the grand entrance, is a circular room, 21 feet diameter, with a cupola, to the top of which is 45 feet. This is designed for the gentlemen's public gaming room.

Upon the left hand is a room 43 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 15 feet high, designed for the grand tea-room; beyond which are closets, drawing-rooms, &c. and near it a spring of pleasant water.

The vestibule, or grand entrance, is (as a room) 32 feet long, 21 broad, and 21 high. To the right and left hand are preparative rooms, each 22 feet long, and 18 broad.

At the front is a portico, depending upon columns of stone. There is a door and stair-case on each side this entrance; both lead to the top of the leads, adorned with rails and banisters, or down into the cellars, which are neatly arched, and have fire-places. In the cellar, on the north side, or right hand of the portico, may be seen a part of the stone that bears the Latin inscription before-mentioned.

For the purchasing the ground, and erecting this magnificent structure, 5000*l.* and upwards were raised by subscription in shares of 25*l.* or 50*l.* each, by the nobility and gentry of the city and county, and several other parts of the kingdom. Before the building of these rooms, the street ran up nearly parallel with the opposite houses, and consequently was very narrow till the proprietors of the rooms purchased and pulled down all the houses from the new building to the north-west of the street. The other end of Blake-street, adjoining Stonegate, was, till late years, also so very narrow as only to admit one carriage to pass, which being found very inconvenient to the company going and returning to and from the

the assembly-rooms, in 1764 several houses on the south-east side were purchased by subscription, and their site laid to the street.

Through a lane, called Little Blake-street, lately called *Lop Lob*, or *Loup-Lane*, which last seems to come from an image of St. Loup, or Lupus, who, with his companion St. German, was formerly highly revered here for putting a stop to the Pelagian heresy, we come from Blake-street into Petergate; at the north end of which stands Bootham-bar. The structure of this port is very ancient, being almost wholly built of the grit, but wanting that symmetry so very conspicuous in the arch in Micklegate-bar; it is certainly Gothic, though built of Roman materials. The inside was rebuilt with freestone in 1719.

In Petergate, on the old wall of the close of York minster, stands the parish church of St. Michael-de-Berefrido, or le Bellfray. It can derive this name from nothing but standing near the *Turris Campanifera*, or Bellfray of the cathedral, to distinguish it from the other St. Michael.

This church is accounted parcel of the ancient possessions of the dean and chapter of York, and in 1194 was confirmed to them by the apostolical authority of Pope Celestine III. It was an appendant to the vicarage of St. Martin's, Coney-street, and anciently granted with it by the dean and chapter. This church is called a rectory, or parochial church, appendant to the revenues of the dean and chapter, by whom it is usually demised to the incumbent at the rent of 10*l. per ann.* and sometimes under.

The pile is supported within by two rows of light Gothic pillars of excellent architecture, and the inscriptions which were in the windows, according to Mr. Dodsworth, prove it to have been rebuilt in 1535, and to have been ten years in building. The altar-piece, composed of four pillars of the Corinthian order, with the entablature, arms of England, &c. all of oak, was set up in 1714, at the charge of the parish; at the same time was a thorough regulation of all the pews in the church, and it was also wainscotted about. The organ, the only one belonging to any parish church in York, came from the popish chapel in the manor, but was first had from the church of Durham. In March, 1785, this organ was taken down, and a new one was built by Mr. Haxby of this city, at the opening of which two oratorios were performed. A spacious and elegant loft was erected in the same year, at the top of which are seats for the charity-boys, who occasionally attend divine service in this church on Sundays. In 1787, the old pulpit was taken away, a new one placed at the extremity of the middle aisle, and various alterations and additions were then made to the pews, &c. Under the windows, on the north side of the church, outwardly, betwixt the buttresses, are the arms of St.

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William, archbishop Zouch, St. Peter, the sees of York and London, four several times over in stone.

Mr. Dodsworth takes notice only of one chantry which was formerly in it, called the chantry of Sir Rauffe Bullmer, Knight, founded in 1472, to pray, &c. at the altar of our Lady in the said church, whose yearly value was 49s.

Stonegate, anciently Staynegate, fronts the great south minster-gates. It had this name given, as is said, from the vast quantity of stone led through this street for the building the cathedral. The old houses here being of wood, and most of them held by lease from the church, is the reason that this street, though one of the most public in the city, was but meanly built, though it has been much improved of late years. Mulberry, or Mulbrai-Hall (part of the prebend of North-Newbald) anciently stood on the east side of this street, towards Grape-Lane.

At the bottom of this street stands the parish church of St. Helen, or Elene, the fourth of that name which once stood in the city or suburbs. It was at first a rectory belonging to the nunnery of Mofseby, whereunto it was appropriated; and in the time of Henry V. a vicarage was therein ordained.

First fruits 4l. 5s. 5d. Tenth 8s. 6d.

When the statute was made for uniting of churches within the city, 1 Edward VI. this church of St. Elene was suppressed and defaced, because it seemed much to deform the city, being a great hindrance to some streets meeting and turning at the south-west point of the church-yard, then called Cuckhold's Corner. However the parishioners procured an act the first of Mary, to make it lawful for them to re-edify both the church and church-yard, which was done accordingly: but after the assembly-rooms in Blake-street were erected, the design was revived of laying the church-yard to the street, which was, with some difficulty, effected, the mayor and commonalty giving the parishioners in lieu thereof a piece of burial-ground in Davygate, being part of the site of Davy-Hall. Since this improvement, the old church-yard and the buildings round it have acquired the name of St. Helen's Square, though nearly triangular. On the south side of this, fronting Blake-street, stands the York Tavern, a large and elegant building erected in the year 1770.

There were three chantries anciently in this church; the first founded in 1371 by William de Grantham, merchant, who settled four messuages of 100l. yearly value, to find one priest to celebrate, &c. at the altar of St. Mary the virgin, situated on the south side of the said church; in which place the body of the said William de Grantham lies buried. Confirmed by John archbishop of York,

York, who further ordained, that they should distribute 6 s. 8d. on the 16th of May, being the day of the obit of the said William de Grantham, yearly for the good of his soul.—Yearly value at the suppression 1 l. 19 s. 1 d.

Hornby's chantry, May 8, 1373. Joan, widow of Ralph de Hornby, merchant of York, and Thomas de Garton, cap. executors to his will, having obtained the king's licence to amortize, did settle and grant according to his will, to a certain chaplain celebrating in this church at the altar of St. Michael the archangel, &c. and to his successors for ever, certain rents in York, to the amount of 6 l. 12 s. 8 d. yearly.

Confirmed, Aug. 12, 1379, by Alexander archbishop of York, who further ordained an obit for the said Hornby and Joan his wife, annually on St. Luke's-day, and half a mark to be given for celebration of it. At the suppression, this chantry was rated at 2 l. 6 s. 8 d.

The third was a chantry at the altar of St. Mary the virgin, founded by John de Nassington. Value, &c. unknown.

Little Stonegate, lately called Swinegate, goes off from about the middle of Stonegate. In it is a place called Benner's Rents, where a church formerly stood dedicated to St. Benedict.

From Patrick-Pool, or Swinegate, now so called, at the west end, goes a thorough-fare into Stonegate, called Coffee-Yard. This name can be of no very old date, it being little more than a century since that berry was first known in England. We may therefore suppose the first coffee-house in York stood here.

Grape-Lane goes from the same corner into Petergate, whose name tending not a little to obscenity, as it is wrote very plain in some ancient writings, we shall not pretend to etymologize, well knowing our ancestors used to call a *spade a spade*; but custom has prevailed upon their descendants to be more modest in expression, whatever they are in action.

It is very probable that this place was of old a licensed brothel, though so near the cathedral church, and exactly opposite to the great gates of the deanry. Many such places have been formerly so licensed in other cities &c. of England, particularly the bishop of Winchester's stews, in Southwark, which were kept open till Henry VIII. abhorring such lewdness, got them put down: but that there were such open practices allowed formerly in this city, is evident from several orders about common whores in the city's registers, some of which are given in this work.

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An Historical Account of the Earls and Dukes of YORK. An exact List of all the High Sheriffs of the County from 1069: the City's Representatives in Parliament from 1295: a Catalogue of the Mayors, Bailiffs, and Lord Mayors from about the Year 1440; and of the Sheriffs from 1397: with a short Account of the Lives of some great and famous Men, to whom this City has had the Honour to give Birth.

THE reader may observe, in the annals of this work, that, before the conquest, the Comites, or earls of Northumberland, were also governors of the city of York; which, as it had been, during the heptarchy, the capital and chief residence of the Northumbrian kings, so it continued to be the seat of the earls of that place. These presided over the county and city of York, as well as over the county of Northumberland, &c. till the confessor, in the year 1056, after the death of Siward, gave the earldom of Northumberland to Tosty, brother to earl Harold, and son to Goodwin earl of Kent. We have mentioned Morchar to be the last earl of Northumberland before the conquest, and who remained so till the fifth of the conqueror; when after his revolt, and seizing the isle of Ely, William, in the year 1069, gave this earldom to Robert Comins; and he being slain, the conqueror then bestowed it on Cospatrick, who being deprived of it in the year 1072, he lastly gave the earldom of Northumberland to Waltheof, the son of Siward, so much taken notice of in the annals. . Whether the city and county of York were included in this grant is disputable; it seems rather that it was only the present county of Northumberland and the bishoprick of Durham over which he presided; for we read that Waltheof sat as judge, in temporal affairs, with Walcher bishop of Durham, in their county-courts, and readily assisted that prelate with his secular authority. The succession of the subsequent earls of Northumberland will be, therefore, foreign to our province, because Yorkshire, as we take it, was from this æra wholly discharged from the government of those earls, and under the jurisdiction of the vice-comites, high sheriffs, of the county of York, under whose authority, as governors of the castle of York, no doubt but the city was then included. These vice-comites were anciently substitutes to the earls, and removable at their pleasure; but afterwards came to be annually nominated by the kings; for, excepting William Mallet, Robert Fitz-Richard, and one or two Estoteviles, all of Norman extraction, which some would pretend were hereditary viscounts

here, we read of no earl of York or Yorkshire, till a long time after the conquest.

The first mention that we find any where in history of a titular earl of this county is William le Gros, of the house of Campaigne, and earl of Albemarle, a great commander, who was by king Stephen, after the victory over the Scots, at the famous battle of the Standard, in 1138, made earl of Yorkshire; or according to some, of York. The arms our heralds have given this earl are, *gules, a cross potence vairy.*

Otho, duke of Saxony, son of Henry Leon, duke of Bavaria, by Maud the daughter of Henry II. king of England, in 1190 was created by his uncle Richard I. earl of York. Whereupon some performed homage and fealty to him, but others refusing, the king gave him, as an exchange, the county of Poitiers. This prince was afterwards saluted emperor by the name of Otho IV. and, in 1200, sent ambassadors to his uncle king John, to request the restoring the counties of York and Poitiers; which that king, by reason of the oath made him to the king of France not to aid Otho, refused. He bore the same arms with the first kings of England, which were of Norman descent, viz. *on a field gules, two leopards or lions passant gardant or.*

For many years after this our city bestowed no title on any person, until Richard II. in 1396, having called a parliament at Westminster in the ninth year of his reign; amongst several other creations, Edmund of Langley, fifth son to Edward III. was made the first duke of York. This prince died, and left issue by one of the daughters of Peter, king of Castile and Leon, two sons.

Edward Plantagenet, the eldest, was first made earl of Rutland, then duke of Albemarle; and, after the death of his father, succeeded to the dukedom of York. He lost his life valiantly fighting, amongst the very few of the English that were slain, at the famous battle of Agincourt, October 25, 1415, 3 Henry V. in France, and left no issue. His body was brought over into England by Henry V. and buried in the collegiate church of Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire, with great solemnity. Richard, the other son, was created earl of Cambridge at a parliament held at Leicester, the second of Henry V. He married Anne sister of Edmund Mortimer earl of March, whose grandmother was the only daughter and heir of Lionel duke of Clarence, third son of king Edward III. This earl Richard, attempting to set the crown upon the head of his wife's brother Edmund, was detected, and beheaded at Southampton, by the command of Henry V. upon the charge of being hired by the French to destroy him.

Richard his son, sixteen years after the death of his father, by the great, but unwearied generosity of Henry VI. was fully restored

to the dukedom of York, as son of the last-mentioned Richard, the brother of Edward duke of York, and cousin-german to Edmund earl of March. Besides being duke of York, he was earl of March and Ulster, lord of Wigmore, Clare, Trim, and Connaught. This was the prince who first advanced the claim of the house of York to the crown of England, in opposition to the line of Lancaster, then in possession of it. The duke raised some commotions against the government in order to try the affections of the people, and, finding his party strong enough, he at length laid claim to the crown in full parliament; alledging that he was son and heir to Anne Mortimer, sister and heir to Edmund earl of March, descended in a right line from Philippa, the daughter and sole heir of Lionel duke of Clarence, third son of king Edward the Third; and therefore in all justice to be preferred in the succession to the crown before the children of John of Gaunt, the fourth son of the said Edward.

These allegations, says Camden, pleaded strongly for the duke of York, and shewed his title to be clear and evident; yet by a wise foresight to prevent the dangers that might ensue upon it, the matter was so adjusted, that Henry VI. should possess and enjoy the kingdom for life, and that Richard duke of York should be appointed his heir and successor in it, and he and his heirs to succeed after him; with this proviso, that neither of them should contrive any thing to the prejudice of the other. But the duke, too ambitious to wait these dilatory methods, raised forces, and set on foot the cruel war betwixt the White and Red Rose parties, in which the issue was unfortunate to himself, being slain at Wakefield, and his head set upon one of the gates at York, from whence it was soon after taken down by his victorious son, and buried with the body at Fotheringhay with the utmost solemnities.

The next duke of York was Richard, called of Shrewsbury, second son to Edward IV. king of England, so created very young by his father, on May 28, 1474, 14 Edward IV. This unhappy prince is supposed to have been murdered with his elder brother, in the tower of London, by his uncle Richard duke of Gloucester.

The next was Henry, the second son of Henry VII. king of England, who was afterwards king himself by the well-known name of Henry VIII. From his investiture into the duchy of York, the kings of England have always used to confer that honour on the second son of the royal family.

Charles, the second son of James I. king of Great-Britain, who in Scotland had been made duke of Albany, marquis of Ormond, earl of Ross, and baron Ardmanoch, was, when a child not full four years old, created duke of York, by girding him with a sword, (to use the words of the form) putting a cap and coronet of gold upon

upon his head, and by delivering him a verge of gold; after the king his father, according to the usual manner, had created him, with eleven others of noble families, Knights of the Bath. He was afterwards king of Great-Britain.

James, the second son of king Charles, was declared duke of York at his birth by his royal father, and so intituled, but not so created till January 27, 1643, by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford. For a further augmentation of his titles he had the earldom of Ulster, in the kingdom of Ireland, conferred upon him by his brother Charles II. in the 10th year of his reign; afterwards he was king of Great-Britain.

After the accession of king George I. to the throne, he was pleased, on the 5th of July, in the second year of his reign, 1716, to create his brother Ernest August duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, bishop of Osnaburgh, earl of Ulster in Ireland, duke of York and Albany in Great-Britain, to him and his heirs male of his body, who died without issue.

The next duke of York was Edward-Augustus, second son of Frederick prince of Wales, born on the 14th of March, 1738. As he was designed to preside at the naval-board, the knowledge of maritime affairs was a peculiar branch of the plan allotted for his studies. On March 18, 1752, he was elected a knight companion of the most noble order of the garter, and installed on the 4th of June following.

His royal highness, on July 25, 1758, embarked at Portsmouth, on board the *Effex*, commanded by Richard, afterwards lord viscount Howe, and proceeding with the fleet, was present at the reduction of Cherburgh, in Normandy, by Gen. Bligh. Having likewise sailed in September ensuing with the same nobleman, when his lordship escorted the transports with the troops sent out against St. Malo, he witnessed the unfortunate affair at St. Cas, on the 28th of that month, where he shewed great resolution and firmness of mind. His highness, after he had gone through the subordinate offices of midshipman and lieutenant, was, on June 19, 1759, promoted to the command of his majesty's ship *Phoenix*, of 44 guns.

On April 1, 1760, his late majesty was pleased to grant unto his royal highness, and the heirs male of his body, the dignities of duke of York and Albany, of Great-Britain, and earl of Ulster, in the kingdom of Ireland. On March 31, 1761, his royal highness was appointed rear-admiral of the blue.

On the 5th of June, 1761, the common council of London voted that the freedom of their city should be presented to his royal highness, in a gold box of 150 guineas value, in testimony of their dutiful affection for their sovereign, and as a pledge of their grateful respect to his royal highness, for his early entrance into the naval service of his king and country.

At

At his brother's nuptials, September 8, 1761, his royal highness, as chief supporter to the royal bride, walked on her right hand; and at the procession of the ensuing coronation, on the 22d of that month, appeared in his robes as first prince of the blood.

October 30, 1762, he was elected high steward of the corporation of Plymouth, and about the same time preferred to be vice-admiral of the blue.

In this and the three preceeding summers he made a tour to different parts of England, visited York, as formerly mentioned, and was every where received with the respect due to his rank.

In September 1763, his royal highness set out on his travels and visited Lisbon, Gibraltar, Portmahon, Genoa, Italy, and returned through France.

On July 7, 1767, his royal highness set out for Aixla-Chapelle, visited the king of Prussia, and several courts in Germany; and on the 27th was at the court of France, where he was magnificently entertained. From thence proceeding to Monaco, capital of the principality of that name, in the territories of Genoa, in Upper-Italy, he was there seized with a malignant fever, of which he died on the 7th of September. The prince of Monaco displayed every honour to his remains, which, after being embalmed, were conveyed to England, and interred in the royal vault in Henry VIIIth's chapel, with the accustomed solemnity.

L I S T

OF THE

VISCOUNTS or HIGH SHERIFFS

Of the COUNTY of YORK, from the Time of WILLIAM I.

WILLIAM I.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1069 3 Gulielmus Mailet *
 Rob. Fitz-Richard †
 Radulph Paganel †
 Hugo vicecomes †
 Galf. de Estoteville

HENRY I.

- 1118 18 Guliel. Punctell §
 Oibertus vel Osbertius
 de Archis
 Robert de Oketon

STEPHEN.

- 1140 5 Bertram de Bulmer.

HENRY II.

- 1154 1 Bertram de Bulmer pro
 novem annis
 1164 10 Radulph de Glanville
 1170 16 Idem et Robert de Stuteville
 1171 17 Rob. de Stuteville pro
 quinque an.
 1177 23 Radulph. de Glanville
 ad term. reg. Hen. II.
 1189 1 Radulphus de Glanville
 1190 2 Johan. Marefchallus
 Osbertus de Longocampo

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1191 3 Osb. de Longocampo
 1192 4 Hugo Bardulf
 4 Hugo de Boebi
 1193 5 lidem
 1194 6 lidem
 1195 7 { Galfrid. archiep.
 Ebor. et
 Rog. de Baluent. *
 pro quinque an.

JOHN.

- 1200 1 { Galfred filius Petri
 Jacob. de Patern
 1201 2 lidem
 1202 3 { Will. de Stuteville et
 Will. de Breto
 1203 4 lidem
 1204 5 { Galfrid. filius Petri
 Will. de Percy et
 Radolph. de Normanville
 1205 6 { Galfrid. fil. Peter et
 Rad. de Normanville
 Ro. de Lacy Const.
 1206 7 { Cestrien. et
 Robert Wallensis
 pro quinque an.
 Galfrid. fil. Renfredi et
 1211 12 { Henricus Rademor
 five Radenor, pro
 quatuor an.

* Rog. Hoveden, &c. *Vid. annal. sub hoc anno.*† Ordericus Vital. *fr.* 512. c.

‡ Lelandi coll. Rog. Hoveden, &c.

§ *E libro Doomesday.* The rest are from ancient charters and the pipe-rolls.¶ William Punctell is said by *ord. vital.* to surrender the castle of York anno 1118 p. 843. He was nephew to Rad. de Guiot, &c. p. 846.* Geoffry archbishop of York gave three thousand marks, and one hundred marks increase of yearly rent, for having the office of the shrievalty of this county conferred upon him. Which argues it a place of great profit in those days, 10 Ric. Maddox's *exchequer*, p. 317.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1215 16 { Robert de Percy et
Hen. de Middleton
1216 17 { Petrus filius Herberti
et
Ric de Huseburn

HENRY III.

- 1217 1 { Galfrid. de Nevile et
Simon de Hale
1218 2 Idem
1219 3 Idem
1220 4 Galfrid. de Nevile
1221 5 Idem et Simon de Hales
1222 6 Idem
1223 7 Idem
1224 8 Simon de Hales
1225 9 Eustachius de Ludham
1226 10 Idem et Rob. de Coke-
feld
1227 11 Rob. de Cokefeld
1228 12 Idem
1229 13 Idem
1230 14 { Will. de Stuteville et
Phil. de Lascelles
1231 15 Idem
1232 16 Idem
1233 17 Petrus de Rivall
1234 18 Brianus de Insula
1235 19 Johan. filius Galfridi
1236 20 Idem
1237 21 { Brianus filius Alani et
Roger de Stapleton
1238 22 Idem
1239 23 { Brianus fil. Alani
Nich. de Molis et
Will. de Midelton
1240 24 Nicholas de Molis
1241 25 Idem et Will. de Midel-
ton
1242 26 { Nich. de Molis
Hen. de Bath et
Remery de Cerve
1243 27 Hen. de Bada pro
quat. an.
1247 31 Hen. de Bothon pro
doub. an.
1249 33 Will. Dacre

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1250 34 Idem et Rob de Creppings
1251 35 Rob. de Creppings
1252 36 Will. Dacre
1253 37 Rob. de Creppings
1254 38 Will. de Hortenden
1255 39 Will. le Latimer
1256 40 Idem et Joh. de Oketon
pro quinque an.
1261 45 Petrus de Percy
1262 46 Idem
1263 47 Idem
1264 48 Idem et Rob. de Nevile
1265 49 Will. de Bafale
1266 50 Idem et Joh. de Oketon
1267 51 Idem
1268 52 Will. le Latimer
1269 53 Idem
1270 54 Idem
1271 55 { Roger, Extraneus et
Hen. de Kirkby
1272 56 Idem

EDWARD I.

- 1273 1 Roger. de Estraneus
1274 2 Idem
1275 3 Alex. de Kyrketon pro
quat an.
1279 7 Ranul. de Dacre
1280 8 Idem et Joh. de Lyth-
grenes
1281 9 Joh. de Lythgrenes pro
quin an.
1286 14 Gervasius de Clifton
pro sex an.
1292 20 Joh. de Meaux
1293 21 Idem
1294 22 Joh. de Byron pro sex
an.
1300 28 Rob. Oughtred
1301 29 Simon de Kyme pro
quat. an.
1305 33 Will. de Houkes pro
doub. an.

EDWARD II.

- 1307 1 Joh. de Cipling
1308 2 Idem

A.D. A. Reg.

1309	3	{ Johan. de Guas et Johan. de Eure Gerard. de Salwayne et Joh. de Lure
1310	4	
1311	5	Idem
1312	6	Gerard. de Salwayne
1313	7	Idem
1314	8	Joh. Malebys et Nich. Meynel
1315	9	Symon Warde
1316	10	{ Nich. de Gray et Symon Warde Nich. de Gray et Symon Warde
1317	11	
1318	12	Idem
1319	13	Symon Warde
1320	14	Idem *
1321	15	Idem
1322	16	Roger de Somervile pro quin. an.

E D W A R D III.

1327	1	Rog. de Somervile
1328	2	Joh. Darcy
1329	3	Hen. Falconberg
1330	4	Idem
1331	5	Rad. Bulmer
1332	6	Petrus de Salfs Marisco, Saltmarsh
1333	7	Idem
1334	8	Petrus de Middleton
1335	9	Idem
1336	10	Petrus de Salfs Marisco
1337	11	{ Rad. de Hastings et Tho. de Rockeby
1338	12	Rad. de Hastings
1339	13	Idem
1340	14	Idem
1341	15	Joh. de Eland

A.D. A. Reg.

1342	16	Joh. Falconberg
1343	17	Tho. de Rokeby pro septem an.
1350	24	Gerard. Salwayne
1351	25	Will. de Plompton
1352	26	Pet. de Nuttelle
1353	27	Milo Stapleton †
1354	28	Petrus de Nuttelle
1355	29	Milo Stapleton, mil. pro quin. an.
1360	34	Tho. de Musgrave
E D W A R D III.		
1361	35	Marm. de Constable
1362	36	Idem
1363	37	Tho. le Musgrave
1364	38	Idem
1365	39	Idem
1366	40	Marm. Constable
1367	41	Idem
1368	42	{ John Chamont vel de calvo monte et Will. Acton

1369	43	Idem
1370	44	Joh. Chamot et Will. Acton
1371	45	Joh. Bygod
1372	46	Rob. de Roos
1373	47	Will. Acton
1374	48	Joh. Bygod de Setter- ington
1375	49	Will. Perciehay
1376	50	Will. de Melton
1377	51	Rad. de Hastings

R I C H A R D II.

1378	1	Rad. de Hastings
1379	2	Joh. Constable de Haletham

1380

* Symon Warde gained a great victory over the barons at Burroughbridge, where the earl of Lancaster was taken prisoner. The male line of this ancient family expired in Sir Christ. Warde standard-bearer to king Henry VIII. at Boulogne. Three daughters married to Strickland, Musgrave, and Osborn. *Fuller's Worthies.*

† Miles Stapleton, one of the first knights of the garter.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1380 3 R. Nevile de Hornby et
Joh. Savyle
1381 4 Rad. Hastings, miles
1382 5 Will. de Ergham
1383 6 Joh. Savyle
1384 7 Gerad. Usfleet
1385 8 Rob. Constable
1386 9 Idem
1387 10 Rob. de Hylton
1388 11 Joh. Savyle
1389 12 Joh. Godard
1390 13 Jac. Pykeryng
1391 14 Will. de Melton
1392 15 Rad. de Eure
1393 16 Joh. Upceden, miles
1394 17 Jac. Pykeryng, miles
1395 18 Rad. Constable
1396 19 Rad. de Eure
1397 20 Rob. de Nevile
1398 21 Jac. Pykeryng
1399 22 Joh. Upceden, 1st
Hen. IV.

HENRY IV.

- 1400 1 Joh. Constable, miles
Thomas Bromflete
1401 2 } miles, et
Wil. Dronsfield, m.
1402 3 Joh. Savyle
1403 4 Rich. Redman
1404 5 Idem
1405 6 Will. Dronsfield, miles
1406 7 Joh. de Elton, miles
1407 8 Tho. Rokeby, miles *
1408 9 Wil. Harrington, miles
1409 10 Edw. Hastings, miles
1410 11 Edw. Sandford, miles
1411 12 Tho. Rokeby, miles

HENRY V.

- 1413 1 Wil. Harrington, miles
1414 2 Tho. Bromflete, miles
1415 3 Ric. Redman, miles
Vol. II.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1316 4 Edw. Hastings, miles
1417 5 Rob. Hylton, miles
1418 6 Joh. Bygod, miles
1419 7 Tho. Bromflete, miles
1420 8 Alnatheous Maleverer,
miles, de Allerton
1421 9 Wil. Harrington, miles
1422 10 Halm. Maleverer, miles

HENRY VI.

- 1423 1 Wil. Harrington, miles
1424 2 Rob. Hylton, miles
1425 3 Joh. Langton, miles
1426 4 Ric. Hastings, miles
1427 5 Wil. Ryther, miles
1428 6 Rob. Hylton, miles
1429 7 Wil. Harrington, miles
1430 8 Joh. Clarevaux
1431 9 Wil. Ryther, miles
1432 10 Rich. Pykeryng, miles
1433 11 Hen. Bromflete, miles
1434 12 Ric. Hastings, miles
1435 13 Will. Ryther, miles
1436 14 Will. Tirwhit, miles
1437 15 Joh. Constable de Hal-
sham, miles
1438 16 Rob. Constable, miles
1439 17 Will. Ryther, miles
1440 18 Joh. Tempest, miles
1441 19 Rob. Waterton, miles
1442 20 Will. Gascoign, de
Gouthorp, miles
1443 21 Tho. Metham, miles
1444 22 Edmund Talbot de
Bashall, miles
1445 23 Will. Eure, miles
1446 24 Jac. Strangeways de
Ormsby, miles
1447 25 Rob. Oughtrede, miles
1448 26 Will. Plumpton de
Plumpton, miles
1449 27 Joh. Conyers, miles
1450 28 Jac. Pykeryng, miles

O

1451

* Thomas Rokeby gained the victory, by the sole assistance of his country, over the earl of Northumberland at Bramham-Moor.

A.D. A.Reg.

- 1451 29 Rob. Oughtrede, mil.
 1452 30 Rad. Bygod, miles
 1453 31 Jac. Strangeways, mi.
 1454 32 Joh. Melton jun. miles
 1455 33 Joh. Savyle, miles
 1456 34 Tho. Harrington, miles
 1457 35 Joh. Hotham, miles
 1458 36 Rad. Bygod, miles
 1459 37 Joh. Tempest, miles
 1460 38 Tho. Metham, miles

EDWARD IV.

- 1461 1 Joh. Savyle, miles
 1462 2 Rob. Constable, miles
 1463 3 Idem
 1464 4 Joh. Constable, miles
 1465 5 Ed. Hastings, miles
 1466 6 Ric. Fitz-williams, mi.
 1467 7 Jac. Harrington, miles
 1468 8 Joh. Conyers, miles
 1469 9 Jac. Strangeways, m.
 1470 10 Hen. Vavasour, miles
 1471 11 Ed. Hastings, miles
 1472 12 Rad. Ashton, miles
 1473 13 Idem
 1474 14 Walt. Griffith, miles
 1475 15 Joh. Conyers, miles
 1476 16 Joh. Harrington, miles
 1477 17 Ed. Hastings, miles
 1478 18 Will. Ryther, miles
 1479 19 Rob. Constable
 1480 20 Hago Hastings, miles
 1481 21 Marm. Constable, miles
 1482 22 Rad. Bygod, miles

RICHARD III.

- 1483 1 Will. Eure, miles
 1484 2 Ed. Hastings, miles
 1485 3 Tho. Markenfield, mil.

HENRY VII.

- 1486 1 Joh. Savyle, miles
 1487 2 Rob. Ryther, miles

A.D. A.Reg.

- 1488 3 John Nevile, miles
 1489 4 Marm. Constable
 1490 5 Henry Wentworth de
 Woodhouse, miles
 1491 6 Thomas Wortley, miles
 1492 7 Henry Wentworth, mil.
 1493 8 Jac. Strangeways, miles
 1494 9 Marm. Constable, miles
 1495 10 Joh. Nevile, miles
 1496 11 Will. Gascoign, miles
 1497 12 Joh. Melton, miles
 1498 13 Joh. Conyers, miles
 1499 14 Joh. Hotham, miles
 1500 15 Idem
 1501 16 Walterus Griffith, miles
 1502 17 Tho. Wortley
 1503 18 Will. Conyers, miles
 1504 19 Rad. Ryder, miles
 1505 20 John Cutts, miles
 1506 21 Rad. Eure, miles
 1507 22 Joh. Norton, miles
 1508 23 Idem

HENRY VIII.

- 1509 1 Marm. Constable de
 Flamborough, miles
 1510 2 * Rad. Eure, miles
 1511 3 Joh. Constable, miles
 1512 4 Joh. Everingham, mi-
 les, de Wadley
 1513 5 Will. Percy, miles
 1514 6 Joh. Norton, miles
 1515 7 Joh. Carre, miles
 1516 8 Rad. Tempest, miles
 1517 9 Will. Bulmer, miles
 1518 10 Joh. Nevile, miles
 1519 11 Pet. Vavasour, miles
 1520 12 Tho. Strangeways, mil.
 1521 13 Will. Maleverer, miles
 1522 14 Hen. Clifford, miles
 1523 15 Joh. Nevill, miles
 1524 16 Joh. Constable de Con-
 stable-Burton, miles
 1525 17 Jac. Metcalf, arm.
 1526 18 Will. Middleton, miles

1527

* Rad. Eure, vel Evers, created baron by Henry VIII. the family had Malton castle.

A. D. A. Reg.

- 1527 19 Joh. Nevill, miles
 1528 20 Joh. Constable, miles
 1529 21 Rad. Ellerker fen. miles, de Ellerker
 1530 22 Joh. Strangeways, mil.
 1531 23 Nic. Fairfax, miles
 1532 24 Marm. Constable, miles
 1533 25 Joh. Constable, miles
 1534 26 Will. Fairfax, miles
 1535 27 George Darcy, miles
 1536 28 Bryan Hastings, miles
 1537 29 Hen. Savile, miles
 1538 30 Jac. Strangeways, miles
 1539 31 Will. Fairfax, miles
 1540 32 Rob. Nevill, miles
 1541 33 Hen. Savile, miles
 1542 34 Tho. Tempest, miles
 1543 35 Tho. Dawney, de Cowicke, miles
 1544 36 Nich. Fairfax, miles
 1545 37 Christ. Danby, miles
 1546 38 Joh. Tempest, miles

EDWARD VI.

- 1547 1 Rich. Cholmley de Whithy, miles
 1548 2 Will. Vavasour, miles
 1549 3 Walt. Calverley de Calverley, miles
 1550 5 Leon. Beckwith de Aketon, miles
 1551 5 Tho. Gresham, miles
 1552 6 Tho. Maleverer miles

PHILIP and MARY.

- 1553 1 Tho. Waterton, miles
 1554 2 Ingram Clifford, miles
 1555 3 Christ. Metcalfe, miles
 1556 4 Rich. Cholmley, miles
 1557 5 Rob. Constable, miles
 1558 6 Rad. Ellerker, miles

ELIZABETH.

A. D. A. Reg.

- 1559 1 Joh. Vaughan de Stutton, arm.
 1560 2 Joh. Nevill, miles
 1561 3 Nich. Fairfax, miles
 1562 4 Geo. Bowes de Stratham, miles
 1563 5 Will. Vavasour, miles
 1564 6 Will. Ingleby de Ripley, miles
 1565 7 Tho. Gargrave de Nosthall, miles
 1566 8 Joh. Constable, miles
 1567 9 Hen. Savile, miles
 1568 10 Rich. Norton, arm.
 1569 11 Tho. Gargrave, miles
 1570 12 Christ. Hildyard, miles
 1571 13 Tho. Fairfax, miles
 1572 14 Joh. Downey de Cowick, arm.
 1573 15 Marm. Constable, miles
 1574 16 Joh. Bellasis de Newborough, miles
 1575 17 Tho. Danby, miles
 1576 18 Tho. Boynton de Barmston, arm.
 1577 19 Will. Fairfax, arm.
 1578 20 Christ. Wandsford de Kirklington, miles
 1579 21 Rich. Goodrick de Ribston, arm.
 1580 22 Rad. Bouchier, arm.
 1581 23 * Rob. Stapleton, miles
 1582 24 Tho. Wentworth, arm.
 1583 25 Cotton Gargrave, miles
 1584 26 Joh. Hotham de Scarbro', arm
 1585 27 Brian Stapleton, miles
 1586 28 Hen. Constable de Constable-Burton, arm.
 1587 29 Rob. Aske, arm.
 1588 30 Ric. Maleverer, arm.

O 2

1589

* Rob. Stapleton, a lineal descendant from Sir Miles, married one of the coheirs of Sir Henry Sherrington, by whom he had a numerous issue.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1589 31 Joh. Bowney, miles
 1590 32 Phil. Constable, arm.
 1591 33 Ric. Goodrick, arm.
 1592 34 Will. Mallery, miles
 1593 35 Rad. Eure primogen.
 D. Eure
 1594 36 Fran. Vaughan, arm.
 1595 37 Christ. Hildyard, arm.
 1596 38 Fran. Boynton, miles
 1597 39 Tho. Latcells, arm.
 1598 40 Marm. Grimston de
 Grimston-Garth,
 arm.
 1599 41 Rob. Swyft de Don-
 caster, arm.
 1600 42 * Fran. Clifford de
 Londesbro', arm.
 1601 43 Will. Wentworth, arm.
 1602 44 Tho. Strickland, arm.
 1603 45 Hen. Bellasis, miles

JAMES I.

- 1603³ 1 † Bellasis, miles
 1604 2 Ric. Gargrave, miles
 1605 3 Will. Banburgh, de
 Howsam, miles
 1606 4 Hen. Griffith de Agnes
 Burton, miles
 1607 5 Timothy Hutton de
 Maske, miles
 1608 6 Hugh Bethell de Alne,
 miles
 1609 7 Fran. Mildefley, miles
 1610 8 Tho. Downey, miles
 1611 9 Hen. Slingsly de Scri-
 ven, miles
 1612 10 Christ. Hildyard, miles
 1613 11 Georg. Savile, miles et
 bar.
 1614 12 Joh. Armitage de
 Kirklees, arm.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1615 13 Ed. Stanhope, miles
 1616 14 Mic. Warton de Bever-
 ley, miles
 1617 15 Rob. Swyft de Doncas-
 ter, miles
 1618 16 Will. Alford de Bilton
 miles
 1619 17 Arth. Ingram, de civit.
 Ebor. miles
 1620 18 Tho. Gower de Stiten-
 ham, miles et bar.
 1621 19 Ric. Tempelt, miles
 1622 20 Guido Palmes de Lind-
 ley, miles
 1623 21 Hen. Jenkins de Grim-
 ston juxta Ebor. miles
 1624 22 Rich. Cholmley, miles

CHARLES I.

- 1625 1 † Tho. Wentworth, mil.
 et bar.
 1626 2 Tho. Norcliffe de
 Manythorp, miles
 1627 3 Tho. Fairfax, miles
 1628 4 Matthew Boynton, mil.
 et bar.
 1629 5 Arthur Ingram, jun.
 1630 6 Joh. Gibson, miles
 1631 7 Tho. Layton de Lay-
 ton, miles
 1632 8 Arthur Robinton de
 Newby, miles
 1633 9 Marm. Wyvill de Con-
 stable-Burton, miles
 et bar.
 1634 10 Joh. Hotham, miles et
 bar.
 1635 11 Will. Pennyman de
 Maske, bar.
 1636 12 Joh. Ramsden, miles
 1637 13 Tho. Danby, miles

1633

* Fran. Clifford; he afterwards succeeded his brother George in his honours and earldom of Cumberland; he was father to Henry, the fifth and last earl of that family, whose sole daughter was married to the earl of Cork.

† Hen. Bellasis, created by Carl I. baron Falconbridge of Yarum.

‡ Afterwards earl of Strafford.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1638 14 Will. Robinfon, miles
 1639 15 * Marm. Langdale de Dalton, miles
 1640 16 Joh. Buck de Filey, m.
 1641 17 Tho. Gower, jun. de Stitnam. miles
 1642 18 Ric. Hutton de Goldbro', miles
 1643 19 Matthew Bointon de Barmfston, m. et bar.
 1644 20 Idem.
 1645 21 Joh. Bouchler, miles
 1646 22 Rob. Darley de Buttercumb, miles
 1647 23 Joh. Savile de Medley, miles
 1648 24 Will. St. Quintin de Harpham, bar.

CHARLES II.

- 1649 1 Joh. Savile de Lupfit, miles
 1650 2 Ed. Roads, miles
 1651 3 Geo. Marwood, arm.
 1652 4 Hugh Bethell, jun. de Rife
 1653 5 Will. Constable de Flambro', miles et bar.
 1654 6 Col. John Bright of Badsworth
 1655 7 John Bright
 1656 8 Tho. Harrison, Esq.
 1657 9 The same
 1658 10 Barrington Bouchier, Esq.
 1659 11 Robert Waters, Esq.
 1660 12 Sir Thomas Slingsby bart.
 1661 13 Sir Thomas Osborne, bart.
 1662 14 Sir Thomas Gower of Stitnam, Knight and Baronet

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1663 15 Sir Roger Langley of Sheriff-Hoton, Bart.
 1664 16 Sir Francis Cobb, Knt.
 1665 17 The same
 1666 18 Sir John Reresby, Bart.
 1667 19 Sir Rich. Mauleverer, Knight and Baronet
 1668 20 Sir John Armitage, Bart.
 1669 21 Sir Philip Monckton, Knight
 1670 22 Sir Solomon Swale, Bt.
 1671 23 Sir Will. Wentworth, Knight
 1672 24 John Ramsden, Esq.
 1673 25 Sir Tho. Yarborough Knight
 1674 26 Henry Marwood, Esq.
 1675 27 Sir Ed. Jennings, Knt.
 1676 28 Sir Godfrey Copley, Baronet
 1677 22 The same
 1678 30 Rich. Shuttleworth, Esq.
 1679 31 Sir Tho. Daniel, Knt.
 1680 32 Sir Rich. Grahme of Norton - Coniers, Baronet
 1681 33 Will. Lowther, Esq.
 1682 34 Ambrose Pudsey, Esq.
 1683 35 Sir Brian Stapylton, Baronet
 1684 36 Christ. Tancred, Esq.

JAMES II.

- 1685 1 Christ. Tancred, Esq.
 1686 2 Tho. Rookeby, Esq.
 1687 3 The same
 1688 4 Sir Rich. Grahme, displaced in April 1689.

WILLIAM III. and MARY.

- 1689 1 Will. Robinfon, Esq.
 1690 2 Sir Johnathan Jennings, Knight

1691

* Created by Car. II. for his extraordinary loyalty, Baron Langdale, in April 1658; two years before the restoration.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1691 3 Henry Fairfax, Esq.
 1692 4 John Gill, Esq.
 1693 5 Ambrose Pudsey, Esq.
 1694 6 Charles Tancred, Esq.
 1695 7 Ingleby Daniel, Esq.
 1696 8 John Bradshaw, Esq.
 1697 9 Tho. Pulleine, Esq.
 1698 10 Will. Lowther, Esq.
 1699 11 John Lambert, Esq.
 1700 12 Fairfax Norcliffe, Esq.
 1701 13 Robert Constable, Esq.

A N N E.

- 1702 1 Robert Mitford, Esq.
 1703 2 Sir Tho. Pennyman,
 Baronet
 1704 3 Tho. Pulleine, Esq.
 1705 4 Godfrey Bosville, Esq.
 1706 5 Sir Matt. Pierfon, Knt.
 1707 6 Sir Roger Beckwith,
 Baronet
 1708 7 Henry Iveson, Esq.
 1709 8 Will. Ellis, Esq.
 1710 9 Will. Turbutt, Esq.
 1711 10 Will. Neville, Esq.
 1712 11 Will. Vavasour, Esq.
 1713 12 Richard Beaumont,
 Esq.
 1714 13 Tho. Wrightson, Esq.

G E O R G E I.

- 1715 1 Fairfax Norcliffe, Esq.
 1716 2 Cha. Wilkinson, Esq.
 1717 3 Sir Will. Hustler, Knt.
 1718 4 Sir Henry Goodrick,
 Baronet
 1719 5 Daniel Lascelles, Esq.
 1720 6 John Bouchier, Esq.
 1721 7 Sir Walter Hawksworth,
 Baronet
 1722 8 Sir Ralph Milbank, Bt.
 1723 9 Sir Will. Wentworth,
 Baronet
 1724 10 Hugh Cholmley, Esq.
 1725 11 Cholmley Turner, Esq.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1726 12 Tho. Ramsden, Esq.
 1727 13 Cha. Bathurst, Esq.

G E O R G E II.

- 1728 1 Thomas Duncombe of
 Duncombe-park, Esq.
 1729 2 Will. Harvey, Esq.
 1730 3 Sir Will. S. Quintin,
 Bart.
 1731 4 Bielby Thompson, Esq.
 1732 5 Sir Rowland Wynne,
 Bart.
 1733 6 Tho. Condon, Esq.
 1734 7 Hugh Bethell, Esq.
 1735 8 Francis Barlow, Esq.
 1736 9 James Hustler, Esq.
 1737 10 Mark Kirby, Esq.
 1738 11 Sir Hugh Smithson,
 Bart.
 1739 12 Sir Geo. Cooke, Bart.
 1740 13 Sir S. Armytage, Bart.
 1741 14 Sir Lionel Pilkington,
 Bart.
 1742 15 Henry Darcy, Esq.
 1743 16 Ralph Bell, Esq.
 1744 17 Godfrey Copley, Esq.
 1745 18 Tho. Thornhill, Esq.
 1746 19 Henry Ibbetson, Esq.
 1747 20 Sir Will. Milner, Bart.
 1748 21 Will. Thompson, Esq.
 1749 22 John Bouchier, Esq.
 1750 23 Sir William Penny-
 man, Bart.
 1751 24 Sir Griffith Boynton,
 Bart.
 1752 25 Richard Sykes, Esq.
 1753 26 Sir Ralph Milbanke,
 Bart.
 1754 27 Nathaniel Cholmley,
 Esq.
 1755 28 Tho. Foljambe, Esq.
 1756 29 Sir G. M. Metham,
 Knight
 1757 30 Henry Willoughby, Esq.
 1758 31 Jeremiah Dixon, Esq.
 1759 32 Charles Turner, Esq.
 1760 33 James Shuttleworth, Esq.

G E O R G E

G E

A.D. A. Reg.

1701 1

1762 2

1763 3

1764 4

1765 5

1766 6

1767 7

1768 8

1769 9

1770 10

1771 11

1772 12

CAT

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beginn

West. 23

York, 26

York, 26

Lincoln.

West. 33

West. 34

Carlisle,

North. 1

West. 2

West. 4

Lin. 5

West. 6

West. 7

West. 8

West. 1

York, —

• Prym

names are

† De S

Thixendal

chie for.

GEORGE III.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1761 1 Sir John Lister Kaye,
Bart.
1762 2 Hugh Bethell, Esq.
1763 3 Boynton Langley, Esq.
1764 4 Sir Will Foulis, Bart.
1765 5 Sir T. Wentworth, Bart.
1766 6 Tho. Thornhill, Esq.
1767 7 Tho. Arthington, Esq.
1768 8 Sir George Strickland,
Bart.
1769 9 Sir James Ibbetson, Bart.
1770 10 Sir Bellingham Graham,
Bart.
1771 11 Sir Griffith Boynton,
Bart.
1772 12 Sir W. St. Quintin,
Bart.

A.D. A. Reg.

- 1773 13 Sir M. Asty Wyvill,
Bart.
1774 14 Mann Horsfield, Esq.
1775 15 Sir G. Armytage, Bart.
1776 16 Giles Earle, Esq.
1777 17 Bacon Frank, Esq.
1778 18 John Sawrey Morritt,
Esq.
1779 19 Tho. Duncombe, Esq.
1780 20 Will. Bethell, Esq.
1781 21 Humph. Osbaldeston,
Esq.
1782 22 Sir John Ingilby, Bart.
1783 23 Sir R. D. Hildyard, Bt.
1784 24 Will. Danby, Esq. Bt.
1785 25 Sir T. T. Slingsby,
1786 26 Richard Langley, Esq.
1787 27 F. F. Foljambe, Esq.

A CATALOGUE of the REPRESENTATIVES in PARLIAMENT for the City of YORK, from the Summons and Returns, beginning 23^d EDWARD I.*

- West.* 23 Ed. I. Nicholas de Seleby, Roger Basy
York, 26 Ed. I. Joh. le Espicer, Nic. Clarevaux
York, 26 Ed. I. John de Sezevaux,† Gilbert de Arnald
Lincoln. 28 Ed. I. Joh. de Askam, And. de Bolingbroke
West. 33 Ed. I. Tho. le Anguiler, John de Sezevaux
West. 34 Ed. I. John de Graham, Roger de Roston
Carlisle, 35 Ed. I. John de Askam, John de Sezevaux
North. 1 Ed. II. Joh. de Askam, Joh. de Ebor
West. 2 Ed. II. Tho. de Norfolk, Nic. Grantbridge
West. 4 Ed. II. Joh. de Graa, Tho. Aguiler
Lon. 5 Ed. II. Tho. de Alwerthorpe, John Segge
West. 6 Ed. II. Tho. de Redness, Nic. Sezevaux
West. 7 Ed. II. Nic. Sezevaux, John. de Appelton
West. 8 Ed. II. Joh. de Appelton, Rog. Ughtred
West. 12 Ed. II. John de Sexdecim Vallibus
Hen. Calvert
York, ——— Idem

York,

* Prynne says, citizens were elected and returned in 49 Hen. III. but that their names are not to be met with in any of our records.

† De Sezevaux, or de Sexdecim Vallibus, is the town on the Wolds, now called Thixendale; corruptly, no doubt, from Sixteen Dales, which the place is remarkable for.

- York*, 15 Ed. II. Hen. Calvert, Tho. de Redness
West, 19 Ed. II. Joh. de Askam, Symon de Kingston
West, 20 Ed. II. Will. de Redness, Hen. de Bolton
York, 1 Ed. III. Tho. de Redness, Nic. Sezevaux
Lincoln, ——— Ric. Tannock, Tho. de Montefort
Winch. 2 Ed. III. Will. Fox, Will. de Baronia
North. ——— Tho. de Pontefract, Joh. de Burton
N. Sarum, 3 Ed. III. Tho. de Gargrave, John de Kyrkeby
North, 4 Ed. III. Will. Fox, Tho. Middlestone
York, 6 Ed. III. *Return lost*
York, ——— Will. Fox, Galf. Aldwark
West, 7 Ed. III. Tho. de Pontefract, Joh. de Ryppon
West. ——— Nic. de Scoreby
York. ——— Ric. de Brickinhale
West, 9 Ed. III. Joh. de Bristow, Nic. de Appleby
York, ——— Steph. de Setherington, Nic. de Scoreby.
Nott. 10. Ed. III. Ric. de Briggenhale, Hen. Goldbeter
West, 11 Ed. III. Ric. de Briggenhale, Alex. Goldbeter
West. ——— Nic. de Scoreby, Hamo de Hessay
West, 12 Ed. III. Joh. de Sezevaux, Hen. Calvert
West. ——— Joh. de Womme, Rob. Sprottle
West. ——— Joh. de Womme, Ric. de Saugerry
West, 13 Ed. III. Hamo de Hassoy, Gilb. Picklington
West, 14 Ed. III. Walt. de Keldsterne, Hen. Goldbeter
West. ——— Tho. fil. Ricardi, Joh. Ichon
West, 15 Ed. III. Hen. Goldbeter, Walt. de Keldsterne
West, 17 Ed. III. Tho. de Redness, Joh. de Heton
West, 20 Ed. III. Joh. de Sherburne
 Ric. de Setterington
West, 21 Ed. III. Will. Graa, Walt. Keldsterne
West, 22 Ed. III. Will. Graa, Will. Skipwith
West, 24 Ed. III. Rog. Noringwill, Walt. Keldsterne
York, 26 Ed. III. Hugo de Miton, Joh. de Creyke
West. ——— Hamo de Hessay *
West, 27 Ed. III. Will. Graa, Hamo de Hessay
West, 29 Ed. III. Rog. de Normanville, Will. Graa
West, 30 Ed. III. Will. Graa, Rog. Henningham
West, 33 Ed. III. Tho. Auguber
 Joh. de Sexdecim Vallibus
 Rog. de Henningham
West, 34 Ed. III. Joh. de Gisburn
West. ——— Will. Graa

* Hamo, or Hamond de Hessay, was sent up singly to assist at a council at Westminster. To these councils were seldom returned above one member, it was chiefly called together to consult trade and traffic. So in 34 Ed. III. Will. Graa was returned singly for the same reason. Again in 45 Ed. III.

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

109

- West.* 36 Ed. III. Joh. de Allerton, Rog. de Selby
West. 38 Ed. III. Will. Graa, Rob. Hawton
West. 39 Ed. III. Will. Graa, Joh. de Acastre
West. 43 Ed. III. Will. Graa, Joh. de Acastre
Win. 45 Ed. III. Will. Graa
West. 46 Ed. III. Will. Graa, Rob. Hawton
West. 47 Ed. III. Joh. de Gifsburn
 Joh. de Aftre, vel Acastre
West. 50 Ed. III. Tho. Graa, Joh. Echton
Glouc. 2 Rich. II. Joh. de Acastre, Tho. Graa
West. 3 Rich. II. Tho. Graa, Rog. de Moreton
West. 6. Ric. II. Will. Savage, Will. Selby
N. Sarum. 7 Ric. II. Tho. Graa, Will. Selby
West. 8 Ric. II. Tho. Quixley, Joh. de Hoveden
West. 9 Ric. II. Tho. Graa, Tho. de Hoveden
West. 10 Ric. II. Tho. Graa, Rob. Savage
West. 11 Ric. II. Tho. Holcore, Joh. de Hoveden
Camb. 12 Ric. II. Joh. de Hoveden, Joh. de Ryppon
West. 13 Ric. II. Will. de Selby, Joh. de Hoveden
West. 18 Ric. II. Tho. Graa, Will. Selby
West. 20. ——— The same
Warw. 1. Hen. IV. Will. Frost, Joh. Bolton
Warw. 3. Hen. IV. Rob. Token, Rob. Warde
Glouc. 8. Hen. IV. Rob. Token, Joh. de Bolton
Warw. 12 Hen. IV. Will. Ickham, Will. Rose
West. 1 Hen. V. Tho. Santon, Will. Alvey
West. 2 Hen. V. Rog. Howam, Joh. Northeby
West. 3 Hen. V. Will. Alvey, Will. Bowes
West. 5 Hen. V. Tho. Santon, Joh. Blackburn
West. 7 Hen. V. John Northeby *, Thomas Gare
West. 8 Hen. V. Joh. Penreth, Hen. Preston
West. 9 Hen. V. John Gave, Will. Ormihaved
West. 1 Hen. VI. Will. Bowes, Ric. Russell
West. 2 Hen. VI. Joh. Northeby, Peter Bukfby
West. 3 Hen. VI. Ric. Russel, Joh. Auldstanmore
Leic. 4 Hen. VI. Will. Bowes, Will. Ormihaved
West. 6 Hen. VI. Joh. Bolton, Tho. Snawden
West. 7 Hen. VI. Joh. Auldstanmore, Joh. Bolton
West. 9 Hen. VI. Will. Bowes, Will. Ormihaved
West. 11 Hen. VI. Joh. Louth, Tho. Kirkham
West. 13 Hen. VI. Ric. Wartyr, Will. Bedale

P

Camb.

* This return is taken from our own records. They are styled *Cives et Mercatores*
Elm. The same 14 Hen. VIII.

- Camb.* 13 Hen. VI. Will. Bowes, jun. Ric. Louth
Lon. 20 Hen. VI. Tho. Ridley, Will. Girlington
Camb. 25 Hen. VI. Tho. Crathorn, Will. Stockton
West. 27 Hen. VI. Joh. Karr, Joh. Thresk
West. 28 Hen. VI. Tho. Barton, Joh. Catherick
West. 29 Hen. VI. Joh. Thresk, Will. Hauke
Reading, 31 Hen. VI. Tho. Dantrey, Tho. Neleson
West. 38 Hen. VI. Nic. Holgate, Joh. Marton
West. 39 Hen. VI. The same
7 Ed. VI. *
West. 12 Ed. IV. Rich. Yorke, Tho. Wrangwifh
West. 17 Ed. Miles Metcalfe, Rob. Amyas
Many returns wanting.
West. 14 H. VIII. Thomas Burton. John Norman
West. 33 H. VIII. John Hogeston, Gent.
George Gale, Ald.
West. 1 Ed. VI. Thomas Gargrave, Esq; Will. Holme
West. 6 Ed. VI. *Return wanting*
Warw. 1 Mary, John North, Gent. Robert Hall, Gent.
Oxford, 1 Mary, John Beyne, Rich. White
1, 2. P. M. *The return lost*
West. 2, 3. P. M. Will. Holme, Ald.
Reginald Beesly, Gent.
West. 3, 4. P. M. Will. Holme, Gent. R. Peycock, Gent.
West. Eliz. 1 Will. Watfon, Rob. Goldthorp, Ald.
5 Will. Watfon, Gent. Ralf Hall, Gent.
13 Ralf Hall, Gent. Hugh Graves, Gent.
14 Geo. Pocock, Ald. Hugh Graves, Ald.
27 Will. Robinson, Ald. Rob. Brooke, Ald.
28 Will. Hilliard, Esq. Rob. Brooke, Ald.
31 Rob. Askwith, Ald. Will. Robinson, Ald.
35 Andrew Trew, Ald. Jacob Birkby, Ald.
39 Jacob Birkby, Tho. Mosely, Ald.
43 John Bennet, LL. D. Henry Hall, Ald.
1 James I. Rob. Askwith, Ald. Chrif. Brook, Esq.
12 *This return wanting.*
18 Sir Robert Askwith, Knt.
Christopher Brooke, Esq.

* *Ult. die Sept. an. 2. Ed. IV.* it was ordained and agreed by the assent of the council of the city, yet for als mykel as nowe late some aldermen being at the parliaments in time passed have gone to borde, whereas yai have at all times tofore holden house for the worship of the cite, yet fro hencefurth what alderman forever shall go to parliament and will hold house, shall have for his costs daily iiiij. s. and if he go to borde he shall have but iij. s. upon the day, and no more, fro nowe forth.

- West.* 21 James I. Sir Arthur Ingram, Knt.
 Christopher Brook, Esq.
 — 1 Charles I. The same
 — 1 ——— The same.
 — 3 ——— Sir Arthur, Ingram, Knt. Sir Tho. Savyle, Knt.
 — 15 ——— Sir Ed. Osborn, Bart. Henry Vain, Esq.
 — 16 ——— Sir Will. Allenson, Knt. Tho. Hoyle, Ald.

Rump Parliaments.

- West.* 1648 Sir William Allenson, Knt. Thomas Hoyle.
 — 1654 Sir Thomas Widdrington, Knt.
 Thomas Dickenson, Ald.
 — 1655 The same.
 — 1658 Sir Thomas Dickenson, Knt.
 Christopher Topham, Esq.

- 12 Cha. II. Sir Thomas Widdrington, Knt.
 Metcalf Robinson, Esq.
 — 13 ——— Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart. *
 Sir Henry Tomfon, Knt.
 Sir Metcalf Robinson, Bart.
 — 29 ——— Sir John Hewley, Knt.
 Sir Henry Thompson, Knt.
 — 30 ——— The same.

Oxf. 31 ——— The same.

- West.* 1 Jam. II. Sir John Reresby, Bart.
 Sir Metcalf Robinson, Bart.
 — 1 W. et M. Hon. Peregrine Viscount Dunblane,
 Edward Thompson, Esq.
 Robert Waller, Alderman;
 Henry Thompson, Esq.
 — 2 ——— Robert Waller, Alderman,
 Edward Thompson, Esq.
 — 7 W. III. Edward Thompson, Esq.
 Tobias Jenkins, jun. Esq.
 — 10 ——— Sir William Robinson, Knt.
 Tobias Jenkins, jun. Esq.
 — 12 ——— Sir Will. Robinson, Bart.
 Tobias Jenkins, jun. Esq.
 — 13 ——— Tobias Jenkins, Mayor,
 Sir William Robinson, Bart.

1 Anne.

* Made a peer this parliament. Earl of Danby. Afterwards created duke of Leeds. Sir Metcalf Robinson returned in his room.

<i>West.</i>	1	Anne.	Sir William Robinson, Bart. Tobias Jenkins, Esq.
—	4	—	Sir William Robinson, Bart. Robert Benson, Esq.
<i>West.</i>	7	Anne.	Sir William Robinson, Bart. Robert Benson, Esq.
—	9	—	The same.
—	12	—	Sir William Robinson, Bart. Robert Fairfax, Esq.
—	1	Geo. I.	Sir William Robinson, Bart. Tobias Jenkins, Esq.
—	8	—	Sir William Milner, Bart. Edward Thompson, Esq.
—	1	Geo. II.	The same.
—	8	—	Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart. Edward Thompson, Esq.
—	15	—	Edward Thompson, Esq. Godfrey Wentworth, Esq.
—	21	—	William Thornton, Esq. George Fox, Esq.
—	28	—	Sir John Armitage, Bart. George Fox Lane, Esq.
—	2	Geo. III.	Sir George Armitage, Bart. Robert Lane, Esq.
—	9	—	Lord John Cavendish, Charles Turner, Esq.
—	15	—	The same.
—	2	—	The same.
—	23	—	Right Hon. Lord Viscount Gallway*,
—	24	—	Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Gallway, R. S. Milnes, Esq.

The election of members of parliament for this city is very popular and sometimes tumultuous, but anciently it was otherways. For instead of every freeman of the city, resident or non-resident in it, having a vote in these elections, which is the case at present, we find in the old register-books that two citizens were formerly nominated to represent the city in parliament by the bench alone, and after by the bench and commons. An instance of the latter as low as the 26th of queen Elizabeth, the register gives as follows:

28th Oct. 26 Eliz.

“ Assembled in the councell-chamber upon Ouse-bridge the day
“ and year abovesaid, when and where the queen’s majesty’s writ
“ of

* His Lordship was returned the 17th of November, 1783, in consequence of the death of Sir C. Turner, who was made a Baronet sometime after his last return.

of election for two burgesſes of this city was read in this court : and alſo theſe commoners, viz. William Gilmyn, William Allan, James Stocke, John Stephenſon, Robert Pearſon, John Metcalf, ſen. John Bilbowe, George Middleton, Ofwald Dent, Robert Myers, William Beckwith, draper, Richard Huton, Percyvall Levet, William Gibſon, Edward Exilby, Thomas Waller, Chriſtopher Turner, John Pinder, William Scott, mercer, William Young, Nicholas Haxup, Thomas Wilton, John Carter, Francis Newby, Lancelot Cowpland, Rowland Fawcett, John Clithero, Thomas Elwodd, George Tirry, George Kitching, Richard Whittington, William Maſkewe, Simon Butterfield, George Clivicke, Henry Preſton, Henry Wilkinſon, freeholders of this city, did now perſonally appear in this court, and were preſent at the reading of the writ : and then afterwards went into the chequer court, and then and there having with them a clerk, did privately give their voices, as appeareth by a paper of their ſaid voices hereunto annexed, and by their moſt voices they did chooſe Mr. Robert Aſkwith, Mr. William Robinſon, Mr. Robert Brooke, and Mr. Chriſtopher Maltby, aldermen, as four elects for the ſaid burgesſes, and brought the ſame before this aſſembly, who, one after another, did give their private voices to the election of two of the ſaid aldermen to be burgesſes : and ſo Mr. Recorder with a clerk taking their voices, by the moſt voices of theſe preſents, the ſaid Mr. William Robinſon and Mr. Robert Brooke are now nominated to be burgesſes for this city. And it is now further agreed by theſe preſents, that on Monday the 9th of November next, the ſaid Mr. Robinſon and Mr. Brooke, ſhall be publiſhed and nominated burgesſes for the ſaid city in the county court there ; and all the ſaid perſons who was at the ſaid election to be commanded to be then preſent at the ſaid county : and that a letter of attorney ſhall be made to the ſaid burgesſes under the common ſeal as hath been accuſtomed."

9 Nov. 26 Eliz.

"Aſſembled at the council chamber upon Ouse-bridge the day and year aboveſaid, and then the ſaid lord mayor and this aſſembly went into the ſheriffs' court, and then the queen's majeſtie's writt for chooſing of two burgesſes was read openly, and then the ſaid lord mayor, aldermen, and freeholders, which were preſent at the nomination of the ſaid burgesſes the 28th of October, did fully conſent, chooſe, and elect William Robinſon and Robert Brook, aldermen, to be burgesſes, and then one pair of indentures were preſently ſealed by my lord mayor and twenty-four, in the names of all the reſt of freeholders of the one part, and the ſheriffs of the other part."

An

An ACCOUNT of the POLL for the City of YORK in the seven last contested Elections.

Candidates in 1713	{	Sir William Robinson, Bart.	1368
		Robert Fairfax, Esq. — —	835
		Tobias Jenkins, Esq. — —	802
* ——— 1714	{	Sir William Robinson, Bart.	1388
		Tobias Jenkins, Esq. — —	1225
		Robert Fairfax, Esq. — —	844
———— 1722	{	Sir William Milner, Bart.	1421
		Edward Thompson, Esq. — —	1399
		Tancred Robinson, Esq. — —	1076
———— 1741	{	Edward Thompson, Esq.	1447
		Godfrey Wentworth, Esq.	1325
		Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart.	1315
		Sir William Milner, Bart.	1115
———— 1758	{	William Thornton, Esq.	1239
		Robert Lane, Esq. — —	994
		Charles Turner, Esq. — —	828
———— 1774	{	Lord John Cavendish	807
		Martin Bladen Hawke, Esq. — —	647
		Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Gallway,	1083
———— 1784	{	R. S. Milnes, Esq. — —	1024
		Sir William Milner, Bart. — —	812
		Lord John Cavendish — —	913

* In this contest, as appears by the numbers compared with the former, about 400 freemen were made to serve a turn, at the expence of one of the candidates.

A CATALOGUE

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THE HISTORY OF YORK.

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A CATALOGUE of the MAYORS and BAILIFFS, LORD MAYORS and SHERIFFS of the City of YORK.

About the year 1140 Nigell was mayor of YORK in the time of Stephen. *

1195 Drugo Berentine in the reign of Richard I. Took Flower, father of St. Robert of Knarebrough, was twice mayor of YORK in the same reign. †

In 1219 Thomas Palmer, mayor. †

1225 Henry de Sexdecim Vellibus, or Sezevaux, mayor in the time of Henry III. †

In 1230 Hugo de Seleby, mayor. †

H E N R Y III.

A.D. A. R. MAYORS.

1249 33 Nicholas Orgar †
1252 36 John de Seleby †
1257 41 Gacius de Calvo Monte,
or Chamont
1259 43 Hugo de Cressley †
1260 44 The same

1263 47 John de Seleby

1271 56 Walter de Stokes †
Adam de Cerf ||

BAILIFFS.

Will. Fairfax †
John de Warthill †
Hen. de Sezevaux †
Mart. de Norfolk †
Will. de Brinkelan †

Ivo de Usegate †
Simon le Graunt †
John de Conyngton †
William de Holteby
John Sperry
Ivo de Usegate

E D W A R D I. **

1273 1 John le Espicer, fen. aut
Apotecarius ††
1274 2 Rob. de Bromholme
1275 3 John de Bromholme †

Gilb. de Luda, or Luye, Hen. de Holtby, John de Conyngton
Hen. de Holtby, John de Sutton,
John de Conyngton
Rob. Blunde, Robert del Moore,
And. de Bullingbroke

EDWARD

* Stowe's Chron. Leland. Coll. &c.

† Those marked thus †, are from Sir Tho. Widdrington, from public records.

‡ Those marked thus ‡, are from the leiger-book of Fountain's abbey, as witnesses.

|| From an old record in the Fairfax family as witnesses.

** This list, from 1273, is taken chiefly from Lawyer Hildyard's, printed in 1664, except, where upon good authority, as ancient charters, public records, &c. there has been reason to alter it.

†† John le Espicer is called Johannes Apotecarius, as a witness to an old grant to Fountain's. Le Espicer is an old French term for what we now call a druggist. In Italian an apothecary is called so at this day.

E D W A R D I.

A.D. A.R.	MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1276	4 John de Bromholme	Nich. de Selby, Pet. de Santon, Will. Sleight
1277	5 John de Bromholme 3	Nic. le Espicer, Nic. de Selby, Roger Basy
1278	6 Walter de Stokes	John le Espicer, John de Co- nyngston, John de Sutton
1279	7 Walter de Stokes	Stephen le Tughler, Roger de Bonevill, John de Conynston
1280	8	<i>These three years the city was in the king's hands, and Richard de Rummundeby was custos of it.</i>
1281	9	
1282	10	
1283	11 Sir John Sampson 1	Joh. del Liffington, W. Sleghte, Rob. Worrall
1284	12 Sir Gilb. de Luda, or Luye	Rog. de Carlton, Clem. Ponte- tract, Hugh de Sutton
1285	13 Sir John Sampson 2	Nich. de Langton, John Hawyfe, Nich. de Selby
1286	14	Peter de Appleby, Remeris Sperry, Nich. le Blund
1287	15	
1288	16	
1289	17 In the king's hands	Peter de Santon, Ad. Warthill, Ralph Wyles
1290	18 Roger Basy 1	The same
1291	19 John le Espicer 1	Will. Lyngtayle, Steph. le Cal- dronne, Rob. de Heflay
1292	20	<i>These five years the government of the city was in the king's hands; in 1292, Roger de Easingwald, and after Sir John de Melfa, or Maux, Knights, were governors of it.</i>
1293	21	
1294	22	
1295	23	
1296	24	Simon Sichman, John Boni, John de Schupton Laur. le Fleming, Will. Langley, Rob. Meeke Tho. de Appleby. Ralph de Jay- rum, Laur. Flower Will. de Oufeney, Nich. de Pocklington, Will. Operye Gilb. Arnald, Ralph de Lincoln, Tho. de Selby Rob. de Walton, And. Bulling- broke, Will. Durant Will. de Useburn, Barth. de New- castle, Vinc. Verdeneli Tho. Borofit, Walt. Whitem, Rob. de Lyndiey John de Appleby, Walt. Gower, Walt. Fleming The same.
1297	25 Nich. de Langton 1	
1298	26 James le Fleming 1	
1299	27 John Sampson, Knt. 3	
1300	28 John Sampson, Knt. 4	The same.
1301	29 John le Espicer 1, son of the former John	
1302	30 John le Espicer 2	
1303	31 John le Espicer 3	
1304	32 John le Espicer 4	The same.
1305	33 A. de Bolingbroke 1	
1306	34 Nich. de Langton 2	

EDWARD

A.D.

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Vol. I

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

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E D W A R D II.

A.D. A. R. MAYORS.

- 1307 1 John de Askam 1
- 1308 2 John de Askam 2
- 1309 3 A. de Bollingbroke 2
- 1310 4 Rob. le Meeke 1
- 1311 5 Nich. le Fleming 1
- 1312 6 Nich. le Fleming 2
- 1313 7 Nich. le Fleming 3
- 1314 8 Nich. le Fleming 4
- 1315 9 Nich. le Fleming 5
- 1316 10 Nich. le Fleming 6
- 1317 11 Rob. le Meeke 2
- 1318 12 Tho. de Redneffe
- 1319 13 Nich. le Fleming 7
- 1320 14 Rob. le Meeke 3
- 1321 15 Rob. le Meeke 4
- 1322 16 Nich. Langton 1, eldest
son to the former Nich.
- 1323 17 Nich. de Langton 2
- 1324 18 Nich. de Langton 3
- 1325 19 Nich. de Langton 4

BAILIFFS.

- Rog. de Allerton, Rog. de Roston,
Ad. Stockfield
- Ad. de Pocklington, Giles Bra-
bance, Ad. Stockfield
- Will. de Rednefs, Rich de Catton,
Adam Stockfield
- Will. de Rednets, Will. Gromsley,
Ric. de Bilbrough
- Tho. Agviler, Rob. de Wistow,
Will. de Grantham
- Walt. de Scourby, John de Lecefe-
tre, Will. de Uteburn
- Allan de Appieby, John de Be-
verley, Nich. de Catton
- John de Eteby, Allan Sleight,
John le Fysche
- Walt. de Scotton, Ric. de Duffeld,
Will de Abbay
- Tho. de Alverthorpe, Nich. de
Colonia, Rich. le Toller
- Adam de Kingston, Jordan Sa-
vage, Thomas Davy
- Will. Fox, Will. de Dureme,
Rob. de Selby
- John Raine, John Bachelsay,
John Orback
- Henry Calvehird, Rich. Tinmack,
John Scoreby
- Nich. Saxter, John de Selby,
Will. de Fryston
- Nich. Foulks, Rob. de Monsby,
Rob del Wald
- John de Colne, Nigel. le Potter,
Rich. de Balne
- John Housum, Tho. Bilham,
And. Boffale
- Simon Gower, William Icon,
Ric. de Tickhill

E D W A R D III.

- 1326 1 Nich. Langton 5
- 1327 2 Nich. Langton 6
- 1328 3 Nich. Langton 7
- 1329 4 Nich. Langton 8
- 1330 5 Nich. Langton 9
- 1331 6 Nich. Langton 10

- The same as above*
- John Wome, Nich. Scoreby,
Will. Hockam
- Will. Rednets, Will. Selby, John
Pichard
- Hen. de Belton, Tho. Askam,
Will. Batnell
- Steph. Settrington, Rich. Brigen-
hall, Tho. Marechal
- Will. de Bougbrigg, John de
Catton, John de Moreby

Vol. II.

EDWARD

E D W A R D III.

A. D. A. R. MAYORS.

1332 7 Nich. Langton 11

1333 8 Nich. Langton 12

1334 9 Hen. de Belton 1

1335 10 Hen. de Belton 2

1336 11 Hen. de Belton 3

1337 12 Hen. de Belton 4

1338 13 Nich. Langton

1339 14 Hen. de Belton 5

1340 15 Nich. Langton 15

1341 16 Nich. Langton 16

1342 17 Nich. Langton 17

1343 18 Nich. Foukes

1344 19 John de Shereburn 1

1345 20 John de Shereburn 2

1346 21 John de Shereburn 3

1347 22 Hen. le Goldbeter

1348 23 Hen. Scorby 1

1346 24 Hen. Scorby 2

1350 25 Hen. Scorby 3

1351 26 Hen. Scorby 4

1352 27 Hen. Scorby 5

1353 28 John Langton 1

1354 29 John Langton 2

1355 30 John Langton 3

1356 31 John Langton 4

BAILIFFS.

Hen. le Colbeter, Will. Fylke,
Will. EstringtonWill. Grantham, Ric. Lecestre,
Will. RegionRich. de Lecestre, Miles de Graf-
ton, Will. le SpurierWill. de Sherburn, John de Bris-
tol, Will. CaperonJohn de Sherburn, Rich. de Sezay,
Rich. KelfterneJohn Dorant, John Danby, Abel
HessellWill. de Holme, Rad. de Stay-
negrene, John de SourbyeHugh de Miton, Rob. Skalton,
Rob. AlkebyJohn Redman, John Hansard,
Will. de GranthamJohn de Acom, John de Rypen,
John CookeRob. Walfh, Rich. Farome,
Will. FoxWill. de Sutton, Tho. de Est-
rington, John de EstonSimon Kingston, John Tuck,
John de CoupenthorpeWill. de Akastre, Rob. de Selby,
Will. de HovinghamWill. Grai, Will. Percy, Tho.
YorkeJohn Langton, Tho. Myton,
Rob. LydyateWill. Skelton, Tho. Duffield,
Will. HatchingtonRob. de Lindelhay, Hen. de Man-
field, T. MenningthorpeTho. Sigston, Will. Bell, Rob.
LindelhayJohn de Clervaux, Nich. Santon,
Will. SweetmouthHugh Myton, Roger Osbaldwyke,
Rich. AmcoatsWill. de Swanland, Hen. God-
burne, John FireboseJohn de Alverton, Will. de Be-
verley, Rob. de OwmeWill. Burton, Rich. Seaton, Rob.
FacebyWill. Savage, Hen. Kelfeld, Rob.
de Skelton.

E D W A R D

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

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E D W A R D III.

A.D. A. R. MAYORS.

- 1357 32 John Langton 5
- 1358 33 John Langton 6
- 1359 34 John Langton 7
- 1360 35 John Langton 8
- 1361 36 John Langton 9
- 1362 37 John de Acafter 1
- 1363 38 John Langton 10
- 1364 39 John de Acafter 2
- 1365 40 Rich. Waldeby
- 1366 41 Rog. de Hovingham
- 1367 42 Will. Grie
- 1368 43 Rob. de Holme
- 1369 44 Will. Savage, died in
his office
- 1375 45 Roger de Selby
- 1371 46 John de Gyseburn 1
merch
- 1372 47 John de Gyseburn 2
- 1373 48 Rog. de Moreton
- 1374 49 Tho. de Howome
- 1375 50 Ralph de Hornby
- 1376 31 Tho. Graa - - -

BAILIFFS.

- Joh. de Scoreby, Joh. de Waldby,
John de Rypon
- W. Farriner, John de Acafter,
Tho. de Strenfal
- Rog. de Selby, Rob. de Crayke,
Rog. Strickhill
- Ralph de Hornby, W. Frankes,
Rob. de Ampleford
- Joh. de Sancton, John de Knap-
ton, Rich. de Barnby
- Rich. Parrat, John de Knapton,
John de Crome
- John de Twyselton, Rich. de
Thoresby, Rob. de Powthowe
- Rob. de Powthowe, Rob. del
Gare, Simon Coupe
- John Senehowe, Geo. Coupman-
thorpe, Rob. Sutton
- Rog. de Morton, Rob. Barry,
John Barrester
- John Youle, Thomas Holme,
John Welande
- Rog. de Morton, John Lafynby,
John Clayton
- Will. Burton, Will Couper, Hugo
de Haukswell
- Hen. de Ribiton, Rich. de Wag-
hen, Will. Gyry
- Rob. de Harome, Pet. Toulthorp,
Ric. Acafter
- Will. Tendew, Will. Hovingham,
John Swerd
- John Bowden, John de Beverley,
John de Poynton
- Will. de Selby, John de Pay-
thorn, Rich. de Cawthorn
- Simon de Quyxley, Will. de
Helmfsley, Rob. de Duffield
- Robert Savage, John de Braith-
wait, John de Howden

R I C H A R D II.

- 1377 1 John de Sancton
- 1378 2 John de Berden
- 1379 3 John de Acafter
- 1380 4 John de Gyseburn 3
- 1381 5 Simon de Quyxley 1

- Tho. de Stanley, John de Daring-
ton, Tho de Morton
- Tho. Smith, Hugh Dymock, John
Wraby
- John de Sheffield, Elias Litester,
Will. Tickill
- Rob. Ward, Rob. de Talkan,
Rich. de Alne
- Will. Agland, Will. Golding,
Will. de Pountfrayt

Q 2

RICHARD

R I C H A R D II.

A.D. A.R. MAYORS.

- 1382 6 Simon de Quyxley 2
 1383 7 Simon de Quyxley 3
 1384 8 Simon de Quyxley 4
 1385 9 Rob. Savage 1, mer.
 1386 10 Will. de Selby 1
 1387 11 John de Howeden
 1388 12 Will. de Selby 2
 LORD MAYORS.
 1389 12 Will. de Selby 3, first sword
 1390 13 Tho. Smith 1
 1391 14 Tho. Smith 2
 1392 15 Rob. Savage 2
 1393 16 Rob. Savage 3, first mace
 1394 17 Tho. de Stayvelay 1
 1395 18 Will. Helmsley
 1396 19 Tho. Stayvelay 2
 1397 20 Sir Will. Frost, Knt.
 1398 21 Tho. Gare
 1399 22 Rob. Talken

H E N R Y IV.

- 1400 1 Sir Will. Frost, Knt. 2
 1401 2 Sir Will. Frost, Knt. 3
 1402 3 Sir Will. Frost, Knt. 4
 1403 4 Sir Will. Frost, Knt. 5
 1404 5 Sir Will. Frost, Knt. 6
 1405 6 John del Bank
 1406 7 Sir Will. Frost, Knt. 7
 1407 8 Hen. Wyman 1
 1408 9 Hen. Wyman 2
 1409 10 Hen. Wyman 3
 1410 11 John Bolton
 1411 12 John Craven

BAILIFFS.

- Simon Clapham, Simon de Alne,
 Hen. de Bolton
 John de Whixley, Will. Fyshe,
 Will. de Bridfell
 Const. del Dam, Rich. de San-
 ton, Tho. de Kelfield
 Will. Dereham, Will. Yereby,
 John Thornton
 Hen. de Yarum, Will. Yereby,
 Rob. Wreach
 Adam del Bank, John de Bolton,
 John Sefay
 Hen. Wyman, Joh. de Stillington,
 Will. Lindsey
 John de Askam, Rob. Louth,
 John Lindsey
 John Todde, Kear Bakyrfaxther,
 John de Topcliffe
 Tho. de Doncaster, Will. Bick-
 head, Will. Haunby
 John Craven, Will. Hessay, John
 Perith
 John Booth, Thomas Hornby,
 Rog. de Roston
 Nich. Warthill, Adam Delftok,
 Hugh Charter
 John Raghton, Tho. del Gare,
 Rob. Bothe
 Will. Redhead, Tho. Ruston,
 Will. Alne
 SHERIFFS.
 John Moreton, Tho. Howden
 Will. Selby, John Hewyke
 Rob. Howome, Will. Scawfby

- Tho. Doncaster, John Barna-
 castle
 Joh. Wranby, Edw. Cottfbrook
 Will. Bowes, Will. de Lee
 Adam Bridge, Thomas Santon
 Rich. Howe, Henry Preston
 John de Bedale, John Wythen
 Rob. Kirkby, John Useburn
 Tho. Hafsle, Will. Marston
 John Moreton, Rob. Gare
 John Northby, Rob. del Gare
 Tho. del More, Rob. Lokton
 Peter Buckey, Tho. Easingwald

HENRY

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

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H E N R Y V.

A.D. A.R. LORD MAYORS.

- 1412 1 Rob. Howom 1, mer.
- 1413 2 Nich. Blackburn 1, merch.
- 1414 3 Tho. de Santon
- 1415 4 Will. Alne, merch.
- 1416 5 John Northby, mer.
- 1417 6 Will. Bowes 1, mer.
- 1418 7 John de Moreton
- 1419 8 John de Bedale
- 1420 9 Tho. del Gare
- 1421 10 Rich. Ruffel 1, mer.
- 1422 11 Hen. Preston

SHERIFFS.

Rich. Ruffel, John Pettyclerk
No Sheriffs.

Will. Winkburn, God. Savage
Will. Ormsheved, Ric. Spencer
Tho. Bracebridge, Ric. Burton
John Vaughan, Ric. Snawden
Rob. Yarum, John Lofthouse
Rob. Middleton, J. Bainbrigg
John Bolton, Tho. Davy
John Lilling, John Gascoign
John Aldestonmar, Tho. Aton

H E N R Y VI.

- 1423 1 T. Easingwald, mer.
- 1424 2 T. Bracebrigg, mer.
- 1425 3 W. Ormsheved, mer.
- 1426 4 Peter Buckley
- 1427 5 John Aldestanmoor, merch.
- 1428 6 Will. Bowes 2
- 1429 7 N. Blackburne, sen. 2
- 1430 8 Rich. Ruffel 2
- 1431 9 John Bolton, merch.
- 1432 10 Tho. Snawden, pewt.
- 1433 11 Will. Ormesched 2

Will. Craven, Tho. Kirkham
John Warde, John South
Will. Bedale, Will. Gateshed
Rich. Louth, John Dodyngton
Tho. Bromflete, William Gir-
lington
Nic. Blackburn, Tho. del Carre
Tho. Gare, John Raughton
John Ratcliffe, Tho. Catterick
Rich. Wartyr, Will. Belford
Will. Bowes, John Easingwald
Tho. Kirk, Tho. Rotheram died,
Tho. Rokelby elect.

- 1434 12 Tho. Gayer
- 1435 13 Tho. Kirkham
- 1436 14 Ric. Wartyr 1, mer.
- 1437 15 Will. Bedale, merch.
- 1438 16 Nich. Usflete, merc.

Nic. Wyspyngton, Nic. Usflete
Tho. Rydeley, Rob. Ebchefer
John Thrusk, Rich. Bagden
Ric. Shorewood, Will. Burton
Nich. Blackburn, Rob. Gray
died, Will. Stockton elect.
Will. Northby, John Crosier
Will. Holbeck, Will. Dauby

- 1439 17 Tho. Ridley
- 1440 18 William Girlington, draper
- 1441 19 Tho. Kirke, mercer
- 1442 20 John Thrusk 1, mer.
mayor of the staple

Tho. Delgare, Will. Aberford
Tho. Craythorn, John Turpin

- 1443 21 Will. Bowes
- 1444 22 Ric. Buckden, merch.
- 1445 23 Tho. Crathorne
- 1446 24 Will. Stockton
- 1447 25 John Crottyer
- 1448 26 John Carpe
- 1449 27 Will. Holbeck, mer-
chant of the staple

Hern. Market, Tho. Burton
Tho. Catterick, John Goodall
Will. Cliffe, Rich. Claybroke
Rob. Collinson, Will. Staines
Tho. Scaufby, Rich. Thornton
Rick. Lematon, Tho. Nelson
Nich. Holbeck, Rob. Pert

- 1450 28 Tho. Burton, grocer
- 1451 29 Rich. Wartyr 2
- 1452 30 Tho. Dauby, merch.
- 1453 31 John Catterick

John Morton, Tho. Curtoise
Tho. Beverley, Will. Barlow
John Strensal, Tho. Dangel
John Gylliot, John Boure

H E N R Y

H E N R Y VI.

A.D. A.R.

LORD MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1454 32 Tho. Nelson 1, merc.

1455 33 Rich Lamaton

1456 34 John Carre

1457 35 Rob. Collinson, merc.

1458 36 Will. Holbeck 1

1459 37 Nich. Holgate

1460 38 Tho. Beverley 1, merc.
of the staple

John Glasyn, Will. Wright

Will. Bracebrigg, Will. Shere-
wood

John Ince, Will. Cleveland

Tho. Helmsley, Will. Sheffield

Tho. Gromflete, John Marshall

John Copeland, Will Bradley

Christ. Booth, John Marshall

E D W A R D IV.

1461 1 John Stockton

1462 2 John Thruske

1463 3 Tho. Scawby

1464 4 John Gilliot, Knight of
the Bath

1465 5 Tho. Nelson 2

1466 6 John Kent, merchant

1467 7 John Marshall 1, merc.

John Kent, Rich. Claybrook

Will. Skynner, Christ. Marshall

Will. Thorpe, John Semper

Will. Crosby, John Coats

John Brearton, Will. Snawfdale

Rich. Yorke, Tho. Catoure

Tho. Strangeways, John Tow-
thorpe

Will. Welles, John Leathley

Will. Lambe, John Tonge

1468 8 Will. Snawfdell

1469 9 Rich. Yorke, Knt. 1,
mer. of the staple

1470 10 Will. Holbeck 2

1471 11 Tho. Beverley 2

1472 12 Will. Holbeck 3

1473 13 Christ. Marshall

1474 14 Sir John Gilliot, Knt. 2

1475 15 Will. Lamb

1476 16 Tho. Wrangwifh 1

1477 17 John Tonge

1478 18 John Ferriby 1, merc.

1479 19 Will. Welles

1480 20 John Marshall 2

1481 21 Rob. Amyas

1482 22 Rich. Yorke 1, mayor
of the staple

Rob. Amias, Tho. Glasyn

John Lightlampe, Rob. Allen

Hen. Stockton, Rob. Harwood

John Ferriby, Will. Knowles

Hen. Williamfon, Tho. Marriot

John Newton, Will. Chimney

Allen Wilberfoss, T. Stockton

Will. Todde, Nich. Pierfon

Rob. Hancock, Will. Spencer

Rob. Gill, Will. Tayte

John Hagge, Mich. White

John Harper, Will. White

T. Peirfon, Miles Greenbanke

R I C H A R D III.

1483 1 John Newton, dyer

1484 2 T. Wrangwifh 2, mer.

Rich. Hardfong, Will. Barker

John Gilliot, Tho. Finch

H E N R Y VII.

1485 1 N. Lancaster 1, L.L.D

1486 2 Will. Chimney, drap.

1487 3 Will. Todde, Knt mer.

1488 4 Kob. Hancock, grocer

1489 5 John Harper, merch.

1490 6 John Gilliot 1, mer.

1491 7 John Ferriby died,
Will. White elected

1492 8 Tho. Scotton, merch.

John Beverley, Roger Appleby

John Beasley, John Shaw

George Kirke, Rob. Johnson

Tho. Falneby, Tho. Gray

Will. Barker, Alex. Dawson

John Elwood, John Norman

John Stockdale, Joh. Hutton

Peter Cooke, Edward Foster

H E N R Y

A.D. A.R.

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THE HISTORY OF YORK.

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H E N R Y VII.

A.D. A.R. LORD MAYORS.

- 1493 9 Nich. Lancaster 2, mer.
- 1494 10 Michael White 1, dyer
- 1495 11 George Kirk 1, merc.
- 1496 12 Rob. Johnson, grocer
- 1497 13 Tho. Gray, goldsmith
- 1498 14 John Metcalf, merch.
- 1499 15 John Elwald, merch.
- 1500 16 Will. Nelson, merch.
- 1501 17 John Stockdale, merc.
- 1502 18 Ric. Thornton, grocer
- 1503 19 Sir John Gilliot 2, mer.
- 1504 20 Tho. Jemefon, merc.

- 1505 21 Michael White 2
- 1506 22 Allan Staveley 1, mer.
- 1507 23 John Birkhead, merc.
- 1508 24 Sir John Petty, Knt.
glazier, died in his office

H E N

- 1509 1 George Essex, apoth.
- 1510 2 John Shawe 1, merc.
- 1511 3 Bertram Dawson, mer.
- 1512 4 George Kirk 2
- 1513 5 W. Willson, goldsmith
- 1514 6 John Thornton, mer.
- 1515 7 Tho. Drawsword 1
- 1516 8 John Hall, tanner
- 1517 9 John Dodgson
- 1518 10 Will. Wright 1
- 1519 11 Allan Staveley 2
- 1520 12 Tho. Parker
- 1521 13 { Tho. Bankhouse, dra-
per, died
Simon Vickers elect.
- 1522 14 { Paul Gillour, mer-
chant, died
Tho. Burton elect.
- 1523 15 Tho. Drawsword 2
- 1524 16 John Norman
- 1525 17 Will. Barker 1
- 1526 18 Peter Jackson

- 1527 19 Rob. Wyld, merch.
- 1528 20 Tho. Mason
- 1529 21 Rob. Whitfield
- 1530 22 George Lawson, Knt.
- 1531 23 Henry Dawson
- 1532 24 Will. Barker 2
- 1533 25 John Hodgson
- 1534 26 George Gaile, goldsm.

SHERIFFS.

- Tho. Darby, John Cuffance
- John Metcalf, John Petty
- Will. Nelson, Rich. Thornton
- Mil. Arwayn, Bertram Dawson
- Tho. Jameson, John Dodson
- John Birkhead, Rich. Winder
- Allan Staveley, Rob. Petty
- George Essex, Tho. Bankhouse
- Will. Skipton, Tho. Freeman
- John Lincolne, Tho. Parker
- John Ellis, Tho. Braikes
- John Hall, Oliver Middleton died,
Rob. Simpson elected
- Will. Willson, T. Drawsword
- Roger Sawyer, Rich. Tew
- John Beisby, Will. Huby
- John Thornton, John Bateman

R Y VIII.

- John Langton, John Greggs
- Will. Garnet, John White
- Will. Wright, Will. Cary
- John Chapman, Christ Horner
- Simon Vickers, Rich. North
- Paul Gullour, John Norman
- John Raifin, John Geldart
- John Wetherell, Will. Barker
- Tho. Dawson, John Gillbank
- Tho. Burton, Tho. Mason
- Rob. Whitfield, Henry Holme
- Peter Jackson, Rob. Wilde
- Rob. Fowes, Tho. Gregge
- John Marshall Tho. Bayley
- James Blaides, R. Hutchenfon
- Hen. Dawson, John Rogers
- Hugh Hawley, Rob. Cornot
- Ralph Pullein, John Smith, John
Lifter
- John Hodgson, John Richardson
- John Shaw, John Collier
- John North, Rich. Simpson
- George Gaile, Henry Bielby
- W. Harrington, Lau. Moufflome
- Rob. Elwald, Will. Dodson
- Rob. Hall, John Plowman
- John Shadlock, Rob. Cooke.

H E N R Y

A.D. A.R. LORD MAYORS.

- 1535 27 Will. Wright 2
 1536 28 Will. Harrington
 1537 29 Ralph Pullein, goldf.
 1538 30 { John Shawe 2, died,
 { John North elected
 1539 31 Rob. Elwald, merch.
 1540 32 Will. Dodgson, merch.
 1541 33 Rob. Hall, merchant
 1542 34 John Shadlock
 1543 35 Robert Heckleton,
 fishmonger
 1544 36 Peter Robinson, mer.
 1545 37 John Beane 1, innhold.
 1546 38 Will. Holmes

E D W A R D VI.

- 1547 1 Will. Watson, merch.
 1548 2 Rob. Peacock 1, mer.
 1549 3 George Gaile 2
 1550 4 John Lewis, draper
 1551 5 Tho. Appleyard
 1552 6 Rich. White, draper

P H I L I P and M A R Y.

- 1553 1 Will. Coupland
 1554 2 John North 2
 1555 3 Will. Beckwith 1, m.
 1556 4 Rich. Gouldthorpe
 1557 5 Rob. Hall 2

E L I Z A B E T H.

- 1558 1 Ralph Hall, merchant
 1559 2 Tho. Standeven
 1560 3 James Harrington
 1561 4 Percival Crawford
 1562 5 Tho. Lawton
 1563 6 Tho. Appleyard 2
 1564 7 Jacob Simpson, tanner
 1565 8 John Beane 2
 1566 9 Will. Watson 2
 1567 10 Rob. Peacock, merc.
 1568 11 Will. Coupland
 1569 12 Will. Beckwith 2
 1570 13 Rich. Calom, draper
 1571 14 Greg. Peacock, mer.
 1572 15 Will. Allen, mercer
 1573 16 Christ. Herbert, mer.
 1574 17 Rob. Maskewe, grocer

SHERIFFS.

- Rob. Heckleton, Will. Holme
 John Edwyn, Will. Swann
 John Lewis, Peter Liddal
 Peter Robinson, John Beane
 Tho. Thornton, R. Tomlinson
 Rob. Peacock, Rich. Savage
 Will. Watson, Will. Harper
 Tho. Appleyard, John Dobson
 Will. Beckwith, W. Coupland
 Rich. White, Mich. Binkes
 Ralph Elwick died, Mart. Soza,
 Rich. Foxgill
 Rob. Broddys, Peter Eshe

- Tho. Standeven, J. Simpson
 Will. Batchelor, T. Goodyear
 J. Harrington, G. Hutchenfon
 Per. Crawford, Ed. Greenbury
 Ric. Goldthorpe, Joh. Shillitoe
 Tho. Lawton, Tho. Willson

- Ralph Hall, Will. Hargill
 Rob. Cripling, Will. Grisdale
 Rich. Breary, Rob. Hogge
 Adam Binkes, Rich. Drew
 Christ. Hall, Christ. Liddal
 John Hall, Will. Brogden
 Hugh Creaves, Tho. Harper
 Rich. Calome, Edw. Willcocks
 Martin Straker, John Robinson
 Will. Harrison, Tho. Harrison
 died, Leon. Temple elected
 Rob. Maskew, John Weddel
 T. Middleton, W. Thompson
 Edm. Richardson, John Smith
 Gregory Peacock, Rich. Allen
 Christ. Herbert, John Dinely
 Will. Robinson, And. Treve
 Peter Hudless, John Wilkinfon
 Henry Maye, Tho. Middleton
 Jacob Birkby, Edward Turner
 Ralph Mickiethwait, R. Askwith
 John Stephenson, Tho. Temple
 Rob. Brook, Tho. Jackson

E L I Z A B E T H.

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

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E L I Z A B E T H.

A. D. A. R. LORD MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

- 1575 18 Tho. Harrison 1, innholder
 1576 19 { Ed. Richardson, pewterer, died
 { R. Hall, mer. elect.
 1577 20 John Dynely, draper
 1578 21 Hugh Graves, merch.
 1579 22 Rob. Cripling
 1580 23 Rob. Askwith 1, draper
 1581 24 Will. Robinson 1, merc.
 1582 25 Rob. Brooke 1, merc.
 1583 26 Christ. Maltby, drap.
 1584 27 Thomas Appleyard
 1585 28 Andrew Trene, mer.
 1586 29 Hen. Maye, innholder
 1587 30 Ralph Richardson, m.
 1588 31 James Birkby, council attorney
 1589 32 Tho. Jackson, council attorney
 1590 33 Tho. Moleley 1, mer.
 1591 34 Rob. Watter 1, haber.
 1592 35 Tho. Harrison 2
 1593 36 Rob. Askwith 2
 1594 37 Will. Robinson 2
 1595 38 Robert Brooke 2
 1596 39 Jacob Birkby
 1597 40 Christ. Beckwith
 1598 41 Ed. Faucett, not. pub.
 1599 42 Christ. Concett 1, ap.
 1600 43 Hen. Hall, merchant
 1601 44 Rob. Peacock
 1602 45 Tho. Moleley 2

J A M

- 1603 1 Sir R. Watter 2, Knight
 1604 2 Tho. Herbert, merch.
 1605 3 G. Greenbury, drap.
 1606 4 Rob. Askwith 1, dr.
 1607 5 Rob. Harrison, mer.
 1608 6 Rob. Myers 1, mercer
 1609 7 Christ. Concett 2, ap.
 1610 8 Henry Hall 2
 1611 9 Will. Breary 1, mer.
 1612 10 John Harrison, mer.
 1613 11 Tho. Marshall, mercer
 1614 12 Leo. Besson 1, sadler
 1615 13 Elias Micklethwait, merchant
 1616 14 Will. Greenbury 2
 1617 15 Sir R. Askwith, Knt. 2

Vol. II.

T. Appleyard, Christ. Moltby

Edmund Sands, Walter Mudd

Ralph Richardson, G. Faucet
 Laur. Robinson, Ed. Vavalour
 Fran. Mapples, Edw. Faucett
 Rob. Maude, Leon. Belt
 Christ. Beckwith, Ric. Morton
 Christ. Concett, John Standeven
 Percival Brooke, Tho. Moleley
 Fran. Baine, Rob. Watter
 Rowl. Faucett, Will. Gibson
 Rob. Peacock, Henry Hall
 Leon. Beckwith, John Weddel
 Will. Peacock, James Mudd

Marm. Sotheby, Will. Allen

Will. Calome, John Yewdale
 Tho. Herbert, Christ. Turner
 Rob. Dawson, Tho. Askwith
 Will. Wood, John Harrison
 Rob. Myers, Will. Greenbury
 George Watson, Geo. Elwyke
 George Watkinson, Geo. Hall
 George Rosse, Percival Levett
 Laur. Wade, Will. Breary
 Rob. Askwith, Tho. Willson
 Laur. Edwards, John Busfield
 Rob. Harrison, Hen. Thompson
 John Robinson, George Bucke

E S I.

Mich. Hartford, Rich. Binkes
 Will. Sunley, Leon. Besson
 Eli. Micklethwaite, G. Aislaby
 John Wadsworth, Will. Maskwe
 Will. Robinson, Tho. Marshall
 Chr. Dickenson, John Standeven
 Edward Cross, James Godson
 Will. Morton, George Watson
 Mich. Scarr, Edward Calvert
 Will. Watter, Tho. Agar
 Matt. Topham, Tho. Kay
 Rob. Belt, Francis Waide
 George Faucett, Tho. Rawden

Fran Wharton, Tho. Lawne
 J. Hutchenson, Rob. Weddall

R

JAMES

J A M E S I.

A.D. A.R.

LORD MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

- 1618 16 Tho. Agar, tanner
 1619 17 Will. Robinfon, merch.
 1620 18 Will. Watter, fadler
 1621 19 Christ. Dickenson, mer.
 1622 20 Rob. Myers 2
 1623 21 Will. Breary 2
 1624 22 Matth. Topham, mer-
 chant

C H A R

- 1625 1 Tho. Lawne
 1626 2 Leon. Besson 2
 1627 3 Elias Mickethwaite 2
 1628 4 Robert Belt, merch.
 1629 5 Christ. Croft 1, mer.
 1630 6 Edm. Cooper 1, merch.
 1631 7 Robert Hemsworth,
 draper
 1632 8 Tho. Hoyle 1, merch.
 1633 9 Sir William Allenson,
 Knt. 1, draper
 1634 10 J. Hutchenfon, merch.
 1635 11 Tho. Hodgfon, mercer
 1636 12 H. Thomson 1, merch.
 1637 13 John Vaulx, prothon.
 1638 14 Will. Scott, merchant
 1639 15 Sir Roger Jaques, Knt.
 merchant
 1640 16 Sir Rob. Belt, Knt. 2
 1641 17 Sir Christopher Croft,
 Knt. 2
 1642 18 Sir Edmund Cooper,
 Knt. 2
 1643 19 Sir Edmund Cooper,
 Knt. 3
 1644 20 Sir Edmund Cooper,
 Knt. displaced, 4,
 Tho. Hoyle put in
 1645 21 John Geldart, merch.
 1646 22 Steph. Watfon, grocer
 1647 23 Thomas Dickenson 1,
 merchant

C H A R

- 1648 1 Rob. Horne 1, merch.
 1649 2 Leon. Thompson 1,
 merchant
 1650 3 Will. Taylor, merch.
 1651 4 James Brooke 1, merch.
 1652 5 Will. Metcalf, draper

- Christ. Croit, Peter Middleton
 Abr. Hemmingway, Chr. Waid
 Edm. Cooper, Rt. Hemsworth
 Tho. Hoyle, John Vaux
 Leon. Weddel, William Allenson
 Christ. Topham, Ric. Hertford
 J. Hutchenfon, Leon. Jackson

L E S I.

- Will. Scott, Will. Todde
 Tho. Hodgion, Will. Wharton
 Hen. Thompson, Tho. Atkinson
 Tho. Dawson, Roger Jaques
 Tho. Peigher, John Miers
 John Pepper, John Bradley
 James Brooke, Tho. Hewley

- Phil. Horbert, John Geldart
 Tho. Herbert, Will. Willfon

- Stephen Watfon, Geo. Pullin
 John Mafon, Tho. Masterman
 Robert Horner, John Beake
 Will. Ramsden, Will. Fairwea-
 ther

- Christ Brearly, Marm. Croft
 Lio. Thompson, Sim. Coulton

- Tho. Dickenson, Paul Beale
 Thomas Caley, John Calvert

- Samuel Breary, Jonas Spacy

- John Kilvington, James Breary

- Will. Taylor, Tho. Naylor

- Robert Scott, Tho. Driffeld
 John Peighen, Edward Gray
 Chr. Topham, Barth. Watman

L E II.

- Rich. Pagett, Tho. Mafon
 Henry Tyreman, Peter Mann
 Cressy Burnet, George Peacock
 Bryan Dawson, Fran. Eubank
 Will. Siddal died, Tho. White
 elected, Rich. Newton

CHARLES

A.D.

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C H A R L E S II.

A.D. A.R. LORD MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

- 1653 6 Henry Thompson 2
 1654 7 John Geldart 2
 1655 8 Sir Will. Allenfon 2
 1659 9 Stephen Watton
 1657 10 Thomas Dickenfon 2,
 knighted by Oliver
 1658 11 Robert Horner 2
 1659 12 Leonard Thompson 2
 1660 13 Christ. Topham, mer-
 chant
 1661 14 James Brooke 2, by the
 king's mandate
 1662 15 George Lamplugh,
 merchant
 1663 16 Hen. Thompson, mer-
 chant
 1664 17 Edw. Eldwick, apoth.
 1665 18 Rich. Hewet, merch.
 1666 19 G. Mancklin, skinner
 1667 20 Cressy Burnet, merch.
 1668 21 Hen. Tyreman, drap.
 1669 22 Christ. Breary, merch.
 1670 23 Tho. Bawtry, merch.
 1671 24 Will. Richardson, drap.
 1672 25 Sir Hen. Thompson,
 Knt. merchant
 1673 26 Thomas Williamson,
 merchant
 1674 27 Rich. Metcalf, mer-
 chant
 1675 28 Wm. Ramsden, merch.
 1676 29 York Horner, merch.
 1677 30 Francis Elcock, grocer
 1678 31 Philip Herbert, merch.
 1679 32 Rich. Shawe, butcher
 1680 33 John Constable 1, grocer
 1681 34 John Carter, merch.
 1682 35 John Wood
 1683 36 Edward Thompson,
 merchant
 1684 37 Robert Waller, attor.
 J A M
- 1685 1 John Thompson, goldf.
 1686 2 Leonard Wilberfoss
 1687 3 Tho. Mosely, apoth.
 Tho. Reyne, } attor-
 1688 4 Rob. Walter, } nies

Ralph Chayter, Geo. Mancklin
 Christ Hewley, Will Wasse
 Rich. Hewet, Rich. Booth
 Nich. Towers died, Hen. Shaw
 elect. Francis Mawburn
 George Scott, York Horner

Wm. Barwick, Wm. Richardson
 Will. Wilkinson, Tho. Reynolds
 William Pannet, John Peacock
 died, Will. Kitchenman elected
 Fra. Wheelright, Rich. Shaw

Tho. Williamson, John Beares

Tim. Squire, Geo. Gleadstone

Phil. Herbert, Rich. Tenant
 Edw. Gaile, Abraham Faber
 Richard Metcalf, John Morley
 Ric. Kilvington, Chr. Simpson
 Christ. Cooke, Tho. Cooke
 Will. Ramsden, Will. Bell
 And. Perrot, John Becket
 Tho. Nisbet, Francis Calvert
 Tho. Waynd, Rob. Horsfield

John Pecket, George Ramsden

Robert Waller, Francis Elwick

Tho. Carter, John Foster
 John Mowld, John Blackburn
 Will. Baron, Will. Waton
 Hen. Pawson, Rog. Wilberfoss
 Tho. Mosely, George Stockton
 Tho. Thorudyke, Geo. Brace-
 bridge

Will. Heather, Will. Pickering
 Wm. Charlton, Rog. Shackleton
 Fran. Duckworth, Tho. Cooke

John Pemberton, Tho. Sutton
 E S II.

Francis Taylor, Leo. Robinson
 Will. Appleton, Tho. Waton
 John Bell, Peter Richardson
 Matt. Bayock, Marm. Butler
 Tho. Fothergill, Christ. Hutton

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

W I L L I A M and M A R Y.

A.D. A.R. LORD MAYORS.

- 1689 1 John Foster, haberd.
 1690 2 Samuel Dawson, mer.
 1691 3 Geo. Stockton, silk-
 weaver
 1692 4 Josh. Earnshaw, merch.
 1693 5 Andr. Perrot, merch.
 1694 6 Robert Davy, hosier
 1695 7 Sir Gilb. Metcalf, Knt.
 merchant
 1696 8 John Constable 2
 1697 9 Mark Gill, goldsmith
 1698 10 Roger Shackleton
 1699 11 Hen. Thompson, Esq;
 1700 12 Sir W. Robinson, Bart.
 1701 13 Tobias Jenkins, Esq;

A N N E

- 1702 1 John Peckit 1, merch.
 1703 2 Tho. Dawson, merch.
 1704 3 Elias Pawson, merch.
 1705 4 Cha. Redman, toyman
 1706 5 Eman. Justice, merch.
 1707 6 Robert Benson, Esq;
 Lord Bingley
 1708 7 Richard Thompson,
 merchant
 1709 8 William Pickering
 1710 9 Charles Perrot, merch.
 1711 10 Tho. Pickering, attor.
 1712 11 Wm. Cornwell, brew.
 1713 12 Christ. Hutton, glover

G E O R G E I.

- 1714 1 Will. Redman, pinner
 1715 2 Robert Fairfax, Esq;
 1716 3 Rich. Townes, mercer
 1717 4 Henry Baines, toyman
 1718 5 Tanc. Robinson, Esq;
 1719 6 John Reed, toyman
 1720 7 Tobias Jenkins, Esq; 2
 1721 8 Richard Thompson 2
 1722 9 Charles Redman 2
 1723 10 Charles Perrot 2
 1724 11 Tho. Agar, woollendr.
 1725 12 William Cornwell 2
 1726 13 Sam. Clarke, haberd.

SHERIFFS.

John Thorpe, Tho. Barstow
 Tho. Bradley, Robert Clarke
 George Pickering, Rob. Foster

Emanuel Justice, Mark Gill
 Peter Dawson, Geo. Fothergill
 Charles Rhoads, Walt. Baines
 John Peckit, Robert Radstone
 died, Fran. Tomlinson elect.
 Rich. Wood, Samuel Buxton
 John Welburn, Thomas Agar
 William Radley, John Smith
 Joh. Thompson, Barth. Geldart
 Will. Redman, Will. Cornwell
 Tho. Mason, George Jackson

Joel Savile died, Henry Baines,
 Rowland Mosely elected
 Joseph Leech, Edward Seller
 Matth. Ingram, Robert Perrot
 J. Stainforth, Percy Winterskelf
 Ja. Scourfield, Leo. Thompson
 Tho. Pickering, Fran. Hewett

Tho. Bradley, Robert Hotham

John Alderson, Drury Peake
 Will. Lister, Will. Weightman
 John Dixon, Matth. Lindley
 Math. Bigg, Will. Jackson
 Will. Dobson, Samuel Clarke

Alex. Lister, John Williamfon
 Tancred Robinson, Rd. Denton
 Edw. Jefferson, James Barstow
 John Whitehead, Ele. Lowcock
 Sam. Dawson, Hen. Greenwood
 John Raper, Rich. Cordukes
 John Bowes, John Oworm
 Will. Hotham, Jonath. Benson
 Geo. Barnatt, William Cooper
 Henry Pawson, Samuel Smith
 Fra. Newark, Wm. Hutchinson
 Rich. Chambers, Fran. Buckle
 Christ. Jackson, Geo. Atkinson

G E O R G E

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

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GEORGE II.

A.D. AR. LORD MAYORS.

- 1727 1 Richard Baine, grocer
- 1728 2 Peter Whitton, grocer
- 1729 3 Will. Dobson, apoth.
- 1730 4 John Stainforth, Esq;
receiver of land-tax
- 1731 5 Jonas Thompson, at.
- 1732 6 Henry Baines 2
- 1733 7 James Dodsworth,
apoth. and grocer
- 1734 8 Will. Whytehead, at.
- 1735 9 James Barnard, mercer
- 1736 10 Samuel Clarke 2
- 1737 11 Sir John Lister Kaye,
Bart.

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Geo. Benson, wool-
stapler, died

Sir Tanc. Robinson,
Bart. 2, elect.
- 1738 12
- 1739 13 George Eskricke 1,
hatter,
- 1740 14 Geo. Skelton 1, merch.
- 1741 15 Richard Lawson 1,
wine-merchant
- 1742 16 John Mayer 1, attor.
- 1743 17 William Stephenson,
merchant
- 1744 18 Thomas Agar, merch.
- 1745 19 John Raper, merchant
- 1746 20 John Read 2
- 1747 21 George Eskricke 2
- 1748 22 Fra. Jefferson, merch.
- 1749 23 James Rowe 1, drug.
- 1750 24 Matth. Lister, raffm.
- 1751 25 George Skelton 2
- 1752 26 James Barnard
- 1753 27 Will. Coates, glover
- 1754 28 Richard Lawson 2
- 1755 29 Tho. Matthews, brew.
- 1756 30 Ric. Farrer 1, uphold.
- 1757 31 Geo. Fox-Lane, Esq;
- 1758 32 John Allanson, merch.
- 1759 33 God. Wentworth, Esq;

SHERIFFS.

John Ambler, Francis Bolton
 Jn. Haughton, Isaac Mansfield
 James Dodsworth, Will. Lambert
 died, Ben. Barstow elect.
 John Suttell, Joseph Buckle

 Samuel Waud, Edward Seller
 John Richardson, Ed. Wilson
 Will. Stephenson, G. Eskricke

 Joseph Scolfield, John White
 Tho. Agar, Richard Lawson
 Hen. Richmond, John Vouglar
 Anby Taylor, John Blythe

 James Robinson, Eman. Stabler

 Tho. Beverley, Christ. Rawdon

 John Raper, Tho. Matthews
 Tho. Norfolk, George Gibson

 Amor Oxley, John Hildyard
 Ric. Dawson, Charles Weight-
 man
 John Hililegh died, Fran. Jef-
 ferson, Hen. Tireman elect.
 Tho. Spooner, Tho. Featherstone
 Geo. Thompson, Matth. Lister
 James Rowe, Thomas Clifton
 John Allanson, Francis Ingram
 Edward Thwing, Henry Grice
 Herbert Ferreman, Will. Coates,
 John Telford, Richard Farrer
 Fr. Stephenson, John Skilbeck
 Will. Baker, Tho. Hungate
 Henry Jubb, Thomas Marfitt
 John Bradley, William Dunn
 John Greggs, Rich. Garland
 Thomas Bowes, Tho. Mason
 Edw. Wallis, Fran. Lofthouse
 Joh. Wakefield, Wm. Haughton

GEORGE

A.D. A.R. LORD MAYORS.

- 1760 1 Francis Stephenfon 1,
merchant
1761 2 Tho Bowes, apoth.
1762 3 John Mayer 2
1763 4 Anby Taylor, apoth.
1764 5 Fran. Bacon 1, apoth.
1765 6 Henry Raper 1, merch.
1766 7 John Wakefield, mer-
chant
1767 8 Rich. Garland, factor
1768 9 James Rowe 2
1769 10 Richard Farrer 2
1770 11 John Carr, architect
1771 12 Edw. Wallis, apoth.
1772 13 Charles Turner, Esq;
M. P.
1773 14 Henry Jubb, apoth.
1774 15 Hugh Robinson, mer-
chant
1775 16 John Allanfon 2
1776 17 Francis Stephenfon 2
1777 18 { Tho. Bowes 2; died
{ Fran. Bacon 2, elec.
1778 19 Tho. Barstow, Esq;
1779 20 Edw. Stabler, merch.
1780 21 Tho. Cordley, winem.
1781 22 Henry Myres, merch.
1782 23 Henry Raper 2
1783 24 Will. Siddall, woollend.
1784 25 Thomas Kilby, brewer
1785 26 James Woodhouse died,
John Carr 2, elected
1786 27 Thomas Smith, merch.
1787 28 Sir Wm. Milner, Bart.

SHERIFFS.

- Seth Agar, John Atkinson
James Clifton, Benj. Atkinson
Thomas Barstow, Hale Wyvill
John Stow, Christ. Oldfield
Edward Smith, Steph. Buckle
Will. Siddall, Will. Bilton
Tho. Wilfon, Tho. Varley
John Hardisty, Sam. Wormald
Hugh Robinson, Geo. Hughes
Edw. Porteus, Will. Beckwith
Edm. Knipe died, James Todd,
Richard Tireman elected
Theophilus Garenciers, John
Williamfon
Peter Goulet Rob. Deighton,
Thomas Spooner, John Croft
Jas. Richardson, Edw. Stabler
Butler Burton, John Varley
Robert Barker, Francis Hudfon
Hen. Myres, Ralph Dodsworth
Thomas Smith, Rich. Hearon
Joh. Allanfon, jun. Tho. Kilby
Jof. Deighton, Jas. Woodhouse
Fra. Saunders, Jn. Hutchinson
William Porter, William Bluit
Rich. Sutcliffe, John Wright
Henry Jowett, Will. Slater
James Robfon, Tho. Gilbank
Wm. Clarke, Richard Kitfon

RECORDERS

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

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RECORDERS of YORK,*

- 417 5 Henry V. William Wandesforde.
- 427 4 Henry VI. Guy Rowcliff.
- 476 16 Edward IV. Sir Guy Fairfax, Knight, judge of the king's bench.
- 477 17 Edward IV. Miles Metcalf, justice of assize at Lancaster.
- 486 2 Henry VII. Sir John Vavasour, Knight, judge of the common-pleas.
- 489 5 Henry VII. Sir William Fairfax, serjeant at law, judge of the common-pleas.
- 496 18 Henry VII. Bryan Palmes, serjeant at law.
- 509 1 Henry VIII. Richard Tancred, Esq.
- 519 10 Henry VIII. Sir Richard Rokeby, Knight.
- 523 14 Henry VIII. Sir William Gascoign, Knight.
- 527 18 Henry VIII. Richard Page, Esq;
- 533 27 Henry VIII. John Pullein, Esq;
- 537 31 Henry VIII. William Tancred, Esq;
- 573 15 Elizabeth. Willam Birnand, Esq;
- 581 23 Elizabeth. Sir William Hildyard, Knight.
- 608 6 James I. Sir Richard Hutton, Knight, judge of the court of common-pleas
- 617 11 James I. Bernard Ellis, Esq;
- 625 1 Charles I. Sir William Belt, Knight.
- 638 13 Charles I. Sir Thomas Widdrington, Knight.
- 661 13 Charles II. John Turner, Esq;
- 685 1 James II. Richard earl of Burlington.
- 688 3 James II. George Pricket, Esq;
- 700 12 William and Mary. Marmaduke Pricket, Esq.
- 713 12 Ann. Thomas Adams, Esq;
- 722 9 George I. Thomas Place, Esq;
- 759 33 George II. Peter Johnson, Esq;

* This is taken chiefly from Sir Thomas Widdrington's list of his predecessors, beginning as this does. This imperfection being occasioned, as he says, by the ancient court-books being lost or mislaid.

PERSONS

PERSONS famous in HISTORY, or otherwise remarkable, born in the CITY of YORK.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, the first Christian emperor. The birth of this prince having been largely treated of in a former part of this work, we shall omit any farther disquisition on it here.

Flaccus Albinus, or Alcuinus, was born in York about the year 720, and is said by Camden to be *Eboraci gloria prima*. He imbibed his first rudiments of learning under venerable Bede; which he afterwards completed under Egbert archbishop of York. He was constituted librarian to that noble prelate; but, travelling abroad, his extraordinary parts and learning were soon distinguished, and, what Aristotle was to Alexander, our Alcuin was to Charles the first emperor. He took the name of Great, not from his conquests, but for being made great in all arts and learning, by his tutor's instructions.

After the death of Bede, he is said by Bayle to have taught the liberal sciences at Cambridge, then at York; where, probably, Egbert, archbishop, had founded an university; the wonderful library he placed there intimating no less. It is averred, however, that our Alcuin laid the first foundation of the university of Paris; so that, says Fuller, howsoever the French brag to the contrary, and slight our nation, their learning was *lumen a lumine nostra*, a taper lighted at our torch.

If this ludicrous writer's assertion be disputed by the French, they will however lend an ear and give credit to a very ingenious author of their own, who has treated this matter with great spirit and integrity. He acknowledges, with surprise, that the state of learning in France was at Alcuin's coming over from Britain in such a poor and wretched condition, that they were glad of any foreign teacher to instruct them. Alcuin, and one Clement his countryman, a Northumbrian also, went over to Paris, and those two cried about the streets there, "Learning to be sold." The emperor soon distinguished them, and joining to them two others of great knowledge, whom he had drawn from Italy, set about erecting a little kind of an university in his palace. Amongst all these our author calls Alcuin the emperor's first master; and in his letters to the Popes Adrian and Leo he styles him himself *Delectiosus noster*, his dearly beloved master. Charles thought it no debasement to the honour and grandeur of so great a conqueror to make himself familiar with learned men; and therefore, as he had called himself David, he gave to Alcuin the name of Flaccus, to Engilbert that of Homer, to another Damætas, and another he called Virgil. Nor did they want other marks of his esteem as

well as friendship, for he gave them the choicest of ecclesiastical preferments; amongst which the rich abbey of St. Martin's in Tours fell to Alcuin's share.

Engilbert, or Eginhard, who wrote the life of Charles the Great, and was cotemporary with Alcuin, styles him *Per undique doctissimus*. The monk of St. Gall, in *omni Latitudine scripturarum super ceteros modernorum temporum exeritatus*. And another old author, *doctissimus magister totius regionis nostra*. Our countryman William, the learned librarian of Malmesbury, gives him this character, *erat enim omnium Anglorum quos quidem legerim doctissimus; multisque libris ingenii periculum fecit*. It is certain that numerous authors have handed this man down as a prodigy of his age; singularly well skilled in all the learned languages, and in the liberal sciences, a great divine, a good poet, and an excellent orator; which are endowments rarely concurring in one person. Sir Thomas Widdrington writes, that Alcuin gained much honour by his opposition to the canons of the Nicene council, wherein the superstitious adoration of images is enjoined.

The birth of this great man, like many others, has been contended for by several writers. Buchanan, the most partial one to his country that ever did write, proves him a Scotchman from his name, *Albinus* being with him synonymous to *Scotus*. So Pope Innocent was a Scotchman, because he calls himself *Albanus*; *Albania* being supposed to be the proper Latin name for Scotland; when most writers agree that this Innocent was born at Long Alba, near Rome.

Some authors have brought him into the world near London. But Harpsfield, in his Ecclesiastical History, says, more justly, that he was a Northumbrian; *Eboraci nutritus et educatus*. Northumberland was then all the country on the north of Humber. But what gives the clearest proof that he was born at York, and early instructed by the fathers of that church, are his own words in a letter to them from France, which we render thus: "You did cherish with maternal affection my tenderest years of infancy, and the follies of my youth did bear with patience; with fatherly correction you brought me up to man's estate, and strengthened me with the doctrine of sacred writers." Either this sentence must expressly argue his being born at York, or that he was brought to it in swaddling cloaths.

Alcuin was first made abbot of St. Augustine's in Canterbury, and afterwards of St. Martin's in the city of Tours in France; where dying in the year 710, he was buried in a small convent appendant to his monastery.

He wrote many pious and learned books, reckoned by Bale above thirty in number; one of which is intituled *Ad Anglorum*

Ecclesiam. Many are the quotations from his several letters, collected by Leland, and published in his *Collectanea*. These letters have been collected and published in France, along with his other works, by the care of Andrew Du Chesne. One memorable piece of our great man was retrieved in the last age, being an historical account of the archbishop of York, in Latin verse, down to his patron Egbert. This is published, *inter xv. scrip.* by that most industrious antiquary dean Gale; who says in his preface, that the manuscript was sent him by his father Mabillon. What the learned dean says, plainly hints that York was the place of Alcuin's nativity; these lines are in the poem.

————— *Patriæ quoniam mens decere laudes
Et veteres cunas properat proferre parumper
Euboriæ gratis præclare versibus urbis.*

We shall conclude our account of this extraordinary person with a quotation from one of his letters directed to the community of the church of York, declaring his disinterestedness in his pursuit of religious affairs, and beg leave to give it in his own words, and leave it to the ecclesiastics of this or any future ages to copy after: *Non enim auri avaritia, testis est conditor cordis mei, Franciam veni, nec remansi in ea, sed ecclesiasticæ causæ necessitatis, et ad confirmandam Catholicæ fidei rationem, quæ a multis, heu! modo seculari nititur, et desuper textra Christi tunicam, quam milites juxta Christi crucem scindere non ausi sunt, in varias rumpere partes præsumunt.*

In the year 1055 Waltheof earl of Northumberland, son to the valiant Siward, was born in this city; for he was in the cradle when his father died in it. The life of this brave but unfortunate nobleman is so interwoven in the annals of this work, that it is needless to repeat it here. It suffices therefore to say of him that he fell a sacrifice to the conqueror's policy, and was the first man of quality beheaded in England.

In the year 1190, Robert Flour, son of Took Flour, who was twice mayor of York, about the latter end of the twelfth century was born in this city. This man, running into the sanctity of the age, laid the foundation of a priory which stood below March bridge, near Knaresbrough. It was of the order of friars, styled *Redemptione Captivorum, alias Sanctæ Trinitatis*. The life of this zealot, called St. Robert of Knaresbrough, is as odd a legendary story as any can be found in the whole catalogue of Roman saints.

“ St. Robert was born in the city of York, his father's name was Tockless Flour, and his mother's name Smimeria; who

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“ being of the best rank of citizens, and following a most Christian rule of good life, had a son whom they named Robert, and brought him up in all virtuous education; and as he grew in years of discretion, so they trained him up in learning and virtuous exercises. This holy man, even from his infancy, had a continual recourse to Godly prayer, never once stooping to the love of pleasures, but still increasing in holiness was at length made sub-deacon.

“ Not long after this, Robert went into the north parts of the country, and betook himself to a certain house called the New-Monastery of the Cistercian order, where he had a brother of that order; there he remained some four months, giving them a true pattern of sobriety and good life, and then he returned to his father's house. After a few days, this servant of God privately fled from his parents to Knaresbrough, as God had inspired him, to an hermit there, leading a strict life amongst the rocks, who seemed at first glad of such an associate as Robert, but afterwards, being overcome by the temptation of our common enemy the devil, he returned again to his wife and children, and left Robert alone, who with wonderful abstinence afflicted himself.

“ After this, Robert went to a certain matron, not far from his cell, to ask an alms, who gave him as much ground, with the chapel of St. Hilda, as he thought good to dig and till. This alms Robert accepted of, and remained there almost a year, chastising his flesh with austere mortifications, and applying himself wholly to the service of God. A little before he departed thence, thieves broke into his cell and took all his provision away, and upon that he determined to leave the place and went to Spofford, where he stayed for a while, attending only to prayer and other services of God Almighty. The fame of his sanctity and holy conversation caused most of the country to come flocking to him; but, for avoiding of applause, the holy man, always rejecting vain-glory, secretly departed and changed his abode.

“ No sooner had the monks of Adley heard of Robert's retiring from Spofford, but they were earnest with him to come and live amongst them; which the good man did, and became a poor brother of their house, and submitted himself to their spiritual rules and discipline. As for his garment, it was only one, and that of white colour, which served rather to cover his nakedness than to keep him warm. His bread was three parts barley meal, his broth was made of unfavoured herbs, or a few beans served with a little salt; save once a week he had a little meal put into it. His austerity of life was not suitable to the looser

“ fort in that monastery, who were emulous of his virtues, and
 “ impatient of rebuke, which the man of God perceiving, he re-
 “ turned again to the chapel of St. Hilda, where he was joyfully
 “ accepted of the matron. She presently set on workmen to build
 “ a place for the laying in of his corn, and for other necessary
 “ uses.

“ This man of God spent whole nights in watching and prayer,
 “ and when he slept, which was more for necessity than otherwise,
 “ he made the ground his bed. He had four servants, two whereof
 “ he employed about tillage, the third he kept for divers uses, and
 “ the fourth he commonly retained about himself, to send abroad
 “ into the country to collect the people’s alms for those poor bre-
 “ thren which he had taken into his company.

“ One day it chanced as St. Robert slept on the grass, being
 “ much wearied with his continual austereness, his mother, being
 “ lately dead, appeared unto him very sad, pale, and deformed, tell-
 “ ing him that for usury, and divers other transgressions, she was
 “ judged to most grievous pains, unless he relieved her by his
 “ prayers; which St. Robert promised to perform. Being greatly
 “ troubled for the discomfort of his mother, he went unto prayer,
 “ and not long after his mother appeared to him again with a
 “ chearful aspect, giving thanks to her son, and departed, and
 “ praised God eternally.

“ Not long after this, William Stuteville*, lord of the forest,
 “ passing by his cell, demanded of his servants who lived there?
 “ they answered, one Robert. an holy hermit; no, answered Stu-
 “ teville, rather a receiver of thieves, and in a distempered manner
 “ commanded his followers to level it with the ground; which
 “ was done accordingly. Then Robert removed to a place near
 “ the town of Knaresbrough, where he had before remained; con-
 “ triving no better a dwelling than only a small receptacle by the
 “ chapel of St. Gyles, made up with the boughs of trees. The
 “ holy man still increasing in virtue and goodness, made the enemy
 “ of man more desirous of his overthrow, and thought once again
 “ by his former means to disquiet his virtuous endeavours. Stu-
 “ teville, a fit instrument for such a purpose, coming that way, by
 “ the instigation of the devil, took notice of a smoke that ascended
 “ from Robert’s cell, and demanded who lived there? Answer was
 “ made by his servants, Robert the hermit. Is it Robert, quoth
 “ he, whose house I overthrew, and expelled my forest? Answer
 “ was

* *Anno 1171* one Robert de Stuteville was high-sheriff of this county. See cata-
 logue. St. Robert’s cell is still shewn at Knaresbro’, being a room about three or four
 yards square, made out of a solid rock, with an altar, cells for images, and other de-
 corations, all cut of the same rock. The site of this priory was sold to the earl of
 Shrewsbury amongst several other lands, &c. thereabouts, the 5th of Ed. VI.

was made, the same; whereat enraged, he swore, by the eyes of God, to raze it to the ground, and expel Robert the next day from his mansion-house for ever. But in the night, in his sleep, there appeared unto him in a vision three men, terrible and fearful to behold, whereof two carried a burning engine of iron beset with sharp and fiery teeth; the third of a giant-like stature, holding two iron clubs in his hands, came furiously towards his bed, saying, Cruel prince and instrument of the devil, rise quickly and make choice of one of these to defend thyself, for the injuries thou intendest against the man of God, for whom I am sent hither to fight with thee.

Hereupon Stuteville cried out, and, with remorse of conscience, cried to God for mercy, with protestations of amendment; whereat the fearful vision vanished. Stuteville coming to himself, presently construed that this revelation was sent from God, for the violence done and intended against Robert his servant. Wherefore the next day he conferred all the lands betwixt his cell and Grimbald-cragg-stone for a perpetual alms; and that the ground should not lie untilled, he gave him two oxen, two horses, and two kine. Not long after, Robert took into his company a Jew, whom he employed as overseer of the poor, and distributor of their alms. One day the Jew, being overcome by the devil, fled away from the holy man, and in his flight fell and broke his leg; which the holy man understanding, by revelation, made haste to him, and chiding him for his fault, which the Jew acknowledged, and desired pardon, forthwith Robert blessing his leg, all embued in blood, with his holy hand, restored him to his former state, and brought him back to his cell.

Robert's care of the poor was great, and, that he might the better relieve their wants, he desired his patron Stuteville to bestow a cow on him, which was granted; but withal such a cow, so wild and fierce, that none durst come near her. The man of God making haste to the forest, found her, and, embracing her about the neck, brought her home as meek as a lamb, to the great admiration of the spectators. One of Stuteville's servants told his master of this thing, and withal said he would devise a way how to get the cow again from Robert. But his master did not approve of the motion; nevertheless the fellow, with counterfeit looks and gestures, framing himself lame both of hands and feet, encountered Robert, and desired some relief for his wife and children, who were miserably oppressed with hunger and want; unto whom Robert gave his cow, saying unto him, *God gave and God shall have, but so thou shalt be, as thou makest thyself to be*; and when this deceiver thought to

“ depart

“ depart with his cow, he was not able to stir, but was lame indeed. Perceiving this to be the just judgment of God for deluding his servant, he cried out, Robert, true servant of God, pardon my trespass, and the injury I have done unto you, which the indulgent and good old father instantly did, restoring him to his former ability, and returned unto his cell, where he was received with joy.

“ A company of deer from the forest haunted his ground, and spoiled his corn, doing him much harm, whereof he complained to his patron, requiring some order to be taken therein. To whom his patron thus replied, ‘ Robert, I give thee free leave to impound these deer, and to detain them till thou art satisfied’. Whereupon the holy man went into the fields, and with a little rod drove the deer out of the corn like lambs, and shut them up in his barn. Which done, Robert went back to his patron acquainting him therewith, desiring him withal to loose the said deer. His patron answered, that ‘ Robert had leave freely to use the deer so impounded in the plough, or in any other service of husbandry;’ for which Robert returned him many thanks, and went back to his cell; and taking the deer out of the barn, he put them under the yoke to plough, and made them every day to plough his ground like oxen; which was daily seen and admired by all.

“ King John coming that way, and hearing such renown of Robert’s sanctity, was pleased to visit him at his poor cell, and conferred upon that place as much of his waste wood next adjoining as he could convert to tillage with one plough or team. This servant of God told lord Byron that came for his benediction, and to know what good or evil success he should have in a voyage he was to take upon the king’s service, that he should effect his business, and bring his occasions to a good period; but withal that he should never return.

“ Not long after, he foretold that presently after his death the monks of Fountain’s abbey would with force strive to take his body with them. He willed those of his house to resist, if need were, with secular power; willing that his body should there rest, where he gave up his last breath; which was done and effected accordingly. The holy man, perceiving himself to draw towards his end, commanded the blessed sacrament to be brought unto him; preparing to die with an holy and humble heart.

“ At which the monks of Fountains, hearing of his near approaching end, made haste to come unto him, bringing their habit, wherein his body was to be vested and interred. To

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“ whom he told, his own ordinary garment was enough, neither
 “ desired he any other.

“ As he lay at the point of death, the Jew with his fellows
 “ came weeping before him and desired his last blessing, which he
 “ willingly gave them; and in that exercise yielded up the ghost.
 “ His body was with due reverence made ready for the grave, and
 “ the bruit being divulged abroad, the monks of Fountains came
 “ and gave him their habit, which he refused whilst he lived, en-
 “ deavouring to carry away his body by force; but a company
 “ of armed men from the castle resisted them, who returned
 “ home sad for so great a loss.

“ In conclusion, he was buried in the chapel of Holy-Cross, in
 “ a new tomb. There came to honour his obsequies great mul-
 “ titudes of all sorts of people, kissing the coffin wherein his body
 “ was inclosed.”

John Waldby was born in this city of honest parents, says Fuller, and in the preceding catalogue of our magistrates there is one John de Waldby, who was one of the bayliffs of it in the year 1357, and was probably father to this John, and his brother Robert ensuing*. John was bred up an Augustinian, and came to be provincial of his order, and doctor of divinity in Oxford. A man of ready wit and eloquent tongue, by which he so well pleased the Rabbins at York, that, upon the death of Alexander Nevill, they elected him archbishop; but he was never confirmed. This observation is from Pitz, but Goodwin taking no notice of it, the matter is suspicious. The former writer makes him archbishop of Dublin; yet Bale, who was an Irish bishop, and had the advantage of an exacter intelligence, says no such thing; from whence we may conclude this also a mistake. This John is allowed by all to have died in the place of his nativity, in the year 1393. Bale adds, that our priest was present at the council of Stamford, wherein the doctrine of the Wickliffites was condemned; but though he had been violent against them formerly, he seemed not to be well pleased with the proceedings at that convention. The author of the additional volume to the *Monasticon* contradicts this; in it may be found a catalogue of his writings.

Robert Waldby was born in York. He was first a fryar Eremite of St. Austin, in the monastery of that order in this city, having been educated at Oxford: but leaving his monastic life, he followed Edward the heroic black prince, into France, where he continued long a student in the university of Thoulouse. With the learning he acquired at both these famous places, he became the greatest proficient of his age in all kinds of literature. He is said to have been
 a good

* Richard Waldeby, mayor in the year 1365, was another of this family.

a good linguist, very well read in philosophy, both natural and moral; in physic and in the canon law esteemed very eminent; and was looked upon as so profound a divine that he was made professor of divinity in the university of Thoulouse. These shining qualifications gained him the esteem of prince Edward, who never failed to encourage and patronise men of learning and morals, and he bestowed upon him the bishoprick of Ayre, in Aquitain*. From this first preferment he was afterwards translated to the archbishoprick of Dublin, in the year 1387; from thence to Chichester, 1395; and the year following to York. The bull of whose translation being read and notified to the chapter of York, March 20, 1396, he had the temporalities restored to him, June 14, 1397.

He lived not a year after this, but died Jan. 6, 1398, and was buried in St. Edmund's chapel in Westminster abbey, where a fair marble is laid over him, on which is his effigies and the following epitaph:

*Hic fuit expertus in quovis jure Robertus
De Waldby dictus, nunc est sub marmore strictus.
Sacrae scripturae doctor fuit et ganiturae;
Ingenuus medicus et plebis semper amicus.
Praesul Adurensis, post haec archas Dublinensis.
Hinc Cicestrensis, tandem primas Eborensis
Quarto kalend Junii migravit cursibus anni
Milleni ter centum septem nonies quoque decem.
Vos precor orate quod sint sibi dona beatae
Cum sanctis vitae requiescat, et hic sine lite.*

The writings which Bale ascribes to this prelate are, *Lecturae sententiarum*, lib. 4.—*Quaestiones ordinarius*, lib. 1.—*Quodlibeta varia*, lib. 1.—*Contra Wickliviſtas*, lib. 1.—*Sermones per annum*, lib. 1.—*Et alia plura*.

John Erghom, a native of this city, was also a fryar Eremit, of the order of St. Augustine at York; doctor and professor of divinity at Oxford. He was a great proficient in the study of the holy scriptures, and a great artist in expounding them. He followed the typical method in his sermons, which crowded his church with auditors, and, says Fuller, much pleased their fancies, tho' it little curbed their corruptions. Having, with incredible industry, perused all the Greek and Latin interpreters, in that figurative way, made choice collections from them, and added much of his own, of the whole he composed a vast work under this title, *Compilations of Prophecies*, which he dedicated to the earl of Hereford.

* Bayle calls it *Adurensis in Vasconia*. Goodwin corrects this, and says he was bishop of the Isle of Man, *praesul Adurensis* for *Sedorensis* in his epitaph; but the mistake is on his side, for it was Ayre in Aquitain. *Sievens's Monast.*

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Hereford. His other works were sermons on the Predictions of John de Bridlington. Of John the Canon's Poems. Astrological Calculations, &c. Bale tells us, that in his discourses he would sometimes utter strange and unheard-of things, and no wonder if his head was so full of prophetic types of scripture. He died and was buried at York about the year 490.

John Bat, or Bate, was born at York; a Carmelite friar there, and in process of time prior of the monastery, and doctor of divinity at Oxford. His works, which Leland and others mention, are these, Encomium of Divinity; for the Introduction of the Sentences. Ordinary Acts. Resolutions. Replications of Arguments. Of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. Sermons throughout the Year. Synodal Collations. To the Oxford Clergy. Compendium of Logick. On Porphyrius's Universals. On Aristotle's Predicaments. On Porritanus his six Principles. Questions concerning the Soul. Of the Construction of the Parts of Speech, &c. He died and was buried at York in 1429.

Sir Martin Bowes, Knight, lord mayor of London, in the year 1545, queen Elizabeth's jeweller, was born in York, and deserves to be mentioned in this catalogue, not only for his great wealth and charity, but for his particular munificence to his native place. He was the son of Thomas Bowes, whom, though we do not find mentioned in the list of our senators, yet his ancestors were lord mayors of York; one as high as the year 1417. He died August 4, 1565.

Valentine Frees and his wife were born in this city, and both made remarkable by Fox and Fuller, for dying together for religion at a stake in it. The latter writer says, that it was in the year 1531, and, probably, by order of that cruel archbishop Edward Lee. He adds that he cannot call to mind a man and his wife thus married together in martyrdom, and is pretty confident this couple was the first and last of that kind.

Edward Frees, brother to the aforesaid Valentine, was born in York, says Fox, and was there an apprentice to a painter. He was afterwards a novice monk, but leaving his convent he went to Colchester in Essex. Here his heretical inclination, as then accounted, discovered itself in some pieces of scripture, which he painted on the borders of cloths; for which he was brought before John Stoakley, bishop of London, from whom he found such cruel usage, says Fuller, as is beyond belief. Fox seems here, indeed, to have far overshot himself in the account of this man's sufferings; for he says he was fed with *manchet* made of *sawdust*; and kept so long in prison manacled by the wrists, till the

flesh had overgrown his irons; and not being able to comb his head, became so distracted, that being brought before the bishop, he could say nothing but *my Lord is a good man*.

Fuller, in his usual style, says he confesses that distraction is not mentioned in the list of losses reckoned up by our Saviour, *he that left his house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake, &c.* But seeing, adds he, that a man's wit is dearer to him than his wealth, and what is so lost may be said to be left, no doubt this poor man's distraction may be said to be accepted of God, and his enemies severely punished.

George Tankerfield, born at York, is put down by Sir T. Widdrington as another martyr. That writer says, he was a cook in London, and was by bishop Bonner, Antichrist's great cook, roasted and burned to death. He adds that this man was of such note for answering Bonner readily and punctually, that the bishop called him Mr. Speaker; as he did one Smith, examined at the same time, Mr. Comptroller; because, he rebuked Bonner for swearing.

Thomas Moreton was born in the year 1564, in the city of York*. His father, Richard Moreton, allied, says Fuller, to cardinal Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury, was a mercer in this city, and lived in the Pavement. From school he was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which college he was chosen fellow, out of eight competitors, purely for his merit. He was afterward rector of Long-Marston, near York; then dean of Gloucester, Winchester, bishop of Chester, Litchfield and Coventry, and lastly bishop of Durham. The life of this eminent prelate is written at large by Dr. John Barwick, dean of Durham; the compass of our design will allow but few hints of it. He was a person of great learning and knowledge, and the best disputant of his time. Fuller relates, that, commencing doctor of divinity, he made his position on his second question, which, though unusual, was arbitrary and in his own power; this adds he, much defeated the expectation of Dr. Playfere, who replied upon him with some warmth, *commovisti mihi stomachum*; to whom Moreton returned, *gratular tibi, reverende professor, de bona tuo stomacho; coenabis apud me hac nocte*.

When he was rector of Marston the plague was in York; and a number of infected persons were sent out of the city to Hob-Moor, where tents were erected for them. Our pious clergyman visited these miserable objects every day, and brought what provisions he could along with him. Yet for the security of his own family, he had a door struck through the wall to his lodging.

* In the year 1581 Richard Moreton was sheriff of York.

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that he might come in and out without seeing them. A piece of Christian charity and fortitude rarely imitated.

He paid great regard to his native place, and did intend, as he expressed himself in a letter to Sir Thomas Widdrington, to do great matters for it. In the year 1639, he purposed to have erected a cross, or cover, for market-people in bad weather, in the Pavement, and intended to lay out four hundred pounds to that end. But this his good design was frustrated by the obstinacy of a person who owned the house which was to be pulled down, and would not dispose of it. He was zealous for the honour of our city, and defended that assertion that Constantine the Great was born in it, against a bishop who argued that he was not born in Britain, but in Bithynia. He was so sure of the affirmative, that he told Sir Thomas Widdrington, that he intended to erect a statue of that emperor in the minster, as a constant memorial of it*.

But whatever good intentions he had towards the city, they were all frustrated by the wickedness of the times; for falling under the displeasure of the house of commons, in the long parliament, he was sequestered of all; but, by an especial favour, a pension of eight hundred pounds a-year was settled on him; which, says Fuller, was a trumpet, however, that gave an uncertain sound, not assigning by whom or whence the money should be paid. The crimes that were alledged against him were his subscribing the bishops' protestation for their votes in parliament, refusing to resign the seal of his bishoprick, and his baptizing a daughter of John earl of Rutland with the sign of the cross; an unpardonable offence in those times. He got, however, one thousand pounds out of Goldsmiths-hall, which was his chief support in his old age.

Many of the nobility honoured and respected him, particularly John earl of Rutland; to whose kinsman, Roger earl of Rutland, he had been formerly chaplain. Sir George Savile civilly paid him his purchased annuity of two hundred pounds, with all advantages; and Sir Henry Yelverton was also exceeding kind to him. It was this last-named gentleman's house, at East-Mauduit in Northamptonshire, that our worthy prelate departed this life, in the year 1659, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

Sir Thomas Widdrington and Dr. Fuller were both his contemporaries and acquaintance; the former had finished his work before the bishop died, but gives this testimony of his worth, which, from a man very different in principles, is the more remarkable. "I am the more sparing," says Sir Thomas, "in giving those praises which are justly due to him, because I under-

* Some say that the old image, shewn for the emperor Severus in the minster, was given to the church by bishop Moreton, as the statue of Constantine the Great.

"stand that he is yet living, though of the age of ninety years and upwards. The people that would have commended Dorcas, being dead, shewed those fine and curious pieces of work which she made when she was living. I shall only mention his learned works, which will outlive the author, and may speak for him now he is living, as they will undoubtedly do to future ages after his death."

A Catholick Appeal for Protestants. London 1610.

Of the Institution of the blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ. London 1631.

Causa Regia, sive de Autoritate et Dignitate Principum Differentio. London 1620.

Tertius De Trinalis Controversiae de Eucharistica Decisio. Cantabrigiae 1640.

Anecdota contra Merita. Cantab. 1637.

The Grand Imposture of the New Church of Rome. Lon. 1628.

A Preamble to an Encounter with P. R. the Author of the deceitful Treatise of Mitigation. London 1608.

The Encounter against Mr. Parsons, by a Review of his last sober Reasoning. London.

Replicatio, seu adversus Confutationem C. R.

Adversus Apologiam Cathol. brevis Luctatio. Cant. 1638.

Apologia Catholica, lib. II. Lond. 1606.

Ezekiel's Wheels, a Treatise concerning Divine Providence, London 1653.

"I here are some of many which he hath learnedly written, and I am informed," adds Sir Thomas, "that in his great age he is yet writing*."

Sir Robert Carr was born in this city. Thomas Carr, his father, laird of Furnihurst, a man of great estate and power in the south of Scotland, was very active for Mary queen of Scots. On this account he was forced to fly his country, and came to York. Notwithstanding this Thomas had been a great inroader into England, yet, for some reasons of state, he was permitted to live undisturbed at York, during which time his son Robert was born. This was the reason why the said Robert refused to be naturalized by an act of our parliament, because he was born in England.

It is said that the first time he was known to king James, was by an accident of breaking his leg at a tilting in London. The king took great notice of one whose father had suffered so much on

* The writer of this prelate's life says that he was school-fellow with Guy Faulx, or Vaulx, the famous Popish incendiary, in this city, who is also said to have been born here; but we can come to no further memoirs of his life. John Vaulx, probably of this family, was lord mayor in the year 1637.

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on his mother's account; and he being of an amiable personage, (a great recommendation to that prince) was taken into court, and in a small time almost crowded with honours, being made a baron, viscount, earl of Somerset, knight of the garter, warden of the cinque ports, &c.

This great favourite is said to have been a good-natured man, and when in full power used it with more harm to himself than any other person. Excepting one foul fact, into which he was seduced by his love to a beautiful, though wicked lady, his conduct in the ministry stands without a blot, and his character runs clear to posterity. For this fact, so notoriously known that we need not mention it, he was banished the court; and lived and died very privately about the year of our Lord 1638.

John Lepton of York, Esq; servant to king James, made himself remarkable for performing a piece of exercise so violent in its kind as not to be equalled before or since. For a considerable wager he undertook to ride six days together betwixt York and London, being two hundred measured miles, and performed it accordingly. He first set out from Aldersgate, May 20, 1606, and accomplished his journey every day before it was dark; to the greater praise, says Fuller, of his strength in acting, than his discretion in undertaking it.

The only similar performance (and that but for one day) was by William Nevison, a noted highwayman, who having committed a robbery near London about sunrise, and, finding that he was known, fled to York, which he reached the same day before sunset, having rode the whole way on one mare. This person, whom king Charles II. called Swift Nick, saved his life, for that time*, by his wonderful expedition; for though he was apprehended, and on his trial the witnesses swore positively to him, yet proving himself to have been on the Bowling-green at York, before sunset the same day the robbery was committed, neither judge nor jury would believe them.

HENRY SWINBURNE † was born in the city of York, and educated, in grammar learning, in the free-school there. His father, Thomas Swinburne, then living in York, sent this his son to Oxford at sixteen years of age, and entered him a commoner at Hart-Hall, where he for some time followed his studies. From whence he translated himself to Broadgate-Hall, now Pembroke-college, where he took his degree of bachelor of the civil law.

Before

* He was afterwards hanged at York, May 4, 1684.

† *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* v. i. p. 455. Preface to the last edition of wills and testaments. The publisher of this last edition has committed a blunder in saying that the Oxford Antiquary has put down the first edition to be printed 1520, when it is really in Wood 1590, as he himself makes it.

Before he left the university he married Helena, daughter of Bartholomew Lant of that city; which state of life being inconsistent with local fellowships, he retired with his wife to his native place; and, for some time after, he practised in the ecclesiastical courts there as proctor.

Having taken a degree in the university, he thought it more expedient to practise in an higher station, and to that end he commenced doctor of the civil law. As his cotemporary and countryman Gilpin was called the Apostle of the North, so our Swinburne was styled the Northern Advocate; the one being famous for his learning in divinity, and the other in the civil law. Having practised as an advocate for some years, he was, on the 10th of February, 1612, advanced to be commissary of the exchequer, and judge of the prerogative courts of the archbishop of York; in which office he continued to his death.

The publisher of the last edition of his wills and testaments allows our civilian's education to be very generous, and says we have very few or no instances, since his time, of a proctor's taking a degree of bachelor of law in any university, and afterwards pleading as an advocate; or of being judge of the prerogative court in either province. For all which employments, he adds, he was very well qualified.

There is no record or memorial extant, giving an account what year this commissary was born in York, nor when he died, says the aforesaid editor, the epitaph on his monument mentioning neither. It would seem somewhat derogatory to the credit of our civilian, who wrote so learnedly on wills and testaments, to neglect his own. But Mr. Torre has found it, from whom we take this abstract, by which it appears that he was twice married, and his second wife's name was Wentworth.

"Henry Swinburne of York, doctor of the civil law, made his last will, dated May 30, 1623, and proved June 12, 1624, whereby he commended his soul to God Almighty his creator, redeemer, and comforter, &c. and his body to be buried near his former wife, and constituted Margaret, his then wife, executrix. And by a codicil thereunto annexed, dated July 15, 1623, he gave to his son Toby his dwelling-house in York, to hold to him and the heirs of his body, with remainder to his son's uncle John Wentworth; and to his heirs for ever; paying yearly to the lord mayor of York for the time being the sum of four or five pounds, to be yearly distributed for ever amongst the poor of the city of York, as he directs."

He hath written,

A brief Treatise of Testaments and last Wills, in seven Parts, which has bore several impressions, viz. in the years 1590, 1611, 1635, 1640, 1677, and 1728.

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Treatise of Spousals, or Matrimonial Contracts, &c. Lon. 1686.

In both which books, says the Oxford Antiquary, the author shews himself an able civilian, and excellently well read in the authors of his faculty.

Sir THOMAS HERBERT was the son of Christopher Herbert, son of Thomas Herbert, merchant, and alderman of York. He was born in this city, and probably there educated till he was admitted commoner of Jesus College, Oxon; which was in the year 1621, under the tuition of Mr. Jenkin Lloyd, his kinsman. From hence he went to wait upon William earl of Pembroke, who, owning him for his relation, and purposing his advancement, sent him to travel, in the year 1626, with a sufficient allowance for his charges. After spending some years in travelling through Africa and Asia the Great, he, on his return, waited on the said noble earl, who invited him to dine with him the next day at Baynard's Castle in London. But the earl dying suddenly that very night, his expectation of preferment from him was frustrated, and he left England a second time, in order to visit several parts of Europe. Upon finishing his travels he married, and settled in his native country; where, says the Antiquary, he delighted himself more with the converse of the muses than in the rude and brutish pleasures which most gentlemen now follow.

In the time of the rebellion he adhered to the cause of the parliament; and, by the persuasions of Philip earl of Pembroke, he became not only one of the commissioners to treat with those on the king's side for the surrender of Oxford garrison, but also one of those who resided in the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax. He continued in this station till at the treaty at Holdenby, in the year 1646, he was put upon the king as one of his menial servants, amongst others, in the room of several of his own, whom the king was forced to part with to oblige the parliament's commissioners. Being thus settled in that honourable office, and having a nearer view, as it were, of his majesty, he soon discerned the real goodness of the king, dispelled of all those clouds of aspersions his party had endeavoured to blacken him with. From this moment he became a convert to the royal cause, and continued with the king, when all the rest of the chamber were removed, till his majesty was brought to the block.

In consideration of the faithful service to his father in the two last years of his life, king Charles II. immediately upon his restoration, by letters patent, bearing date July 3, 1660, created him a baronet, by the name of Sir Thomas Herbert of Tintern, in Monmouthshire, where he had an estate, the seat of Thomas Herbert before-mentioned.

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He has written a relation of some years travels into Africa and the Greater Asia, especially the territories of the Persian monarchy, and some part of the Oriental Indies, and isles adjacent, London, 1634, &c. In the fourth impresson, many things are added which were not in the former. Folio, and adorned with cuts.

He also at the proposal of John de Laet, his familiar friend, living at Leyden, did translate some books of his *India Occidentalis*; but, business interposing, the perfecting of them was hindered.

He left behind him at his death an historical account of the two last years of the life of king Charles I. the martyr, which he intituled *Threnodia Carolina*, written by him in the year 1678.

Ant. Wood is very copious in the account of this gentleman's life, to whom, for brevity's sake, we refer the reader.

He died at his house in York, March 1, 1681, in the seventy-sixth year of his age; and was buried in the church of St. Crux, in Fossgate, where a monumental inscription is put over him.

CHRISTOPHER CARTWRIGHT was born in York. Sir Thomas Widdrington calls him his Coetanean in Cambridge, of whom, being living, he says, he shall only tell what Mr. Leigh, a learned gentleman, saith of him. "Christopher Cartwright, a learned pious-divine of Peter-house in Cambridge, not only well skilled in the learned languages, as Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and also well versed in the Hebrew Rabbins; for which he is honourably mentioned by Vorstius in the last edition of his *Bibliotheca*." His annotations on *Genesis* and *Exodus* are well liked by the learned in general. Mr. Pocock styles him *Vir eruditissimus*. The account of this man is taken wholly from Sir Thomas Widdrington.

JOHN EARLE received his first being in the city of York, says Ant. Wood; he was admitted probationer fellow of Merton college in Oxford, in the year 1620, at nineteen years old; and proceeded in arts four years after. His younger years were adorned with oratory, poetry, and witty fancies; and his elder with quaint preaching and subtle disputes. In 1631 he was one of the proctors of the university, and about that time chaplain to Philip earl of Pembroke, who, for his service and merits, bestowed on him the rectory of Bishopston in Wilts. Afterwards he was constituted chaplain and tutor to Charles prince of Wales, when Dr. Duppa was made bishop of Salisbury. He was created doctor of divinity in 1642, elected one of the assembly of divines in the year following, but refused to sit amongst them; and the latter end of the same year, 1643, was chancellor of the cathedral church of Salisbury, in the room of William Chillingworth, deceased. He was afterwards

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afterwards deprived of all he had for adhering to his majesty king Charles I. and suffered in exile with his son Charles II. whom, after his defeat at Worcester, he saluted at Roan, upon his arrival in Normandy, and thereupon was made his chaplain and clerk of the closet. Upon the king's return he was made dean of Westminster, keeping his clerkship still, was consecrated bishop of Worcester, after the death of Dr. Gauden, *ult.* Nov. 1662; and at last, on the remove of Dr. Humph. Hinchman to London, he was translated to the see of Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1663.

This Dr. Earle was a very genteel man, a contemner of the world, religious, and most worthy the office of a bishop. Cressy, a man of a different persuasion, gives him this character: "He was a person of the sweetest and most obliging nature that lived in our age; and since Mr. Richard Hooker died, none have lived whom God had blest with more innocent wisdom, more sanctified learning, or a more pious, peaceable, and primitive temper than he." He hath written,

An Elegy on Mr. Francis Beaumont, the poet.—Afterwards printed at the end of Beaumont's Poems, London, 1640, 4to.

Microsmography; or, a Piece of the World characterised in Essays and Characters, London, 1628, 12mo. Published under the name of Edward Blount.

He also translated out of English into Latin ΕΙΣΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ which he intitled *Imago Regis Caroli Primi in Aerumnis et Solitudine.* Hag. Com. 1649, 12mo.

A Translation of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, written by Richard Hooker, in eight books.

Dr. Earle being esteemed a witty man, says Wood, whilst he continued in the university, several copies of his ingenuity and poetry were greedily gathered up, some of which he had seen; particularly the Latin Poem styled *Hortus Mertonensis*; the beginning of which is *Hortus deliciae Domus politae*, &c. He had also a hand, adds this author, in some of the figures, of which about ten were published, but which figure or figures claim him he knew not.

At length this worthy bishop retiring to Oxon, when the king, queen, and their respective courts settled there for a time, to avoid the plague then raging in London and Westminster, took up his quarters in University college, where dying on the 17th of November, 1665, he was buried near the high altar in Merton college church, being accompanied to his grave, from the public schools, by an herald at arms, and the principal persons of the court and university.

MARMADUKE FOTHERGILL was born in the city of York in the year 1652, in the great house anciently called Percy's-
Vol. II. U Inn,

Inn, opposite the parish church of St. Dyonis, Walmgate, his father, an able citizen, having acquired a very considerable fortune there by trade. The family is very ancient in this county, Thomas Fothergill, his brother, and George Fothergill, were sheriffs of the city in the years 1688 and 1693, his father having fined for that and other offices some years before.

Marmaduke, the eldest son, had his first rudiments of learning in York, which he afterwards perfected in Magdelene college in Cambridge. Before the revolution, he was possessed of the living of Skipwith, in the county of York, which at that grand criterion he quitted, as well as his pretensions to the rectory to the town of Lancaster, of which he had a promise for the next presentation, from the then patron of it, ——— Tolson, Esq; of Skipwith aforesaid. Being a great admirer of learning and learned men, he frequently visited his mother-university, always travelling on foot; and when he became of proper standing there, he performed all the exercises, and gave the usual treat for the degree of doctor in divinity: but by his not complying with the government oaths, as the statute directs, he never assumed the title, though, perhaps, no divine of that age was better qualified for it. His learning and piety were remarkable; and in ecclesiastical antiquity, especially in the liturgies of the Christian church, no man had more skill or knowledge. He had made great collections of manuscripts, &c. in this way, and had a design of publishing somewhat on this head, but his great modesty forbade it; by which means the learned world is prevented from seeing as extraordinary a performance on that divine subject as perhaps ever was exhibited to the public view; the marginal notes which he has left on all his missals, rituals, and liturgies, shewing plainly that he was a master of it.

The middle part of his life he usually spent at one gentleman's house in the country or at another's; where his learning and parts gained him admittance and a welcome entertainment in their families; but the place of his own home he made for several years at Pontfretre in this county. Here it was that, when he was a good way past the meridian of life, he thought fit to take to wife Dorothy, the daughter of Mr. John Dickson, an honest and an eminent practitioner of the law in that town. And being now entered into a new scene of life, his great œconomy in it enabled him to be a chearful alms-giver; for he set apart a tenth of his small annual income for charity, and disposed of it, as he received it, to the most worthy objects. But his greatest donation of that kind was to the town of Pontfretre, where he resided some years after his marriage, in a quiet and submissive manner to the times, until he was driven from thence, to seek a sanctuary in Westminster, by a furious persecution raised against him by a hot-

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headed neighbouring justice of the peace. Before this happened, he had settled on the town of Pontefrete fifty pounds a-year, arising from a fine piece of ground contiguous to it, and clear of all taxes and deductions, for the maintenance of a Catechist in that parish. This donation he some time after confirmed, notwithstanding the unexpected births of two children, which his wife afterwards bore him, might reasonably have prevented it.

At last this venerable old man being arrived at great maturity in years, died at his house in Massam-street, Westminster, September 7, 1731, and was buried, according to his own direction, in a corner of the church-yard belonging to the parish of St. John the Evangelist in that city. By his last will he left a fine collection of books, as a standing library to the parish of Skipwith, of which he had been minister; but the parishioners being enjoined to build a proper room for them, at their own cost, the bequest was not accepted, and the books are now deposited in the library of the cathedral of York. The epitaph on his tomb-stone being concise, according to his own desire, and no ways answerable to so diffusive a character, as may be observed by the transcript of it below, we beg leave to give the following description of his person, and to subjoin a short but handsome and real account of his manner of living and dying, said to be done by a neighbouring clergyman in Westminster, and published in the news-papers of that time. In stature he was of a middle size, somewhat corpulent, but of so robust a constitution that no cold could affect; having used himself so much to harden it, that in the depth of winter he has frequently jumped out of bed and rolled in the snow without danger. His deportment was grave and majestic, his hair as white as wool, with a clear sanguine complexion and man-like features, and had altogether the air and reverence of a primitive father. "Tho' he had no church, he read the common prayer daily and constantly at home to his own family only, and his life was a continual sermon to all who enjoyed the happiness of his conversation. His death was suitable to such a life; remarkably easy, resigned, and chearful, and supported by a firm hope of a glorious immortality."

The arms and epitaph on his tomb-stone are these: Impaling,
1. A stag's head erased, Fothergill. 2. A cross charged with five
ogresses between four eagles displayed, Dickson.

H. S. E.

MARMADUCUS FOTHERGILL,

S. T. P.

Qui obiit 7 Die Septembris, Anno Dom. 1731, Ætatis 78.

A Survey of the AINSTY, or County of the CITY of YORK.

AINSTY is a district on the west side of York, under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of the city, to which it was annexed the 27th of Hen. VI. before which time it was a hundred, or weapontack, of the west-riding of the county of York; and it has ever since then been called the county of the city of York.

The name of Ainsty is an old appellation, which Mr. Camden says some derive from the word Ancienty, to denote its antiquity; but he is of opinion it comes rather from the German word Anstossen, implying a bound or limit. There is little reason for this conjecture, for it is certain this district was called the ainsty long before it was joined to the city. In some old writings, copied in the juridical part of this work, it is constantly called Ancitty, by which name it was probably known when it was a weapontack of the county at large, and styled so from the old northern word, *anent*, yet well known amongst us to signify contiguous, opposite, or near the city itself.

The whole district, or weapontack of the ainsty, was anciently a forest, but disforested by the charters of king Richard I. and king John. For the first of which grants the inhabitants paid nineteen pounds and eleven pence; and for the latter, that the men of this weapontack, and their heirs, as the charter expresses it, should be for ever free from *forest laws*, account was made to the king of the sum of one hundred and twenty marks and three palfrys. Sir Thomas Widdrington writes that the city of York has very anciently laid claim to this jurisdiction, by a charter from king John, as appears by the pleas before king Edw. I. *an. reg. 8.* when the mayor of this city did produce a charter of king John, by which he claimed the hundred of the ainsty; which charter, upon inspection, was found rased in the date in the word Quarto. Upon the search of the rolls in the exchequer, it was found that king John, in the fifteenth year of his reign, did grant to the citizens of York the town of York, in fee-farm for the rent of one hundred and sixty pounds; and because the hundred aforesaid was not specified in the charter of *Anno Quarto*, and also because that charter was rased, judgment was given against the mayor and citizens, the charter quashed, and the mayor committed to prison, but shortly after bailed. The fourth of Edward I. the mayor and bailiffs were also summoned to answer the king, *quo warranto*, they held the weapontack of the ainsty; and Sir Thomas Widdrington, from whom this paragraph is taken, says, it may be doubted whether they had any good warrant, saving for the *lect*, and

some

some other liberties, till the 27th of Henry VI. by whose charter or patent it was annexed to the city.

It is plain, however, that the city has much more anciently laid claim to this wapontack; for besides the pleas which Sir Thomas Widdrington writes were held about it, 8th of Edw. I. we find a grant of the same king to the city, for restitution of their mayoralty and liberties then seized into the king's hands, either for non-payment of their ferm, or for failure in their proof of claim, wherein the ainsty is particularly mentioned; a copy of which, dated the 9th of Edward I. follows in these words,

De Libertatibus Restitut. Civibus Ebor.

" REX dilecto suo Johanni de Lithegraynes vicecom. Ebor. et custodi civitatis sue Ebor. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali reddidimus civibus nostris Ebor. Majoratam ejusdem ville cum villa et libertate ejusdem, cum pertinentiis que nuper capte fuerint in manum nostram per considerationem curi nostre tanquam forisfacte, habend. et tenend. eisdem civibus eodem modo et cum eisdem libertatibus et pertinentiis, quas habuerunt ante predictam captionem earundem in manum nost. ita quod de firma debita et aliis que ad nos pertinent ibidem de cetero respondeant per annum, sicut prius fieri consuevit. Commisimus etiam eisdem civibus wapontack de aynefsty cum pertinentiis, quod clamant pertinere ad civitatem predict. tenend. usque ad festum ascensionis Domini proxime futurum, et tunc eis inde scire faciemus voluntatem nostram. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eisdem civibus predicta majoratam villam et libertatem tenend. in forma predicta; et eis predictum wapontack tenend. sicut predict. estuna cum omnibus de predictis villa et wapontack, a festo S. Michaelis proxime preterito perceptis.

" In cujus rei, &c.

" T. R. apud Roth. xx. die Novem."

The boundary of the ancitty, or wapontack of the city of York, is thus computed, from the confluence or meeting of the rivers Ouse and Nidd at Nun-Monkton, on the north of the city, to the confluence of the rivers Wharf and Ouse on the south, which is in computation } Miles.

From the meeting of the rivers Wharf and Ouse on the south, to the town of Thorp-Arch on the west, is by computation } 12

On the west it is bounded by the county of York, from the town of Thorp-Arch to the town of Willstropp upon Nidd, by the out-range of the parishes of Thorp-Arch, Bickerton, Cattle-bridge, and Willstropp, by computation } 11

6

On

On the north it is bounded with the river Nidd, from the town of Willstropp to the confluence of the river Ouse at Nun-Monkton, which is

Miles.

3

In all 32

John Leland says, "That the franchises and libertys of York stretch far about the city, especialik by the enclosyns of divers rivers; and one way it cometh to the very bridge of Tadcaster upon Wharf." The citizens have asserted their right to this district several times, by their sheriffs meeting and attending the kings of England in their progresses on the midst of Tadcaster-bridge. These have happened, as may be seen at large in the annals, and appears, in the registers of the city, to be in 18 Hen. VII. 7 Hen. VIII. 17 Jam. I. and in the ninth, fifteenth, and sixteenth years of king Charles the First.

In the year 1661 a petition was drawn up by the city, and presented to Edward earl of Clarendon, then lord chancellor of England, setting forth, "That by the charter of 27 Hen. VI. the weapontack of the ancitty was annexed to the city, and thereby granted that the mayor and aldermen of the said city should be justices of peace within the said weapontack as well as within the city. That these liberties and privileges had been confirmed to them by divers kings, particularly Charles I. and that they and their predecessors, for the space of two hundred years, have holden their general quarter-sessions of the peace within the city for the said district, the remotest part of which is not above eight miles from it.

"That nevertheless some gentlemen, as Sir Thomas Slingsby, Sir Miles Stapylton, James Moyser, and Richard Roundell, who were not free of the city, had, by his lordship's warrant, been put in commission of peace within the said weapontack.

"The petitioners therefore humbly beseeched his lordship not to take away their ancient rights and privileges, but to supersede the said commission."

The chancellor answered, that he would not, by any act or order of his, infringe or violate the city's privileges; but he had been informed the matter was otherways than they represented it before the beginning of the late troubles, however he would hear both sides, and appointed a day accordingly. Upon hearing, the commissions were superseded.

The city of York, together with the ancitty, is accounted the eighth part of the west-riding, and the twentieth part of the whole county at large: In all assessments by act of parliament, the city is taxed at three-fifths, the ancitty two-fifths. It was long whether

a matter of doubt, whether the inhabitants of this district were capable of voting at any election of members to serve in parliament for the county at large; but in the year 1735 this matter was debated and determined upon by the house of commons.

VOTES of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

“ *Martius, 9 die Martii, 1735, p. 185.*

“ THE house proceeded (according to order) to the further hearing the matters of the several petitions, complaining of an undue election for the county of York.

“ And the counsel were called in.

“ And the counsel for the petitioner, Sir Rowland Winn, Bart. and the other petitioners, whose petition complains of an undue election and return of Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. for the said county, having proposed to disqualify William Stothard, who voted for the said sitting member, at the said election, in right of a freehold at Acomb, in the hundred or wapontake of aynsty, within the county of the city of York; and having examined a witness in order to prove that Acomb is within the said hundred or wapontake, and that the said hundred or wapontake is within the county of the said city; and having examined the said witness concerning the usage of voting for freeholds, lying in the said hundred or wapontake, at the election of knights of the shire for the county of York; and having proposed to disqualify several other persons who voted for the sitting member, in right of such freeholds.

“ The counsel for the said sitting member were heard in answer to the evidence of that disqualification.

“ And a copy of the record of the letters patent granted by king Henry VI. the 11th day of February, in the twenty-seventh year of his reign, to the mayor and citizens of the city of York, was produced and read; reciting that the said city, the suburbs or precincts thereof, was then a county by itself, divided and separated from the county of York, and called the county of the city of York; and that the mayor and citizens of the said city were bayliffs of and in the hundred or wapontake of aynsty; and granting to them and their successors, that the said hundred or wapontake, with the appurtenances, should be annexed and united to the county of the said city, and be parcel thereof; and that the said city, suburbs and precinct, hundred or wapontake, and each of them, with their appurtenances, and every thing in them, with their appurtenances, and every thing in them and each of them contained, except the castle of York, the towers, fosses, and ditches to the said castle belonging, be the county of the said city, separated and divided from the county of York; saving

" saving always to the church and the archbishop, dean and chapter thereof, and every other community, temporal and spiritual, and all and singular other persons, all kinds of franchises, privileges, rights, commodities, and customs to them or any of them of right belonging.

" And the counsel for the said petitioners being heard by way of reply,

" The counsel were directed to withdraw.

Resolved, " That the persons whose freeholds lie within that part of the county of the city of York, which is commonly called the ainsty, have a right to vote for knights of the shire for the county of York."

Within the whole liberty of the ainsty are thirty-five towns, or hamlets; thirty-two of which are conitableries. The names of them are as follow:

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Acomb | 13. Coulton | 25. Nether Poppleton |
| 2. Askam Richard | 14. Coppenthorp | 26. Oxton |
| 3. Askam Bryan | 15. Catterton | 27. Rufforth |
| 4. Appleton | 16. Dring-Houses | 28. Steeton |
| 5. Acafter Malbis | 17. Hutton Wansley | 29. Thorp-Arch |
| 6. Acafter Selby | 18. Holgate | 30. Tockwith |
| 7. Angram | 19. Hessay | 31. Tadcaster |
| 8. Bickerton | 20. Helaugh | 32. Upper Poppleton |
| 9. Bolton Percy | 21. Knapton | 33. Walton |
| 10. Bilbrough | 22. Moor Monkton | 34. Wighill |
| 11. Bishopthorpe | 23. Marston | 35. Willstropp, or |
| 12. Bilton | 24. Middlethorpe | Thorp |

There is a little rivulet called Foss, which waters a great part of the ainsty. It begins about Wetherby woods, running through Walton Park, Wighill Park, Helaugh Park, by Catterton, over Tadcaster Moor, by Seaton, Paddockthorp, and into the Wharf at Bolton-Percy.

We now begin our general description of the ainsty a Skeldergate Postern; and the reader may observe, that the names of several small hamlets, or seats, will occur in it which are not townships, and consequently not put down in the preceding list.

MIDDLETHORPE comes first in our way, but being in the parish of St. Mary's Bishophill the Elder, York, it may be said to lie in the suburbs of the city. By an ancient list of the lords of the several manors in the ainsty, *temp.* Ed. II. Middlethorpe is put down as then belonging to the abbot and convent of Byland; but we find no mention in the *Monast.* when or how they got it. It is at present part of the possessions of Samuel Barlow, Esq; whose grandfather built a fine house here.

BISHOPTHORPE,

BISHOP THORPE, anciently St. Andrew's - Thorpe, *alias Thorpe super Use*. In this town Robert Bustard held two carucates of land of the king *in capite*, at the rent of four marks a-year.

The archbishop of York held therein ten oxgangs of land of the fee of *Lutterell*.

Also Robert Holdebert held six oxgangs of Richard de Malbys of the honour of Eye, at the rent of sixpence.

Likewise the prior of St. Andrew's, York, held seventeen oxgangs of land in the same town.

Walter Gray, archbishop of York, purchased the manor of Thorpe St. Andrew, of divers feoffors, to himself, his heirs, and assigns for ever.

The said archbishop, to promote the good of him and his successors, gave and granted the same, and the mansion-houses thereunto pertaining, to the chapter of York, upon condition that they might grant it to his successors, archbishops of York, whilst they continue so, for the annual rent of twenty marks sterling, to be paid at Martinmas to the treasurer of the church of York, for the maintenance of his chantry. Whereupon the said dean and chapter have ever since demised the said manor, &c. to the succeeding archbishops for the term of their lives; and during the vacancy of the see the same does revert to themselves, and remains in their seisin till a new archbishop be placed.

The rectory of St. Andrew at Thorpe was by Walter Giffard, archbishop, after the decease of Arnold de Berkeley, then rector, granted to the prioress and nuns of St. Clement, without the walls of York, to be possessed to their own proper use for ever. The deed was dated November 1, 1269; it was also by the aforesaid archbishop converted into a vicarage, the vicar whereof was presentable by the said prioress and nuns, who was to have for the portion of his vicarage that whole mansion, with its gardens and virgult, which lies between the house of Ralph Halidays, &c. together with two felions of land on the outside of the said garden southward, and abutting to the said virgult. He shall also receive the whole profits of the altarage of the church, and two marks a-year out of the chamber of the priory quarterly; and on every Lord's day have one refectory in their house. The said prioress and nuns shall pay all archiepiscopal and archidiaconal dues, find books and ornaments of the church, and bear all other burthens thereof at their own costs; only the vicar shall repair the chancel when need requires; but at the new building thereof shall bear only his proportion.

At the dissolution, the gift of this vicarage came to the crown, who constantly presented to it, till archbishop Blackburn got a change for the living of Helperby; by which means it came to the

fee, after an alienation of near five hundred years. This small vicarage had likewise an augmentation by the late queen Anne's bounty, procured by the said archbishop, and the church (the east window of which was brought from Cawood castle) was new built in the year 1766, by archbishop Drummond, who, according to his will, is interred in it.

G. R A Y ' s Chantry.

Walter Gray, when he settled the manor of Thorpe upon his chapter, reserved out of it twenty marks sterling, to be paid into the hands of the treasurer for the time being, of the cathedral church, for him to distribute six pounds yearly, at Pentecost and Martinmas, for the maintenance of one chaplain, presentable by the dean and chapter, or by the chapter, if there be no dean, for ever, who shall celebrate mass in his chapel of Thorpe St. Andrew, for the souls of John late king of England, and of him the said archbishop, and of all faithful deceased*.

The palace of Bishopthorpe was built by the said Walter Gray, in which is the neat chapel, still standing, where his chantry was founded. The house has had several reparations by the succeeding archbishops. The gardens, contiguous to the palace, were almost wholly laid out at the charge of archbishop Sharp; and the house received great alterations in the hall, dining-rooms, &c. at the expence of the late archbishop Dawes; archbishop Gilbert altered the windows in the large dining-room, laid the floor in the hall with Roche Abbey stone and black marble; repaired the stair-case in the hall, and ornamented the walls and ceiling, likewise the old drawing-room above stairs (now the library of his present Grace Dr. Markham); and the place where the pigeon-house formerly stood he built a wash-house, and over it a landry; the wash-house was converted into the present kitchen by the late archbishop Drummond, who made the most considerable improvements: he built the stables, coach-houses, bake-house, brew-house, &c. in the year 1763, and in the autumn of the same year were laid the foundations of the gateway and porter's lodge, which were finished in September, 1765. In 1766, the addition to the palace was begun, consisting of a servants' hall, butler's pantry, large drawing-room, vestibule, and audience-room; the drawing-room and vestibule are finished with great taste in the Gothic or rather Norman architecture, though the Chinese paper in the drawing-room seems out of character; those rooms, with the elegant Nor-

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* *Ex MS. Torre, f. 328.* A cottage in Bishopthorpe, called Chantry-house, one garden, a meadow and a croft adjoining, &c. were sold to Walter Wolfleton July 25, 5 Ed. VI. amongst many other chantry lands. *Rolls Chap.*

man front and portico, were finished in the year 1769 †. In the drawing-room is a well-finished chimney-piece of statuary and Sienna marble, and at this time was fixed in the best dining-room the grand Doric columned chimney-piece of veined marble, with the ornaments above it. Many alterations were made about this period in the lodging-rooms; the kitchen-garden, pleasure-ground, &c. were compleated in the year 1767. Dr. Drummond also beautified the chapel, by adding windows, &c. of glass stained by Mr. Peckitt, of York.

Most of the stone used in the gateway and front was brought from the old palace at Cawood.

His present Grace, Dr. Markham, has built a pigeon-house, a large ice-house, an exceeding good convenient pinery, and a flued wall 181 feet in length.

The palace and manor of Bishopthorpe were after the reformation sold to Walter White, Esq; March 10, 1647, for 525l. 7s. 6d. who made it his seat till the restoration.

The vicarage at Bishopthorpe is thus valued in the king's books.

	l. s. d.		
First fruits	—	4	0 0
Tenths	—	0	8 0

The lord archbishop of York is still lord of the manor of Bishopthorpe.

ACASTER MALBYS, or ALCASTER, bears a Roman found in its name. It anciently contained four carucates of land held by the family of Malbys, who had free warren in their lands in Acafter. The Malbys, from whom the town takes its name, flourished here for some centuries after the conquest; till at length a daughter and heiress of this family was married to Fairfax of Walton, created viscount Emley, whose descendants sold this estate to the late lady Dawes, to whose youngest son, Richard Thompson, Esq; the manor now belongs.

The church of Acafter was given, by Richard Malbys, to the abbey of Newbo, in the county of Lincoln, in the year 1348, till which time the Malbys were patrons of this rectory.

January 15, 1348, this church was appropriated to the said abbot and convent of Newbo, by John archbishop of York, who ordained that there be a perpetual vicar therein, viz. one of the canons regular of that monastery, in priest's orders, and presentable by the said abbot and convent; the portion of whose vicarage

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should

† The above works were designed and executed by the direction of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of York, architect, of whom may be had the prints of the gateway and front.

should consist in all the houses within the lower close of the rectory, for his mansion and habitation, with a curtilage adjoining, built and repaired the first time at the charge of the said abbot and convent. Also in name of the portion of his vicarage shall receive of them twelve pounds a-year, payable at Martinmas entirely, for which the vicar shall find bread and wine, vestments, and other ornaments of the altar, and shall be at the charge of washing them. And all other burdens, ordinary and extraordinary, which are incumbent on the church, the said abbot and convent shall wholly bear for ever.

This rectory was sold to Robert Fairfax, the 10th of Elizabeth, for twenty pounds.

Under the south wall is a stone, whereon is raised the solid portraiture of one of the Malbys, in armour, cross-legged; on his shield a chevron *inter* three hinds heads erased.

ACASTER SELBY, or OVER ACASTER, was so called from being part of the possessions of the abbot of Selby. It is now part of that great estate which belongs to the Right Hon. the lady Petre, but the manor is Sir Michael Pilkington's, Bart.

NUN APPLETON took its name from a priory of nuns founded there by a lady called *Adeliza de sancto Quintino*, temp. reg. Steph. with the consent of Robert her son and heir, and dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. John the apostle; which was confirmed by Thomas archbishop of Canterbury. The charter of the foundation of this nunnery grants, in pure and perpetual alms to father Richard and the nuns here serving God, all that place which Juliana held near Appleton, with the land about it, partly assented and part not, on each bank of the river Wharfe, unto the bounds placed by Hugh, Siward, and William. Also two oxgangs of land in Appleton, and one oxgang in Thorpe, free from all earthly service, &c. The witnesses to this deed are Osbert archdeacon, Henry and Godfrey monks of Pontefract, Gilbert the son of Fulk, Gilbert de Archis, Walter de Rithre, Agnes daughter to the said lady St. Quintine, &c.

The several donations, made by the founders and other benefactors to the nunnery, were confirmed by king John in the sixth year of his reign. Amongst the injunctions prescribed to the nuns of this house, in the year 1489, are these, *That the cloister doors be shut up in winter at seven, and in summer at eight at night, and the keys delivered to the prioress. That the prioress and all the sisters lodge nightly in the dorter, unless sick or diseased. That none of the sisters use the ale-house, nor the waterside, where the course of strangers daily resort. That none of the sisters have their service of*

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meat and drink to their chambers, but keep the frater and the hall, unless sick. That no sister bring in any man, religious or secular, into their chamber or any secret place, day or night, &c. That the prioress licence no sister to go a pilgrimage, or visit their friends, without great cause, and then to have a companion. That the convent grant no corrodies or liveries of bread, or ale, or other victual, to any person, without special licence. That they take in no perbendinauncers or sojourners, unless children, or old persons, &c.

CHANTRY.

There was a chantry founded in the conventual church of this nunnery at the altar of St. John Baptist, of which the convent had the patronage.

Dec. 5, 31 Henry VIII. the surrender of this nunnery was inrolled; and the revenue was, at the dissolution, valued at 73l. 9s. 10d. *Dug.*

Thomas lord Fairfax, whose ancestors had a grant of the site and estate of this nunnery from the dissolution, or near it, built a handsome house here, which was afterwards purchased from that family by Mr. Milner, merchant in Leeds, by whose grandson, Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Baronet, it is now enjoyed.

The town of Appleton anciently contained twelve carucates of land, whereof Walter de Falconberg, Henry Sampson, and others, held three carucates of the abbot of St. Mary's, York. The residue, viz. nine carucates, were held of the heirs of Brus, who held them of the barons Moubray, and they of the king *in capite*, at the rent of eighteen-pence halfpenny farthing.

The manor of Southwood, in Appleton, was sometime the land of Richard Falconberg, and was given by him to Sir John Sampson, of York, Knight, and Mary his wife, their heirs and assigns.

BOLTON PERCY, which has been sometimes called Brodleton, says Sir Thomas Widdrington, anciently contained in its township eight carucates of land, held by Robert de Percy of the heirs of Henry de Percy, baron of Topcliffe, who held it of the king *in capite*, at the rent of four shillings a-year.

King Edward I. granted licence to Robert de Percy to embattle his mansion-house at Bolton.

In the book of Doomſday the lands of William Percy are said to lie in the west-riding, in the weapontack of the ainſty; and, amongst other things, it is taken notice of that he had a wood at Bolton, a mile long, and half a mile broad. A great part of this wood was afterwards given by one of the Percys to the building of the cathedral church at York.

This manor afterwards came to the lords Beaumont, who, in the eleventh of Edward III. obtained a charter for free warren in all

all his demefne lands here. They had a manor-house by the church, and their arms are in several places in the windows of it.

The church of Bolton was given by Picote de Percy to the priory of Nostall. But in the year 1150, the prior and convent of Nostall transferred the patronage thereof to the archbishops of York, and their successors for ever.

January 10, 1323, Pope John XXIII. appropriated it to the table of the archbishop, during the life of William de Melton then archbishop, granting to him power, when he should cease or decease, to reduce the church to its pristine state. Whereupon the said archbishop, according to the form of these apostolick letters, collated *Dom. Rob. de Bynham Presb.* to serve as vicar thereof during the said union for the term of his life, assigning him a competent portion for a maintenance.

The rectory of Bolton Percy was thus valued in the king's books, viz.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits 40 <i>l.</i>	now	39	15	2½
Tenths	—	3	17	4
Procurations	—	0	7	6

The present lord of this manor is Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Baronet.

The present church at Bolton Percy was built by Thomas Parker, who died rector of it in the year 1423; his epitaph, which was in the church on the south side the altar, expressing it. The fabrick is one of the neatest in the country, but the builder did not live to see it consecrated, for a commission issued out, dated July 8, 1424, to the bishop of Dromore to dedicate this parish church of Bolton Percy, and the church-yard; also the high altar of the church, newly erected and built.

The windows in this church have been miserably defaced and broken; the arms and painted glass nearly destroyed. By a book of drawings in the herald's office taken by Sir W. Dugdale, 1641, it appears that there were thirty-three different coats of arms then in the windows.

The site of the ancient manor-house is yet apparent.

In this parish stood Brochett-Hall, anciently the seat of the Brochetts of this county. Also,

Steeton-Hall, alias Styveton, which for some ages has been the seat of that truly ancient family of Fairfax, was by the conqueror's survey in the possession of Osbern de Archis. Sir John Chamont, Knight, was owner of the greatest part of the lands of Styveton, 48th Edward III. and had issue two daughters, Joan, who was a nun, and Margaret, married to William lord Mowbray. In this manor were anciently five carucates and a half of land, whereof Richard de Styveton held four and a half of Walter de Falconberg, who

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who held the same of the heirs of Brus, and they of the barons Mowbray, who held them of the king *in capite*, at the annual rent of sevenpence halfpenny. Another carucate was of the fee of Percy as of his barony of Spoford, whereof the abbot of St. Mary, York, held one half, and the prioress of Appleton the other.

This Steeton was the seat of Sir Guy Fairfax, Knight, one of the judges of the king's bench, in the times of Edward IV. and Henry VII. and it has ever since continued in a younger branch of his family. Robert Fairfax, of Newton, Esq; is the present possessor.

COLTON, in the 20th of Edward I. Garo Chamont, or de Calvo Monte, was seised of the manor of Colton, and it has sometimes been called Colton Chamont.

In the twenty-second year of king Henry VII. Henry Oughtred, of Kexby, Esq; in consideration of the right good counsel to him given by William Fairfax, Esq; serjeant at law, did, for the pleasure of the said William, grant to him and his heirs free liberty and licence to hunt and hawk in the manor and town of Colton, in the shire of the city of York, with licence to fish and fowl therein; rendering one *red rose* at Midsummer only.

In the time of James I. Colton was in the possession of Sir George Ratcliff, Knight. This manor is now the property of John Sawrey Morritt, Esq.

COPMANTHORP, alias Coppenthorp, *alias* Temple Coppenthorp, was anciently the lands of Trusbutt. Robert, of that name, divided his inheritance amongst his three sisters, Rose, Hilaria, and Agatha. Copmanthorp, among other things, was allotted to Hilaria, in the reign of king John; it was afterwards the lands of Fairfax*, and sold to the Vavasours. By an office, says Sir Thomas Widdrington, taken in the first year of queen Elizabeth, after the death of Thomas Vavasour, Esq; it was found that he died seised of the manor of Temple-Copmanthorp. In the reigns of king James and Charles I. Sir Thomas Vavasour, knight marshall, and Sir William Vavasour, were owners.

HORNINGTON, 9 Ed. II. did belong to the lady Vesey; it was afterwards part of the possessions of Sir William Ryther, Knight, who had free warren there, Henry Topham, Esq; of York, a reader of Gray's Inn, a man, Sir Thomas Widdrington calls famous

* It came to the Fairfaxes by the marriage with the heirs of Malbis; for 9 Edw. II. Willielmus de Malbis was lord of the manor of Copmanthorp. *City Records.*

famous in his time for wit and learning, was lord of this manor in the time of James I.

OXTON, or Hoxton, the greatest part of which belonged formerly to the abbot and convent of Sawley. The manor was, 9 Edward I. in the possession of Simon de Kyme, and from thence it came to the Percys.

WOLSINGTON, *alias* Wolston, *alias* Ouston, *alias* Weston, was, in the reign of Edw. III. the property of Sir Bernard Brocas, Knight. Sir Thomas Widdrington thinks he had it by the marriage of the daughter and heir of Sir Mauger Vavafour; which Sir Mauger was owner thereof by the grant of Robert Aiou, who, by the deed of purchase, held it by an annual rent to the king of twelvepence, called Alba-Firma, or Blanch-Farm, and to appear at the weapontack held at Ainsley-Cross.

TADCASTER. The midst of the bridge from York is the out-bounds of the ainsly, and may be said to be the very out-port or gate of the city of York on that side. The lordship of this town was many ages in the truly great family of Percy, earls of Northumberland, William de Percy, by the conqueror's survey, being found lord thereof. But as the church, site of the castle, and greatest part of the town are in the county at large, they are out of our district to treat of. The present noble bridge was built about fourscore years ago, by a general tax of 3 d. *per* pound, laid by act of parliament on all lands, &c. in the city, ainsly, and county at large. The distich which Camden quotes on the river and bridge in his time is much better known than the occasion of. Dr. Eades, afterwards dean of Worcester, being a great admirer of the famous Toby Matthews, upon the latter's removal from Christ-church, Oxford, to the see of Durham, intending to go but one day's journey with him, was enticed on, by the sweetness of the bishop's conversation, to Durham itself. Here it was that he wrote their whole journey in Latin verse, and in his description of Tadcaster, happening to come over the bridge in a very dry summer, he applied this distich:

*Nil Tadcaster habet musis vel carmine dignum,
Praeter magnificè structum sine flumine pontem.*

'The muse in Tadcaster can find no Theme
But a most noble bridge without a stream.

But the doctor, returning that way in the winter, altered his opinion, and left the following memorial of it:

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*Quae Tadcaster erat sine flumine pulvere plena,
Nunc habet immensum fluvium, et pro pulvere lutum.*

The verse before on Tadcaster was just,
But now great floods we see, and dirt for dust.

The present lord of this town is the earl of Egremont.

HELAUGH. In the town of Helaugh, or Helay, were seven carucates of land, held by the barons de Mowbray, who held them of the king *in capite*, by no rent.

The priory at Helaugh was founded by Bertram Haget, who granted to Gilbert, a monk of *Maj. Monasterium* in France, and his successors in Frank-Almoign, the land of the hermitage, which was in his wood of Helaugh, towards the east, as the water runs from Lairbrigg to the passage of Sangwat; also all his new assented land without the ditch of Heordebrest.

Jordan de St. Maria, and Alice Haget his wife, confirmed the said donation to William the prior and canons of the church of St. John the Evangelist de Parco Helaugh, together with all the wood called Horse-Park, &c.

Walter Archbishop of York confirmed to these canons the church of St. John the Evangelist, and the place in which their monastery was founded, and all the lands, woods, and pastures in the park of Helaugh, and in Wychale, where they had two oxgangs of land given by Ralph Haget.

Besides the donations made to these monks, which are mentioned in the *Monasticon*, there are in St. Mary's chest at York several original grants of lands and tenements given them in Wychale, Thorparch, Walton, Esedyke, Hagundby, Plompton, Marston, Aykton, Bilton, Festayn, York, Kildale, Crathorn, Askham, Egburge, Bretteby Heton, Ydle, Katherton, Thresk, and Wombwell.

William de Percy, lord of Kildale, gave the canons of St. John the Evangelist, of Helaugh-Park, the chapel of St. Hilda at Kildale, with diverse lands, for which the said canons were to find two of their own house, or two secular priests, to celebrate the divine offices in the said chapel for ever.

This priory of Helaugh Park, at its dissolution, was valued at 72l. 10s. 7d. *Dugdale*; and it is ever since, till lately, been part of the possessions of the lords Wharton, and was the seat of Philip lord Wharton in the time of Charles I. *

We shall take leave of Helaugh, with observing what Leland, in his Itinerary, says of it: "From Tadcaster to Helaugh priory is
VOL. II. Y "about

* The site of this priory was granted, along with the rectory and advowson of vicarage, to one Jacob Gage, the 31st of Hen. VIII. *Chapel of Rolls*.

"about two mile, by inclosed ground. One Geffrey Haget, a nobleman, was first founder of it. In this priory were buried sum of the Depedales and Stapletons; gentlemen, of whom one Sir Bryan Stapleton, a valiant knight, is much spoken of. Geffrey Haget was owner of Helaugh lordship, and besides a great owner in the ainsty. From Helaugh pryory scant a mile to Helaugh village I saw great ruins of an ancient manor of stone, with a fair wooded park therby, that belongid to the earl of Northumberland. It was, as far as I can perceive, sumtyme the Hagets land."

BILBROUGH, or Beilburgh, was in the hands of Roger Bafcy, 9 Ed. III. and he, or his father, had free warren given him in all his demefne lands in Bilbrough and Sandwith, 32 Edward I. The township anciently contained seven carucates and a half of land of the fee of Paynel, who held them of the king *in capite*, paying no rent.

The town stands upon a rising ground, or small hill to look at, yet a plump of trees upon it may be seen at forty miles distance; and, before the old trees were cut down, it is reported to have been the land-mark for the entrance of ships into the Humber. The manor has long been in the possession of the Fairfax family, and was the birth-place of Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, the first lord Fairfax of the family of Denton. The house was afterwards pulled down, upon an unhappy contention betwixt two brothers of that family, and never rebuilt. Robert Fairfax, of Newton, Esq; is the present lord.

There is a church or chapel in this town of Bilbrough which hath right of sepulture; but as it is a donative, no particular account can be given of it.

In it was a chantry founded in the chapel of St. Saviour, at the south end of the kyrke, by John Norton, lord of the town, in 1492, who ordained and disposed towards the maintenance of Sir William Dryver, chantry priest, and his successors, 4l. 6s. 8d. in land and inclosure, that he and they should sing and occupy the service of God for the souls of the said John Norton and Margaret his wife, and Richard, Thomas, and Margaret their children, &c.

John Norton, of Bilbrough, Esq; made his will, proved December 20, 1493, whereby he gave his soul to God Almighty, and his body to be buried in the parish church of Bilbrough, in the vault between the church and the chapel newly built.

Thomas lord Fairfax, Baron of Camerone, made his will, November 8, 1667, giving his soul to God Almighty, hoping to be saved

* The site of this priory was granted, along with the rectory and advowson of vicarage, to one Jacob Gage, the 31st of Hen. VIII. *Chapel of the Ralls.*

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through Jesus Christ, and his body to be buried in the parish church of Bilbrough near the body of his wife, where the remains of that great warrior were interred.

ASKAM BRYAN, 9 Edward II. Gilbert de Stapleton and John Grey were lords of it. Sir Thomas Widdrington writes, that Askam Bryan, Colton, Hessay, and Styveton were part of the possessions of Sir John Depedale, who gave them in marriage to William Mowbray, the son and heir of Sir John Mowbray. This Askam, he adds, came afterwards to Sir Miles Stapylton, by the marriage of the daughter and heir of Mowbray.

This town contained eight carucates of land held of the fee of Mowbray; its distinguishing name is from this, that Bryan-Fitz-Alain held the said town of the honour of Richmond, rendering 5s. *per annum* to the warden of the castle of Richmond. All the tithes of this town and parish were granted to Morgan Nutchent the 9th of Elizabeth.

In the time of Charles I. John Geldart, an alderman of York, was owner of this manor; and, as Sir Thomas Widdrington writes, built a fine house here.

ASKAM RICHARD, *alias* West Askam, had anciently six carucates and a half of land in its district, which were held of the heirs of Brus, who held them of the barons Mowbray, by 2 s. rent *per annum*. The 9th of Edward II. the priory of Burlington was possessed of this manor.

The church of Askam Richard was given by William de Archis and Ivetta his wife to the nunnery of Monkton, who, from thence, had the patronage of it.

And in 1329 the church of Askam Richard was appropriated to the prioress and nuns of Monkton by Henry Archbishop of York, who appointed a perpetual vicarage therein. It continued in the presentation of the nunnery till the dissolution, when it fell into the hands of Henry Vavasour, Esq. whose executor presented three times. But in 1625 and 1669, John Swale, Gent. had the gift of this vicarage.

The vicarage of Askam Richard, Askam Bryan, and Bilbrough, was thus valued in the king's books.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	—	4	13	4
Tenths	—	0	4	4
Procurations	—	0	7	6

WIGHALL. In the town of Wighall and Eddyke are five carucates of land, which town was held by Reginald de Albo Monasterio of Roger de Mowbray, who held it of the king *in capite*;

capite; also one carucate of land therein was held by the prior de Parco of the lord of Helaugh, who held the same of the barons Mowbray at the rent of 2s.

Rand. de Bleminstre was, the 9th of Edward II. lord of Wy-chale, Estdyke, and Hamlake; after him we find one Sir John Blaminstre; but Nicholas Stapylton was owner of it in 1343, as appears by the esch. the 17th of Edward III. This Nicholas had issue Sir Miles Stapylton, who was made knight of the garter at the first institution of the order. It appears also by the fines of the 49th and 50th of Edward III. that Sir Bryan Stapylton and Alice his wife were owners of Wighall, &c.

The family of Stapleton, or Staypleton, have long been, and are still, in possession of this estate, on which is a noble old house, but of late years much gone to ruin.

The church of Wighall was given to the priory of Helaugh-Park, and to the same was appropriated, and a vicarage ordained, which was endowed with the tithes of Estdyke and Folisfayt, &c. At the dissolution of monasteries, the presentation of this vicarage came to Sir Robert Stapylton, whose descendants have ever since presented to it.

The vicarage of Wighall is valued in the king's books,

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	_____	5	3	11½
Tenths	_____	1	10	4½
Procurations	_____	0	7	6

WILESTHORPE was anciently the lands of de Wilesthorpe in the time of king John; but in the time of king Edward I. Sir Robert de Pontefract was lord of this manor, as well as his son Thomas de Pontefract, the 9th of Edward II.

The king gave respite to Robert Wivesthorpe not to be made knight from Easter next to come till a year; and it was commanded to the sheriff that he should not distrain him in that time.

The Right Hon. lady Petre is the present possessor.

BILTON. This was anciently the lands of Wales. In the 7th of Edward I. John Vavasour, did build, in the name of Alice his wife, together with one Stephen Waleys his partner, the manors of Helaugh, Thorpe, and Bilton, in which they claimed to have free warren. In the 9th of Edward II. Bilton belonged to Richard Waleys and Nicholas Vavasour.

Bilton came afterwards to Snausell, by the marriage of Alice the daughter and heir of William Danyel, lord of Bilton; which family continued owners till it was purchased by alderman Ivison of Leeds.

MARSTON *cum* HOTON-WANDESLEY. In the town of Marston are twelve carucates of land, whereof William Fitz-

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Thomas held six carucates of Mowbray. The residue of those carucates were held by divers of the heirs of Bruce, who held them as above; also the prior of St. Andrew in York held one carucate and two oxgangs of land by the rent of 1 s. 1 d.

In the town of Hoton were six carucates of land, which rendered, *per annum*, 1 s. 6 d. And John de Crepping held the said town of the heirs of Richard de Wyvelsthorpe, who held it of the heirs of Bruce, and they of the barons Mowbray.

John de Beckthorpe and the abbot of Fountains were owners of Marston the 9th of Edward II. which was afterwards the lands of Ingleby, and then of the Thwaits.

Hoton or Hutton *cum* Angram was also the lands of Ingleby, but afterwards of Richard Roundele, Esq.

The church of Marston is an ancient rectory belonging to the patronage of the Wyvelthorps, then of the Creppings, and from them to the Middletons, then the Nessfields, then the Inglebys; from whom it came through several hands to the Roundeles.

In 1400 a commission was granted to the parishioners of this town of Marston, because their old church was far distant from their habitations, and then also ruinous and necessary to be rebuilt, to translate the same, together with the stone thereof, from that place unto another chapel, situate in the same parish, and there to build themselves a new parish church, provided that they keep up inclosed the cementery where their old church stood.

The rectory of Marston is thus valued in the king's books.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	_____	24	3	9
Tenths	_____	2	8	4½
Procurations	_____	0	8	6
Subsidies	_____	2	2	0

RUFFORD, or Rughford, was the lands of Geoffry Rughford, and afterwards came by marriage of the daughter of Fulk Rufford to Alain Breton. Here are four carucates of land which were held by the said Alain of the heirs of Brus, who held them of the barons Mowbray, and they of the king *in capite*, at the rent of 2 s. *per annum*. Alain, the 10th of Edward I. had free warren granted him in all his demesnes there. In the 9th of Edward II. Alice, widow to William Bugthorp, was owner of these lands; and about that time Nicholas Stapylton, the son of Miles Stapylton, sued John Maleverer, that he should restore unto him William Bugthorp to his custody, whose father William held of him the manor of Rufford by half a knight's fee, and suit of court of the said Nicholas at Thorparches, from three weeks to three weeks, &c.

Most

Most of these lands were afterwards given to St. Leonard's hospital in York.

SCAKLETHORPE, the 9th of Edward II. was the lands of William Ross; but Thomas Ughtred was owner thereof in the 8th year of Edward III. and had licence from the king to impark his woods of Kexby, Monkton upon the Moor and Scakelthorp.

In the book of Doomesday it is recorded, that in the Scakelthorp, and in the two Poppletons, are six carucates of land and a half, of the land of Ernum Catenas, which Osborn de Archis holds, as it is witnessed, to the use of William Mallet.

THORP-ARCH. In the town of Thorp-Arch were four carucates of land held by John de Bella Aqua, or Belleu, of the fee of Roger de Mowbray, who held the same of the king in capite, by the rent of 2 s. 11½ d. per annum.

This town seems to derive the latter part of its name from the family of D'Archis, who came in with the conqueror, and had great possessions in these parts. It has sometimes been called Ivetthorpe, from Ivetta, the mother of the first Peter Brus, who gave some lands in this place to the nuns of Monkton, with the wood as it was inclosed betwixt the aforesaid place and town of Werby, now Wetherby. She was wife to William de Archis.

In the 9th of Edward II. Nicholas de Stapylton is put down as lord of the manor of Thorp-Arch at that time. Here was a park formerly, but, as it seems, not very well stocked with game, as appears by the following verses made by some that came to hunt here from York.

*Hinc parvum saltum petimus, Thorpe nomine dicunt.
Longum iter, et frustra factum, nam fallimus illic
Spemque diemque simul, rara est aut nulla voluptas,
Non puto tam damis quam dumis esse repletum.*

The following is a translation of the above.

"Hence we take our way to a small forest called Thorpe: a long journey and to no purpose; for there both our hope and our day are lost: we have little or no pleasure: it is fuller of bushes than bucks."

The church of Thorp-Arch was given by Adam de Brus, and Ivetta de Archis his wife, to the chapel of St. Mary and Holy Angels, then founded by archbishop Roger in York minster.

In 1258 archbishop Sewall ordained a vicarage in this church of Thorp-Arch; and that the vicar should have the whole altarage of the said church, and the mansion thereof; saving to the sacrist of the said chapel the easement of going and returning from his grange

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grange there, and to lay up his corn therein; likewise the vicar shall have the tithes of the tithes belonging to the sacrist, or two marks out of his purse; and other two marks shall be yearly distributed by the said sacrist to the poor of the parish, &c.

The presentation of this vicarage, at the dissolution of the chapel in York minster, fell to the crown, but has since been in several hands. In 1672, Arthur Savile, Esq; presented.

It was thus taxed in the king's books.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits	—	3	15 5
Tenths	—	0	7 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Procurations	—	0	6 8

The vicarage of Thorp-Arch was only 24*l.* *per annum*; but hath been twice augmented by queen Anne's bounty.

WALTON has long been in the possession of the family of Fairfax, and anciently contained three carucates of land held by the heirs of Roger de Brus, and divers others, who held the same of the barons Mowbray, but paid nothing certain to the king. Peter de Brus granted to William Fairfax and his heirs, nine oxgangs one acre and three perches of land, with tofts and crofts in Walton of the fee of Mowbray, by a deed without date, Henry de Sexdecim Vallibus and thirty-six others being witnesses. He was mayor of York in the time of Henry III. and Thomas Fairfax, the son of this William, married the daughter and heiress of Henry de Sexdecim Vallibus, or Sezevaux.

Through this tract of ground, as John Leland first observed, runs the great Watling-street, or Roman road, from the south, to the wall now called Rodgate. It crossed the Wharf at a place called St. Helen's Ford, near Walton, where was a chapel, in Leland's time, dedicated to St. Helen, the mother of Constantine, but now gone.

There was a chapel at Walton*, which by a composition made by John de Waltham, sacrist of the chapel of St. Mary and Holy Angels, York, rector of the church of Thorpe-Arch, appropriated to the said chapel on one part, and prayers and convent of Monkton on the other, for the right of christenings and burials in the said chapel, &c. All which agreement was confirmed by Walter Archbishop of York, in 1226.

SYNNYNG-

* Sir T. Widdrington. *Torre*, 343. In this chapel at Walton several of the Fairfax family have been buried, but only this epitaph is now visible:

Here lyes the body of Thomas lord viscount Fairfax, who dyed Sept. 24, 1641. And of Althea his wife, who dyed the 2d of the same month, 1677.

Those who read this pray for their souls.

SYNNYNGTHWAYTE, the nunnery of Synnyngthwayte was founded by Bertram Haget, who gave thereunto the place where their monastery stood, which was confirmed by Roger de Mowbray his lord.

Besides the grants of lands belonging to this nunnery, mentioned in the *Monasticon*, there are in St. Mary's chest at York the several original donations to it in lands and tenements in Bilton, Wombwell, Thorpe, Witintun, Elnwick, Lofthouse, Aldwaldeley, Bedell, Newton, Tockwith, Farnham, Hoton, Ufburn, and Messington.

About the year 1200, Geoffry, Archbishop of York, took these nuns into his protection, and denounced a malediction against those who should dare to wrong them, and a blessing to their benefactors.

This monastery, which was of the Cistercian order, had Esholt for a cell to it, founded by Galfrid, the son of Bertram Haget.

At the dissolution, the nunnery of Synnyngthwaite was valued at 60l. 9s. 2d.

Esholt, which came into the Shereburn family, valued at 15l. 3s. 4d. *Dugd.*

SCUKIRK, or rather Scokirk, was a cell to the prior and convent of St. Oswald at Nostell. King Richard II. granted to them free warren in all their demesne lands there.

TOCKWITH, *alias* Todwick, was in the possession of William de Ros and Andrew de Kirkbie, the 9th of Edw. II. It was also the lands of Robert Trufbut, which was divided between his three sisters, Rose, Hilaria, and Agatha. The priory of Synnyngthwaite had divers lands here; and there was a chapel in the wood at Tockwith, which was given to the church of All-Saints at Scokirk. This was sometime the land of Brian Danyel, of Bilton, Esq; and went from him to Snawfel.

MONKTON, commonly called Moor-Monkton, to distinguish it from the other, had six carucates of land, held of the fee of Pagnel, of which John de Waleys held three carucates at the rent of 6d. and the abbot of St. Mary York, held one carucate of the gift of Philip Fitz-Ranulph de Monkton.

The manor of Monkton upon the Moor did anciently belong to the family of the Ughtreds; for the 28th of Edward I. Robert Ughtred obtained a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands there. The 9th of Edward II. Thomas de Ughtred was lord of it.

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THE HISTORY OF YORK. 183

The church of Moor-Monkton has been an ancient rectory of the patronage of the Ughtreds from whom it came to the earls of Salisbury, and from them to the crown. The king has presented ever since Henry VII.

The rectory of Moor-Monkton is valued in the king's books.

		l.	s.	d.
First fruits	—	16	19	0
Tenths	— —	1	13	11
Procurations	— —	0	7	6
Subsidies	— —	1	10	0

Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, Bart. is now lord of the manor of Moor-Monkton.

POPPLETON. Both Land and Water-Poppleton, as they are distinguished, or Upper and Lower, were formerly the lands of the abbot of St. Mary, York, given by Osbern de Auchis to this abbey, almost at its first institution.

In South-Poppleton were lands belonging to the common of the church of York, by an agreement made betwixt Thurstan, Archbishop of York, and Godfrid, abbot of St. Mary's, touching a division of their lands in Poppleton in this manner: that the abbey hath all that town of Poppleton which contained four carucates of land, and which is situate upon the river Ouse; also two carucates and a half of land in the other Poppleton, situate on the south of the other town; and the church or prebend of York hath in South-Poppleton seven carucates and a half of land.

Sir Thomas Widdrington writes, that there was a mayor of York killed at Poppleton in the reign of king Richard II. as he conjectures, in some controversy betwixt the abbey and citizens, mention being made of this fact amongst the records of the tower in *Rotulo Romano*.

Poppleton was the seat of Thomas Hutton, Esq; a descendant from archbishop Hutton, by whom it came from the church to that family. The last Thomas Hutton, Esq; dying unmarried, this estate was left amongst his relations.

CATHERTON was formerly the lands of William de Catherton, which he held of William Kyme, lord of Newton-Kyme. Sir Thomas Widdrington says, that Sir William Catherton gave some part of it to the monastery of Farnes in the year 1256. The prior of Helaugh Park, with Henry de Cruce, were lords of Catherton the 9th of Edward II.

HAGENBY. This was anciently the lands of Hugh Lelay, and he gave the same to the monastery of Helaugh Park.

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BICKERTON

BICKERTON was formerly the lands of Alain Walkingham, which he held of Sir Rowland Quakin, Knt. and he had free warren here.

The 9th of Edward II. it was in the possession of Thomas Gramarye, and afterwards one Andrew le Gramarye was owner of it. John Brough, Esq; of Calthorpe, ratified the estate and possession of Bryan Roccliff, one of the barons of the exchequer, son of Joan, wife of Gay Roccliff, sister of the aforesaid John Brough, in the manor of Calthorpe, with the advowson of the church there, and lands in Bickerton.

HESSAY was given to the abbey of St. Mary, York, by Osbern de Archis, and continued in their possession till the dissolution.

KNAPTON was the lands of Alain Breton the 10th of Edw. I. and afterwards of Sir John Mowbray, Knt. of Kirklington. In the list of the lords of the ainsty, taken the 9th of Edward II. *Episcopus Cestrien*, is put down as owner of this manor. This is somewhat surprizing, as it is well known that the bishoprick of Chester was founded long after by Henry VIII. But upon better information we find the bishops of Lichfield and Coventry were anciently stiled *Episcopi Cestrienses*, as several of our monkish historians do testify; yet this manor of Knapton did not belong to that see, but was the private property of Walter de Langton then bishop*, a family of great antiquity in York. Peter Johnson, Esq; of York, and others, the present possessors.

ACOMB, or rather Acham, anciently part of the possessions of the cathedral church of York, and was annexed to the treasurer'ship. On the subversion of that office this manor came by exchange from the crown to the archbishop, and is at present held by lease from the see. The vicarage is a peculiar.

DRING-HOUSES †. One may conjecture, says Sir Thomas Widdrington, that this place took its name from the tenure by which the lands were held. In the book of Domesday there is mention made of drenches, or dranches, which are conceived to be the free tenure of a manor; and the tenure by dringage, or drainage,

* Thomas de Burgh, Escheator dom. regis ultra trentam a. c. de exit. manerii de Knapton, quod fuit Walteri de Langton, nuper Covent. et Lichfeld epif. et quod tenuit de Galfrid. Lutterel servicio unius militis. Rot. Pipe, 16 Ed. II.

† In the *Monast.* mention is made of two carucates of land given to the priory of St. Trinity, York, in this place, which is there spelt DRENGESHIRESES, but whether corruptly or not, we know not. *M. A.* 1, 564. The thanes and drenches of Northumberland were tallaged, &c. Maddox's Ex. p. 473. See Cowel's Law Dictionary.

drainage, adds that writer, was a frequent tenure of lands. The 9th of Edward II. John Grey was lord of this place; afterwards it was found to be part of the lands of Alice de Aincourt in the time of king Henry IV. The site of the capital messuage or manor-house, called Drenghouse-Hall, was sold to Richard Vavafor the 10th of Elizabeth, from the crown. Samuel-Francis Barlow, Esq; is the present lord. In Mr. Thoresby's Ducat. Leod. this place is said to be in the possession of Robert Grey the 23d of Edward I. and is there called Dreng-Hows. It came to this family of Grey from Walter Grey, archbishop. Here was a house of lepers. *Domus quam leprosi inhabitant.*

At Dringhouses we end our general survey of the ainsty, and excepting Holgate, an inconsiderable village near the city, no town nor seat has been omitted that we know of. What else remains to compleat this chapter are the highways, bridges, &c. the former of which will be best understood by the map of this district. Tadcaster bridge already mentioned to be over the Wharfe, which has likewise two ferries upon it at Uskelf and Nun-Appleton, before it enters the Ouse. Over the river Nid is first the ferry at Nun-Monkton, then Skipbridge, consisting of three spacious arches, with a noble causeway raised on both sides, which renders the passage over this, sometimes, dangerous river, perfectly secure at all seasons. The causeway, from the bridge to the end of Hessay-Moor, is three Yorkshire miles long, and John Leland, in his Itinerary, gives the following description of it: "The causeway, by Skypbridge towards Yorke, hath nineteen small bridges in it, for avoiding and over-passinge carres cumming out of the mores therby. One Blackburn, who was twys mair of Yorke, made this cawsey and another without the suburb of Yorke. Over the Nid is also Hammerton bridge and Cattal bridge."

In the midst of the high road, betwixt Dringhouses and the city, stands the fatal triple tree, being the gallows for the execution of criminals, as well for the county of York as for the city and county of the city; a place very proper, from its situation, in the most public high road about us, for executions *in terrorem*.

Near this is a piece of ground belonging to the city, called Hob-Moor. How long it has borne that appellation we know not, but the pasture-masters of Micklegate-ward some years ago had a mind to perpetuate it by placing an old statue on a pedestal, and putting under it this inscription:

*This statue long Hob's name has bore,
Who was a knight in days of yore,
And gave this common to the poor.*

The figure is no more than that of a knight templar, of the family of Ros, as appears by his shield; and it was very probably
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dragged out of the ruins of some of our demolished monasteries; and from a supine has had the honour to be placed in an erect posture, with the above-mentioned memorable inscription under it.

On the other side Tyburn is a large common of pasture called Knaveſmire. Anciently the word *knave* did not bear its present opprobrious ſignification. The Anglo-Saxon, *cnapa*; Belgic, *knape*; and the Teutonic, *knab* meant formerly a menial ſervant, or very poor houſholder. *Mire* is a low watery piece of ground: ſo that this common of paſture had its name from what it was originally deſigned for, and is ſtill intended, viz. for the benefit of the poor freemen of the city, as a ſtray for what cattle they can put upon it. The claims made by the lords of the manor of Dringhouſes, of right of common of paſture on Knaveſmire, are thus entered in the City's Regiſters:

“ Lord Lovel, chamberlain to the king, claimed to have, by
 “ reaſon of his chief place in Dringhouſes, common of paſture
 “ for twenty kine and a bull in the paſture of Knaysmyr, of which
 “ common the ſaid lord and his anceſtors have been poſſeſſed and
 “ ſeized, as he ſaid, without the time of mind. And it being
 “ proved, that the ſaid lord Lovel's tenants of his chief place
 “ in Dringhouſes had the ſaid common, till of late in the time of
 “ Richard Carbett, his tenant, who was indicted for miſuſing the
 “ ſaid paſture, it was agreed, that it ſhould be this day answered
 “ unto the council of my ſaid lord Lovel, that my ſaid lord
 “ mayor and his brethren will not be againſt the right of my ſaid
 “ lord Lovel, but will be agreeable that he ſhall have his right,
 “ ſo as no other of Dringhouſes have common in the ſaid paſture
 “ but only the tenant of my ſaid lord Lovel of his chief place, there
 “ to the number of twenty kine and a bull; ſo that the ſaid
 “ tenant take no other men's beaſts to agiſt, but occupy the
 “ common with his own proper beaſts; and that his beaſts have a
 “ mark, that they may be known from others.

“ Lord Lovel came perſonally and claimed as above; and Miles
 “ Metcalf, the recorder, in the name of the city, answered, that
 “ neither the ſaid lord nor any of his tenants of right had, nor
 “ ought to have, paſture there, except the citizens of the city of
 “ York; whereupon the ſaid lord Lovel prayed time that he by his
 “ counſel might ſearch his evidences.”

This common has alſo been claimed by the inhabitants of Middlethorpe, a village near it; but an agreement betwixt the city and them, about the bounds of Knaveſmire, was made April 23, 1567, the 9th of Elizabeth, wherein it is ſtipulated, that the huſbandholders of Middlethorpe ſhall have three cows a-piece, and every cottage two cows and no more, nor any other cattle, and not to come upon the paſture before the city cattle be brought by the

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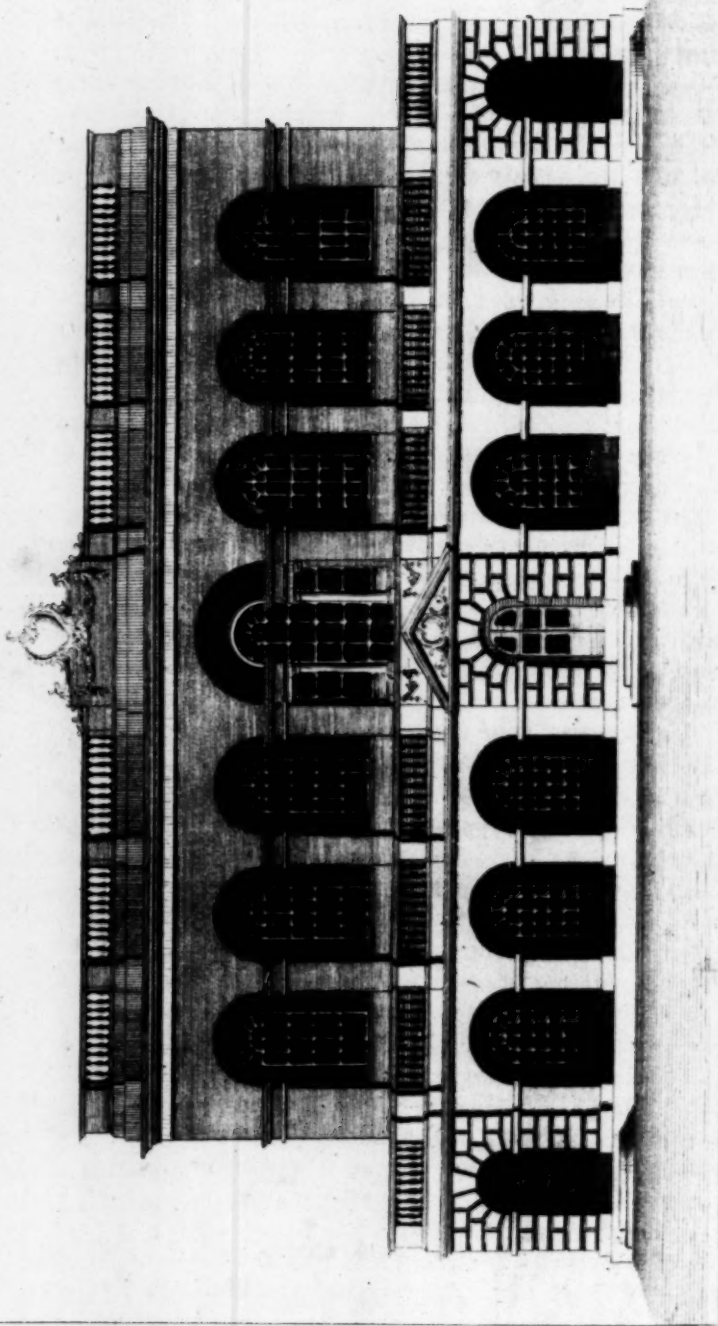
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A VIEW of the GRAND-STAND upon the RACE-GROUND at YORK.

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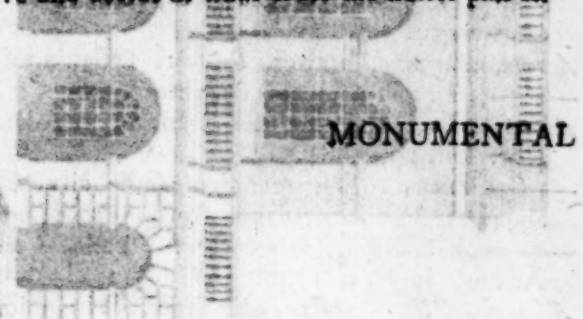
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the common herd, and they to fetch them off with their herd at the time the city brings off theirs. And that the new-castle ditch made betwixt the city and Middlethorpe shall be holden and kept for a knowledge of both their boundaries. One part of this agreement lays in the city record chamber with the common seal.

This piece of ground, besides being a common to the city, is at present made use of for their horse-course; and though the ground be a dead flat, and in many places very moist, yet, by building arches and drainage, where it was proper, the course is made as convenient for this diversion as is requisite. The form of the race being like a horse-shoe, the company in the midst, and on the scaffolds, can never lose sight of the horses; for all which reasons this piece of ground has acquired the reputation of being one of the best horse-courses in England.

In the year 1753 the spirit of horse-racing had pervaded every part of this country, and the resort of the nobility and gentry to York during the races was at that time so considerable, that a subscription was opened by them for erecting a grand stand on Knaveismire, for the purpose of conveniently seeing the horses run. A considerable sum of money being raised, a building proper for the purpose was accordingly designed and erected by Mr. Carr, the architect, and was completed in the year 1754. On the ground floor are convenient offices and rooms for the entertainment of the company; above which, on the second floor, is a large room for all the company to meet in, which is surrounded by a projecting miranda (with a ballustrade before it) upwards of 200 feet in length, supported by a rusticated arcade 15 feet high above ground, from which miranda the company can command a prospect of the whole race-ground. The goal is a stone rotunda lately erected near the stand, for the convenience of the triers, or persons appointed to observe and decide in what order the horses pass it.



MONUMENTAL

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

IN THE

CHURCHES of YORK.

As EPITAPHS, in general, consist of terms not very curious or interesting to the public, instead of inserting at large that vast multitude that may be found in the churches of York, and referring to the account of the churches respectively, we have thought fit to make the following alphabetical list of the deceased, the time of their death, and places of interment. Such epitaphs only are given as seem somewhat different from the common run.

A.

ABBEY John, August 11, 1753, aged 62.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Abbey, Frances, April 12, 1757, aged 70.

The same.

Acaster, Johannes de, quondam major Eborum qui obiit 1379, in di sancti Bricii, et Isolda ux. qui obiit . . . die . . . 13 . .

All-Saints, Pavement.

Acklam, Elizabeth. Hic jacet corpus Elizabethae dilectae nuper conjugis Richardi Acklam de Wiseton in com. Nott. arm. et Johannis Stanhope de alta Malwood, infra insulam axholmiae com. Lincoln. arm. filiae piae et cohaeredis, qua infantem mortuam enixa. Ob. 7 die Martii, 1722, et aet. 25.

In clarissimam ejus memoriam monumentum infra cancellarium eccl. paroch. de Claworth, com. Nott. maritus vere modestus erexit.

St. Helen's.

Acroyd, Barnard, brewer, Sept. 1, 1761, aged 52.

Ann and Mary his daughters.

St. Dennis.

Adams, Mrs. Jane, daughter of Sir Wm. Adams, late of Oulton, Knt. Jan. 29, 1684.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Thomas, Esq; recorder of the city of York, son of the above Sir William Adams, April 7, 1722, aged 66. *The same.*

Mrs. Mary, daughter of the above-named Sir William Adams, July 15, 1730. *The same.*

Aiscough, Eliz. Aetatem quae superavit ingenio, ingenium indole, et pietate quae tenella adhuc matronali a Deo emicuit prudentia, et gravitate ut a senibus senem crederes natam, non puella, Elizabetha Aiscough (indignissimi istius ecclesiae parochi filia) jacet hic

hic beatam praestolans resurrectionem animulae mea in choro
laetabundae tandem tibi corpus languoribus absump-
tum gloriosum reddetur atque immortale. Quousque Dom. Jesu.

Febre petechiali correpta occubuit tertio Martii, 1638, cum
jam primam aetatis suae pene explevisset septimanam.—*So in the
original.*

Saluta lector, et, lactantis exemplo,
Disce numen venerari maturius.

All-Saints, Pavement.

Allanfon, Thomas, Plumber, Feb. 18, 1754, aged 80.

St. Martin's, Coney-street.

—— Thomas, his son, March 11, 1762, aged 47. *The same.*

—— Sarah, wife of Thomas Allanfon the elder, June 16,
1764, aged 84. *The same.*

Ampilford, Robertus de, quondam civis Ebor. et Magdalena uxor
ejus. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

Anderton, Richard, late surgeon of the city of York, who died
July 1, 1666, aged 59. *Trinity, Goodramgate.*

Andrews, Wm. June 12. 1721, aged 46. *St. Saviours.*

Andrew, Thomas, December 27, 1385, aged 73.

Bishopphill, jun. church-yard.

Ann, Michael, Esq; Sept. 19, 1770, aged 54. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

—— Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Geo. Ann, March 26, 1760,
aged 15. *Holy Trinity, Micklegate.*

Armstrong, Tho. of Nayburn, Oct. 29, 1721, aged 44; also his
children, born to him of his wife Margaret, Catherine, Isabella,
Thomas, John, and George. *St. George's church-yard, Fishergate.*

—— Eleanor, June 1, 1781, aged 67.

St. Martin's, Micklegate, church-yard.

Ashton, Magister Hugo de, quondam canonicus residentiarius eccl.
cathedralis Ebor.

Michael-le-Belfrey, window on the north side of the church.

Askwith, Thomas. Here lieth the bodies of Thomas Askwith and
Anne his wife, late of this city of Yorke, and sometime one of
the sheriffs of the same city. Which Thomas was born at Pot-
grange, who, in the 71st year of his age, and the 29th of August,
1609, departed this life, leaving behind him two sons and one
daughter, viz. Christopher and Alice, whom he had by Ursula
Sandwich, daughter to Robert Sandwich, of this city, brewer;
and Thomas, whom he had by the same Anne, and daughter to
Robert Ellerker, of Thoulthorpe, Gent. being in their time,
for good hospitality and other laudable parts, a credit and orna-
ment to this city. *South choir of All-Saints, North-street.*

—— Robert. Here lyeth the body of Robert Askwith, late
alderman, and twice lord mayor of this city, borne at Potgrange,
who dyed in the 67 yere of his age, and on the 18th day of
August,

August, 1597, leaving behind him four sons and two daughters, viz. Robert, Elizabeth, Katherine, Thomas, George, and Philip. Being in his tyme, for good hospitality and other laudable parts, a credit and ornament to this city. *Crux.*

Afkwith, Henry, February 10, 1768, aged 57. *The same.*

Astington, James, sen. May 4, 1774, aged 61.

James, son of the above, June 14, 1780, aged 25.
St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Atkinson, Thomas. Here lyeth buried the bodye of Tho. Atkinson, tanner, who was sometime sheriffe of this city of Yorke, who departed this life the 30th day of April, 1642, and was then aged 71; who said often upon his death-bed, "Although I shall dye, yet I trust my life is hid with Christ in God; for when Christ, who is my life, shall appear, then shall I alsoe appeare with him in glory."

*Paci dum valui, volui dum Christe volebas;
Mortuus et vivus cum moriorque tuus.*

All-Saints, North-street.

Richard, of Widdrington, in the county of York, Esq; counsellor at law, late member of the Hon. Society of Greys inn, Feb. 6, 1682. *Crux.*

Elizabeth. Hic jacet corpus Elizabethae Atkinson, dudum conjugis benignissimae Johannis Atkinson, hujus civitatis Ebor. notarii publici, quae ut sobrie honestque vixit, ita piissime, decessit August 19, 1594, aet. 46. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Mary, wife of Mr. George Atkinson, February 11, 1740, aged 36. *St. Sampson's.*

Jane, July 21, 1729, aged 57. *The same.*

George, husband of the above Jane, November 14, 1729, aged 66. *The same.*

Rev. Mr. Robert, six years curate of Bulmer, who was born near Kendal in Westmoreland, died June 12, 1767, aged 27. *The same.*

Benjamin, Esq; March 12, 1773, aged 55. *St. Saviour's.*

Mary, his wife, Dec. 10, 1785, aged 40. *The same.*

B.

Bacon, Francis, son of Francis Bacon, Esq; September 20, 1779, aged 20. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Bagshaw, Henry, of Chapel in Leeforth, Derbyshire, September 30, 1765, aged 37. *St. Maurice's church-yard.*

Banks, William, whitesmith, June 9, 1716, aged 55.

St. Martin's, Coney-street.

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Barker, Tho. of Ottley, Esq; July 26, 1724, aged 73.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

— *Margaret*, March 5, 1752, aged 46. *Christ church.*

— *Robert*, July 25, 1781, aged 73. *The same.*

— *Emanuel*, Jan. 1, 1783, aged 20. *St. Margaret's ch. yard.*

Barwick, Joseph, thirty-six years sexton of this parish, June 4,

1782, aged 84.

St Martin's, Micklegate.

Baker, William, of this city, gentleman, died Jan. 24, 1765,

aged 65.

St. Martin's, Coney-street.

— *William*, son of the above, April 15, 1770, aged 24.

The same.

— *Ann*, widow of the first-named Wm. June 14, 1774,

aged 69.

The same.

Baskerville, Mrs. Bridget. This stone belongs to Mrs. Bridget Baskerville and her children, daughter to Humphrey Baskerville, of Pontroybus, in the county of Hereford, Esq; first wife to Mr. Luke Thurgood, son of Mr Thurgood, of Roundy, in Bedfordshire; next wife to Mr. Phineas Hodgson, son of alderman Hodgson, sometime lord mayor of this city, by whom she had four sons and two daughters.

If moral virtues have power souls to save,

Or natural endowments, here we have.

St. Helen's.

Bath, Mrs. Elizabeth. Near this place lies, in hope of a blessed resurrection, the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Bath, relict of captain-lieutenant Bath, of Brigadier Stanwix's regiment of foot, (who died in the island of Minorca, Sep. 16, 1718) daughter of Mr. William Parker, of this city, engraver, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Oliver, of Pocklington. She died in all christian piety, April 11, 1730, aet. suae 56.

South of the altar of St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Bathurst, Mrs. Frances. Here rest the remains of Mrs. Frances Bathurst, wife of Charles Bathurst, Esq; of Clints, daughter and heir of Thomas Potter, Esq; and grand-daughter of Edward Langdale, M. D. She left issue Charles, Mary, Jane, and Frances. She was a person of excellent accomplishments both of body and mind, and adorned the several stations of life she went through; and after a long and severe tryal, chearfully resigned her breath, in hopes of a blessed resurrection, Jan. 24, 1724, aetatis suae 42.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Battridge, Sarah, wife of W. Battridge, May 3, 1784, aged 78.

St. Denni's church-yard.

Bawtry, Thomas, once lord mayor of this city, November 5, 1673.

St. Martins, Micklegate.

— *Eliz.* Dec. 6, 1737, aged 38.

St. Cuthbert's.

Beal, Robert, July 20, 1763.

Bishophill, jun.

Bears, the Worshipful John, late alderman of this city, who died the 54th year of his age, Dec. 24, 1671, and did bequeath to the poor of this city 100 l. and for an anniversary sermon 3 l. 12 s. per annum for ever. — The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

Also lady *Ann* his wife, Oct. 5, 1669.

St. Helen's.

Beckwith, Christopher, Esq; sometye lord mayor of this city, who deceased July 23, 1599.

Chancel of St. John's.

— *William*, and *Jane* his wief - - - *Beckwith* and *Ann* his wief which causyd this window to be glasyd, A. D. 1530.

Window, South Side of Michael-le-Belfrey.

— *Alice*, first wife of *Malby Beckwith*, jeweller, of this city, Nov. 6, 1735, aged 36.

And the said *Malby* Nov. 2, 1742, aged 42.

St. Maurice.

— *Alice*, their daughter, Aug. 3, 1762, aged 30.

— *Ambrose*, jeweller, their son, who died September 28, 1770, aged 43, by whose order this monument was erected, lyeth here interred near his parents and sister.

The same.

— *Frances*, wife of *Thomas Beckwith*, painter, Aug. 29, 1773, aged 36.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

— *Frances*, May 8, 1753, aged 67.

Bishophill, sen.

— *Mary*, his second wife, March 18, 1761.

The same.

— *Stephen*, their son, Feb. 18, 1787

The same.

Beilby, Benjamin, Esq; October 18, 1769.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Bell, Rich. Esq; counsellour at law, late of this parish, who married two wives; the one *Ann*, daughter of *John Atkinson*, gent. late of this city, by whom he had only one daughter named *Mary*, who dyed very young; the other, *Katherine*, yet living, who was the late wife and relict of *John Payler, Esq.* He departed this life the 7th day of October 1639.

St. Cuthbert's.

— *Isabel*, wife of *Thomas Bell*, April 8, 1783, aged 44.

— *Christopher, Ann* his wife, and *Ellen* their sister. Also *Francis* son to the above *Christopher* and *Ann*, May 7, 1784, aged 69.

St. Margaret's.

Bellman, Lewis. Hic jacet *Lewis Bellman*, cum de se quatuor natis amatis, amans vixit, quid aliud vis? Id fati quod res Augusta domi artem suam perosus et solus tamen artis suae artifex ingeniosus, Nov. 19, 1668, aetat. suae 55.

St. Dennis.

Bellwood, Robert, serjeant at law, obiit 1694.

On a copartment, St. Crux.

Bennington, Mr. Michael, jun. March 1, 1762, aged 45.

St. Dennis.

Benfon,

Benson, Robert, late of this parish, Esq; son of George Benson, Esq; once mayor of this city, Jan. 29, 1765, aged 57.

To the memory of so affectionate an husband and indulgent parent, his sorrowful widow caused this stone to be inscribed.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

— *Jonathan*, June 9, 1725, aged 60. *Holy Trinity, Micklegate.*

— *William* his son, Sep. 27, 1741, aged 9. *The same.*

— *Mary*, his daughter, Dec. 21, 1739, aged 26. *The same.*

— *Ann*, wife of Jonathan Benson, August 4, 1746.

The same.

— *Edward*, son of Christopher and Margaret Benson, Apr. 4, 1785, aged 1 year. *St. John's.*

Berry, George, jun. Nov. 8, 1756, aged 35. *St. John's.*

— *Susanna*, mother of Elizabeth the wife of John Tuke, and Mary the wife of John Swann, Aug. 14, 1756, aged 60.

The same.

Beseby, Reynold, Esq. batchelor of law, and vice-admiral in the north partes, June 13, 1563. *St. Martin's, Coneystreet.*

Bethel, Walter, fourth son of Sir Walter Bethel, of Alne, Knt. and Mary the daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Redhouse, who died Nov. 1, 1768, aged 70. *St. Lawrence.*

— *Mary*, wife of Tho. Hesketh, Esq; and daughter of Sir Walter Bethel, of Alne, Knt. *The same.*

Beverley, John, January 17, 1778, aged 57. *St. Margaret's.*

— *Thomas*, quondam major istius civitatis ac mercator staple ville Cales, qui obiit undecimo die mensis Augusti, 1480, et Domina Alicia uxor ejus. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

Bewlay, Mary, March 19, 1752, aged 63. *Bishophill, sen.*

— *Henry*, common brewer, April 9, 1762, aged 59.

The same.

Bielby, Susanna, uxor Guilielmi Bielby, de Micklethwaite Grange, arm. Oct. 18, 1664. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*

Bigland, Eliz. wife of Joseph Bigland, June 4, 1728, aged 33. *Crux.*

— *Mary*, wife of the said Joseph Bigland, December 17, 1750, aged 74. *The same.*

— *Joseph*, husband of the above, Dec. 10, 1773, aged 82.

The same.

Billar, John, Orate pro animabus Johannis Billar . . . uxoris sue, ac omnium liberorum suorum, necnon omnium benefactorum. *Trinity, Goodramgate.*

Billingham, Henry, Esq; of Whitwell of the Hill, June 15, 1703, aged 83. *The same.*

Bilton, John, butter-factor, April 6, 1763, aged 42. *St. John's.*

Bilton, Susannah and Ann, daughters of George Bilton, 1766,
All-Saints, Pavement.

— *William*, Feb. 22, 1771, aged 75.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

— *Elizabeth*, his wife, June 4, 1772, aged 80. *The same.*

— *David*, son of the above William and Elizabeth, Dec. 18,
 1778, aged 46. *The same.*

Birbeck, Christopher, a very eminent surgeon in this city, 1717.

An achievement for him in All-Saints, Pavement.

Blackbeard, Nicholas. Here lyeth the body of that worthy and
 useful gentleman Mr. Nicholas Blackbeard, who, after he
 had been town-clerk of this city twenty-five years, and with
 great prudence and faithfulness served his generation, sweetly
 sleepeth in the Lord, May 27, 1671, æt. 59.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Blackburn, Nicholas. In the north isle window, by the door of
 All-Saints, Northstreet, is the portrait of Blackburn in armour
 kneeling.

In the north choir side-window are the pictures of Nicholas
 Blackburn and his wife at prayer, and a scrol issuing out of his
 mouth, Dat venie munus nobis rex.

She with her back towards him holding a prayer-book in her
 hand, wherein is written,

Domine salva me - - - a peries et

a peccates - - - - meum.

Under both is inscribed,

Orate pro animabus Nicholai Blackburn, sen. quondam majoris
 civitatis Ebor. et Margarete uxoris ejus.

In the next light of the same windows are drawn the portraits
 of Nicholas Blackburn, jun. and his wife kneeling together, she
 holding a book open in her hands, whereon is wrote,

Domine in furore tuo - - - neque in ira

- - - - me - - tua. - - -

— *Johannis*, civis et mercator Ebor. - - - - et *Katherina*
 uxor ejus. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

Blanchard, Wilkinson. Deponitur hic Wilkinson Blanchard, armig.
 qui kal. Aug. vitam morte repentina commutavit, 1743,
 æt. 33. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

Also his son George, who died an infant. *The same.*

Blanshard, John, June 7, 1770, aged 55. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Bianchard, William, Feb. 26, 1782, aged, 37.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Blower, John, late rector of this parish, Oct. 8, 1723, aged 61.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Also *Eleanor* his wife, Oct. 4, 1719, aged 66. *The same.*

Blythe,

Blythe, *Mary*, wife of John Blythe, August 15, 1751, aged 60.

Bishopbill, jun.

— *John*, April 22, 1753, aged 69.

The same.

Boldock, *Thomas*, January 22, 1733, aged 32.

St. Dennis's church-yard.

— *Hannah*, his wife, who resigned her soul to him that gave it, March 19, 1746, aged 27.

The same.

Bolton, *John*, carpentarius.

Christ Church.

— *William and Agnes.*

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Bolym, *Thomas de*, quondam civis Eboraci et - - - uxor ejus.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Booth, *Phebe*, Wife of Matthew Booth, supervisor of excise, Dec. 12, 1752, aged 63.

St. Sampson's.

— *Martha*, Wife of William Booth, Aug. 9, 1724, aged 42.

St. Saviour's.

— *Mr. Richard*, Feb. 11, 1741, aged 64.

The same.

— *Janet*, widow of the said Mr. Richard Booth, April 7, 1758, aged 76.

The same.

Boss, *Francis*, Dec. 20, 1770, aged 45.

St. Lawrence's church-yard.

— *William*, his son, Oct. 17, 1771, aged 10; also three sons and two daughters.

The same.

Bourn, *Rev. John*, who was rector of this church 28 years, April 14, 1741.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

Bowes, *Will. sen.* quondam major civitatis Ebor. qui obiit - - - die mensis - - - 1400 - - - et Isabella uxor, suae quæ obiit 25 die mensis Julii, 1435.

St. Cuthbert's.

— *Thomas, Esq;* descended from honest and reputable parents at Hunslet, near Leeds.—He served the office of lord mayor in this city 1761, died Oct. 21, 1777, in his second mayoralty, aged 60.

Crux.

Bowlington, *Johannes*, qui obiit 12 die Martii, 1480.

The same.

Boyes, *Joseph*, aged 74.

St. Margaret's.

— *Joseph*, his son, rector of this church, April 30, 1762, aged 49.

St. Margaret's.

Bowling, *William*, Oct. 4, 1785, aged 55.

Bishop. sen. ch.-yard.

Bradley, *John, Esq;* March 16, 1775, aged 75.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

— *Antonia*, relict of the above, June 5, 1777, aged 61.

The same.

— *Mrs.* Feb. 5, 1779, aged 57.

The same.

Brack, *Frances*, spinster, Dec. 5, 1784, aged 68.

St. Michael's church-yard, Spurriergate.

Bradshaw, *Sir James*, of Risby.—Some of his children.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

Braithwaite,

Braithwaite, John, Nov. 19, 1785, aged 29. *Bishophill, jun. ch. yd.*

Reader! whoe'er thou art, one moment stay,
And from my tomb-stone bear this truth away:
Th' arrest of Death will seize the young, the brave,
And soon consign them to the mould'ring grave.
Let Wisdom then direct thee to be wise,

To watch, to pray, to gain th' immortal prize.

Branfoot, John, A. M. vicar of Boffal, Sept. 2, 1752, aged 47.
St. Olave's church-yard.

Breary, Christopher, Esq; lord mayor of this city in 1669,
died Dec. 21, 1675. *St. John's.*

—— *Christopher*, August 24, 1720. *The same.*

—— *Elizabeth*, his wife, July 27, 1719. *The same.*

Brewster, Sarah, wife of John Brewster, Nov. 28, 1759,
aged 66. *St. Olave's church-yard.*

—— *John*, September 15, 1763, aged 66. *The same.*

Bridesale, Robert, et *Matilda* uxor ejus quilibet orans pro eis
habebit. D. E. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

Briggs, William, November 6, 1683, aged 55.
Trinity, Goodramgate.

—— *Ann*, his wife, Dec. 1, 1673, aged 55. *The same.*

Brigham, Ann, June 4, 1767, aged 27. *St. Saviour's.*

—— *William, Esq;* her disconsolate father, Jan. 30, 1767,
aged 48.

—— *Ursula*, March 13, 1775. *The same.*

—— *Margaret*, March 18, 1777.

Bristol, Mr. Matthew, formerly rector of this parish, who besides
his great knowledge in theologie, was likewise well skilled in
mathematical learning, who died August 24, 1712, aged 37.

All-Saints, Northstreet.

Bromflet, Thomas. Orate pro anima Thome Bromflete, quondam
vicecomitis civitatis Eborum, ac Alicie uxoris sue, qui quidem
Thomas, Oct. 7, 1458, quorum animarum, &c. Amen.

Ne sis ingratus, sta, lege, funde precatus

Ut sim mundatus, precibus rogo terge reatus,

Creditur infana mens hic cupiens sibi vana

Vota hinc emana, prome prece quotidiana,

Vana petunt vanis - - - callida canis,

Sicque coadjutans votis ego quotidianis.

Sic pater ut valeant - - - bonitate recrefant,

Lector et ut maneant celis dic ave ut requiescant.

All-Saints, Pavement.

Brooke, John. H. J. Johannes Brooke, V. D. M. obiit Oct. 20,
1735. Æt. 56, et Anne ejus filia, obiit Junii 20, 1735. Æ. 17.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Brooke,

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Brooke, Arthur, of this city, merchant, August 8, 1753, aged 55.

All-Saints, Pavement.

—— *Thomas*, March 14, 1779.

St. Lawrence.

—— *Robert*. Hic jacet Robertus Brooke, civis et aldermanus civitatis Eborum, bis qui majoratum civitatis cum laude gessit. Et Johanna vel Jana uxor ejus, insimul 37 circiter annos vixerant, vir et femina boni, uxor et maritus optimi; liberos habuerunt sexdecim, undecim reliquerunt; non mali ut liberi nunc sunt, omnes forsitan bonos; illa aetatis suae 68, fideliter expiravit 1599,

Reader live well, mourn not thy sins too late,

There is no way to Heaven but thro' this gate.

All-Saint's, Pavement.

Brother, Henricus, Julii 20, 1505.

Christ church.

Browne, John, son of John Browne, March, 1747.

St. Maurice.

—— *Anne*, wife of Francis Browne, of Leeds, February 19, 1782, aged 27.

Jesus, our only hope, our Advocate,

Our gracious Mediator! O defend

The trembling, sinful soul, from all the storms

Of wrath Divine. Thy blood alone can cleanse

The deepest stains, and purify the soul

From all its native and contracted guilt.

In that clear fountain of immortal life

Let her be cleans'd, and thoroughly sanctify'd.

She comes a helpless, miserable wretch,

And throws herself, and all her future hopes,

On mercy infinite—Reject her not,

Thou Saviour and Redeemer of mankind.

St. Olave's church-yard.

—— *Matthew*, gardener, March 30, 1783, aged 79.

Trinity, Micklegate, church-yard.

—— *Elleanor*, his wife, Jan. 10, 1778, aged 70.

The same.

—— *John*, May 16, 1755, aged 57.

—— *Mary*, his wife, August 4, 1776,

aged 65.

St. Maurice.

—— *Ann*, Nov. 27, 1780, aged 44.

Brown, William, Esq; April 6, 1654, aged 42.

St. Martin's, Conestreet.

Brumwell, Benjamin, July 1, 1764, aged 50.

St. Saviour's church-yard.

—— *Ann*, his wife, April 21, 1757, aged 63.

The same.

Buckle, Joseph, April 3, 1761, aged 72.

St. Helen's.

Bryggys,

Bryggys, William, qui obiit Junii 13, 1690.

St. Olave's.

Bulfell, Edward. Here lieth the body of Edward Bulfell, late supervisor of the excise. He was a man of consummate knowledge, unwearied industry, undaunted courage, and perfect integrity in the execution of his office, designed for higher advancement had not Death cut him off in the 44th year of his age, March 1, 1732.

Bishophill sen. church-yard.

Burton, Dom. Willielmus, baccalaureus in artibus, quondam rector istius ecclesiae, qui obiit Martii 4, 1475.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

—— *John*.

Sacred to the memories of

John Burton, M. D. F. R. S.

And Mary his wife.

He } died { Jan. 19, } 1771, aged { 62.
She } { Oct. 28, } { 58.

Trinity, Micklegate.

Busfield, Dorothy, wife of John Busfield, April 21, 1755, aged 68.

Stop passenger untill you've read

The last remembrance of the dead :

Forget not, mortal, thou must die,

As I am now, so must thou be ;

Consider then, whilst thou has breath,

There's no repentance after death.

St. Saviour's church-yard.

—— *Mary*, wife of John Busfield, Oct. 24, 1785, aged 80.

The same.

Butler, Elizabeth, May 6, 1770, aged 72.

St. Margaret's church-yard.

C

Calam, Richard, draper, mayor of this cittye in the yere of our Lord God 1596, who departed forthe of this transitory lyfe to the mercy of Almighty God, Feb. 26, 1580. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

—— *Lady Jane*, his wyfe, who departed forthe of this transitory lyfe to the mercy of God, the 20th of November, 1581.

The same.

Calvert, William, and *Eliz.* June 10, 1771, aged 32, she 26.

Trinity Micklegate.

Carpenter, Samuel, carver, of this city, June 27, 1713, aged 53.

—— *Frances*, wife of the above-said Samuel Carpenter, August 1, 1731, aged 69.

St. Dennis.

Carrack, William, March 9, 1784, aged 63. *St. Sampson's.*

Carter, Thomas. Near this place lies the body of Thomas Carter, alderman, and late lord mayor of this city, who departed this life Nov. 6, 1686, aged 52 years. And also Sarah his wife, who departed this life the 15th of April, 1708, aged 58 years.—

She

She was one of the daughters of John Pierſon, of Lowthorpe, Eſq. She had iſſue by her huſband five ſons and ſeven daughters, nine of which lye interred in this church. Three daughters ſurvived her; the eldeſt married William Tancred, Eſq; of Arden, in this county; and Frances married Richard Colvil, Eſq; of Newton, in the iſle of Ely, who erected this monument in memory of her dear parents. The other ſurviving daughter married Richard Pierſon, of Lowthorpe, in this county.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Caffons, Henry, December 29, 1781, aged 70. *Trinity, Micklegate.*

Cafi, Suſannah, Auguſt 18, 1786, aged 61.

All-Saints, Northſtreet.

Cattall, Dominus Henricus, quondam cappellanus hujus cantarie, February 4, 1450.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Coel, Mr. Chriſtopher, chanter of the church of Yorke, and ſome-
tyme clerk of St. Peter's works.

Michael-le-Belfrey, north window.

Chadwick, T. June 1778.

St. Margaret's church-yard.

Chadderton, Jane, wife of Mr. Francis Chadderton, of this city,
October 22, 1669.

Crux.

Chambers, Richard, Gent. June 26, 1739, aged 64.

Chriſt church.

Chapman, Thomas, Oct. 18, 1768, aged 64. *Trinity, Micklegate.*

Childers, Mrs. Barbara, granddaughter to Francis and Ann Wyvill,
September 26, 1763, aged 49.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

— *Mrs. Lucy*, January 17, 1768, aged 63.

— *Mrs. Frances*, May 25, 1769, aged 66. They were both
daughters of the late Leonard Childers, Eſq; of Carr-Houſe in
this county.

St. John's.

Chippendale, Mrs. Mary, wife of Thomas Chippendale, March 25,
1786, aged 25.

St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

Clapham, Charles, Gent. Feb. 3, 1734.

St. Maurice.

— *John.*

Depositum

Johannis Clapham

Curiae Eccles. Ebor.

Proc. Senior.

Viri

Tam morum suavitate

Quam vitae integritate

Insignis

Optimo conjugii

Uxor maerens poſuit.

Ob. Apr. 16, A. D. 1765, Æt. 52.

The ſame.

Clark, James, October 8, 1686, aged 56.

St. Margaret's church-yard.

— Ann, relict of Marmaduke Clark, January 11, 1775, aged 74.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

— Ann, daughter of the above, Nov. 23, 1781, aged 55.

The same.

Clarke, Thomas, of St. Giles's, London, Oct. 16, 1786, aged 60.

Learn to know Christ,

Thou needst no more obtain;

And he, not known,

All knowledge else is vain.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Clavering, Mrs. Jane, daughter of Sir John Cleavering, to Caliley, in the county of Northumberland, Knt. November 2, 1670.

St. Martin's, Concessstreet.

Clayton, Mary, wife of William Clayton, governor of York castle, March 11, 1777, aged 32.

St. Sampson's.

Clerke, Thomas. Orate quilibet specialiter pro animabus Thome Clerke, quondam Clerici civitatis Ebor. et totius communitatis; et Margarete uxoris ejus, qui obierunt 16 diebus Februarii et Martii 1482, quorum animabus prop. Deus. Amen.

All-Saints, Northstreet.

Clerk, Ricardus, quondam Tanner Ebor. qui obiit 23 die mensis Oct. A. D. — — — — —

St. Margaret's.

Clifton, Mr. Thomas, April 26, 1754, aged 61.

— Mrs. Catherine, his wife, August 19, 1760, aged 72.

— Ann, their only daughter, February 16, 1745, aged 16.

— Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. James Clifton, their only son, Jan. 30, 1762, aged 37.

— James and Edmund, sons of the above Mr. James and Mrs. Jane Clifton, who died in their infancy.

— James, their third son, who likewise died in his infancy.

— Mr. James, January 2, 1763, aged 43.

This family all lie in St. Crux.

Clinch, Martha.

H. L. S. E.

Martha

Uxor Gul. Clinch, M. D.

Viri admodum reverendi

Thomae Wagstaff Warwicensis

Filia.

Egregiis animi corporisque virtutibus

A prima etiam aetate conspicua.

Decora specie,

Pectore candido,

Præfenti

In eodun

Praesenti ingenio

Puella,

Indolem vero

Quàm praeclaram prodidit veteres

Fovit adultior.

Dotesqui a natura insitas

Erujit, auxit, expolivit.

Sermo illi castus et simul dulcis,

Actio idonea pariter et venusta,

Modestia hilaritate condita,

Innocentiae juncta urbanitas,

Sapuit

Non quam par est altius,

Non quam decuit demissius,

Alienae dignitate cedere,

Proprie consulere

Probe novit.

Animo

Sine fastu magno,

Sine sorde humili

Praedita.

Rem privatam,

Oeconomicarum rationum

Sagax arbitra,

Obiit naviter, prudentissime administravit:

Id sibi maxime agendum rata,

Ut dum frugalitati studeret

Non deesset elegantiae;

Dumque in alios propensior,

Haud iniqua in suos

Videretur.

Valetudine minus commoda diu multumque usa,

Ferre maturius patique didicit,

Utrique fortunae par,

Non otio torpuit sana,

Non dolori aegra succubuit,

Incolumi corpore mens vegeta, vivax, festiva;

Laborante placida, patiens, composita.

Obiit 13 die mensis April. A. D. 1729, aet. 38.

Filiorum quos peperit Thomae et Guliel. unico superstite

Gulielmo.

Hanc tabellam

Dulcissimae conjugis

Memoriae sacram

Moerens posuit maritus;

In eodum et ipso tumultu aliquando componendus. *St. Helen's.*

Clofe, Mr. John, of Richmond, March 22, 1722.

Michael-le Belfrey.

— *Deborah*, daughter of M. Clofe, April 6, 1750,
aged 10 months.

— *Miles*, father of the above Deborah, June 13, 1767,
aged 45.

— *Daniel*, son of M. Clofe, November 29, 1767, aged 16.
He was a youth of a good genius, and of a pleasing disposition.

All-Saints, Pavement.

Clough, Ann, wife of Edw. Clough, proctor, Nov. 16, 1769,
aged 27.

St. Maurice.

Coates, Thomas, Gent. June 28, 1737.

St. Cuthbert.

— *Margaret*, Jan. 4, 1774, aged 67.

St. Lawrence.

— *William, Esq;* merchant, lord mayor of this city in 1753,
who died Nov. 24, 1758, aged 62.

Bishophill, sen.

Cock, Margaret, wife of John Cock, March 10, 1783, aged 46.

Cokerburn, William. Jesu Christi et matris ejus gloriosissime
orate pro anima fratris Willielmi Cokerburn, qui obiit
Aug. 14, 1408.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Cockburn, Sarah, May 31, 1775, aged 74.

St. Cuthbert.

Bishophill sen. church-yard.

Colit, John, quondam Vicecomes istius Civitatis qui ob.
Junii 8, 1487.

St. Olave's.

Collett, Sarah, daughter of Robert Collett, July 18, 1763, aged 4.

St. Martin's church-yard, Micklegate.

— *Robert*, Nov. 4, 1777, aged 49.

The same.

— *John*, his son, Feb. 7, 1783, aged 25.

The same.

Colhurst, Thomas, of York, Gent. who had to wief Katherine, daugh-
ter to Richard Audlye of the same citye, Gent. which Tho. Col-
hurst deceased June 18, 1588.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Coltman, Mr. John, late subtreasurer of the church of Yorke, and
clerk of St. Peter's workes.

South window of St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

Colynson, Robertus, et Willielmus Stockton, quondam majorum civi-
tatis Ebor. et Isabellae uxoris eorundem.

South choir of All-Saints, Northstreet.

Condon, Thomas, Esq; October 31, 1759, aged 67.

Trinity, Micklegate.

Conyers, Tobias. Hic situs est Tobias Conyers,

Apud Ebor. Canon quondam,

Ob. Martii 23, 1686. Aetat. 58.

St. Helen's.

— *Richard*, November 28, 1741, aged 73.

— *Frances*, his wife, Oct. 29, 1743, aged 76.

— *Ann*, his sister, June 7, 1740, aged 73.

These three lie in St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Cock,

Cook, John, Dec. 17, 1642.

Bishophill, sen.

Cooke, Francis, late of the cittye of York, Gentleman, one of the attorneys of the common pleas at Westminster, who departed this lyfe to the mercy of God, May 26, 1583. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

— *Edward*, allied and long tyme brought up at the foot of that famous and worthy learned man of his time, Sir Edward Coke, Knt. lord chief justice of England, and one of his majesty's most hon. privy counsell. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

— *Elizabeth*, sister of the late Sir G. Cooke, Bart. of Wheateley, in this county, May 14, 1784, aged 63. *St. Crux.*

Cooper, Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Cooper, March 19, 1784, aged 69. *All-Saints church-yard, Northstreet.*

— *Ruth*, wife of Edward Cooke, who dyed 1685, *St. Helen's.*

Copley, Elizabeth, daughter of John Copley, Fleet, London, Dec. 21, 1779, aged 5 years. *St. Michael's, Spurriergate.*

Copperthwaite, George, son of George and Elizabeth Copperthwaite, of Leeds, who departed this life Aug. 4, 1760, aged 4 years.

St. Martin's, Concestreet.

Coppinger, Catherine. Sacred to the memory of Catherine Coppinger, widow, relict of John Coppinger, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. She was eldest daughter, and one of the coheiresses of Timothy Fyfh, of Scarbrough, Esq; by Elizabeth his wife, and inherited from them many virtues, piety, charity, benovelence. April 16, 1763, aged 60.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Cornwell, William, Esq; late alderman, and twice lord mayor of this city, April 17, 1733, aged 71. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

¶ *ens, William*. Near this place lies interred the body of William Cossens, late of the Middle Temple, Gent. marshal to the hon. Sir Thomas Birch, Knt. one of the justices of his majesty's court of common pleas, who died on the northern circuit in this city, July 2, 1751, in the 30th year of his age.

He was a man, who, without deriving any thing great from his descent, possessed virtues that give lustre to the highest birth.

He was learned, without an instructor, in the most useful branches of literature. He was faithful in his trust, and in his friendships grateful to his benefactors, dutiful and generous to his relatives; of great probity, candour, and simplicity of manners, joined to every other social virtue. Those of his associates, who had an early and intimate acquaintance with him, have inscribed this stone to bear honourable testimony of his merit, and to preserve a memorial of it. *St. Martin's, Concestreet.*

Courtney, Susanna, daughter of Daniel and Mary Courtney, August 28, 1734, aged 2 years and 7 months.

St. Maurice's church-yard.

Coyne,

Coyne, Samuel. Sub hoc tumultu conduntur cineres reverendi viri Samuelis Coyne, S. T. B. filii Gulielmi Coyne de Bolton Percy, nepotis Gul. Coyne de Overton, in hoc Agro Ebor. ministri; qui postquam per decennium coll. Sidn. Sufflex apud Cantabrigiam fuisset socius ecclesiae hujus rector evasit. In linguis doctis philosophiâ, mathematicâ, medicinâ, theologiâ, singulari instructus peritiâ, unde ad utrumque illud officium paratus accessit, et feliciter adornavit, eum amici semper reperere fidum, constantem, & eorum res prompto animo procurantem, eximia et sibi peculiari morum suavitatem et candore demerebatur omnes; qui et eum adhuc chariorem habuerunt ob insignem modestiam ac humilitatem minime fucatam. Filiolis observantiae et pietatis erat exemplar vivum, qui summopere studuit ne matri amantissimae vel in minimo displiceret. Munus quod incumberebat pastorale indefessâ curâ et diligentia administravit: quem aliorum utilitati sic invigilantem, et doctrinâ sanâ et innocentia vitae commisso gregi praeceuntem, mors non inopinata, (utpote quam ipse integra fruens valetudine, prope instar praesagiisse videtur) sed immatura tamen corripuit 14 die Martii, 1690, aet. 37. Beatus ille servus quem cum venerit Dom. ejus inveniet sic facientum.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Craforth, Richard, and Beatrix his wife, and their two children.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Crathorn, Johannes, Armigèr, qui obiit 11 die mensis Martii, 1464.

All-Saints, Pavement.

Crawforth, Percival, sometime major of this cittye of Yorke, died May 12, 1570.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Criss, Samuel, April 4, 1768, aged 60.

Henrietta-Maria, his wife, August 28, 1780, aged 70.

St. Olave's ch. yard.

Croftby, Willielm. nuper de Ebor. Cartwright et Johanna & Margareta uxor ejus, qui duidem Willielmus, obiit - - - die Decembris, 1483.

Bishophill, jun.

Curtas, John, October 13, an. - - - - -

Deborah, his wife, 1657.

Bishophill, sen.

D.

*Dalton, Théophane. Quos Deus conjunxit concede
Ut in coelis congaudeant.*

Here lyeth buried Theophane Dalton, who was one of the daughters of John Brooke, of Killingholme, in the county of Lincoln, Esq; and was the dearly-beloved wife of William Dalton, of the city of York, Esq; and had issue by him two sons, Thomas and John Dalton, and three daughters, viz. Ann, Mary, and Katharine, of whom she died in childbed, Feb. 18, 1605, aged 34.

Trinity, Goodramgate.

Darby,

*Darby,
aged
Daniel,*

*Darcy,
lord
April*

*Scrop
ten ch
Darley,*

*Darby,
die m
die Ja
Davidso*

*June,
Davies,
childr*

aged

vemb

*Darney
Sutto
1683
Dawson*

aged

Demlo,

Dempst

Dennis,

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- Danby, *Ann*, wife of Christopher Danby, Esq; Nov. 11, 1695, aged 63. *Trinity, Micklegate.*
- Daniel, *Ingleby*, the son of lieutenant Daniel, November 10, 1670. *St. Cuthbert's.*
- Darcy, *Henry*, Esq; third son of the right honourable Conyers lord Darcy, Meynell and Conyers, who departed this life April 28, 1662, aet. 57. *St. Olave's.*
- *Mary*, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Scrope, of Heighley Hall, Esq; April 17, 1667, who had issue ten children. *The same.*
- Darley, *Alice*, the late wife of John Darley, Jan. 10, 1746 aged 85. *St. Michael's, Spurriergate.*
- Dauhy, *Thomas*, quondam major civitatis Ebor. qui obiit tertio die mensis Maii, 1458, et Matilda uxor ejus, que obiit quarto die Januarii, 1452. *Trinity, Goodramgate.*
- Davidson, *Eliz.* Feb. 7, 1774, aged 63. } *St. Michael's,*
 — *George*, husband of the above, } *Spurriergate.*
- June, 10, 1779, aged 67.
- Davies, *Richard*, jun. Feb. 2, 1772, aged 49, with three of his children, who died in their infancy. *St. Martin's, Coneystreet.*
- *Ann*, wife of Richard Davies, sen. January 16, 1758, aged 70.
- *Eleanor*, second wife of the above Richard Davies, November 24, 1759, aged 46.
- *Richard*, husband of the above, Jan. 20, 1775, aged 77. *All in St. Michael's, Spurriergate.*
- Dawney, *Thomas*, late of Selby, Esq; son of Thomas Dawney, of Sutton Manor in Coldfield, in Warwickshire, Esq; Decem. 27, 1683, aged 44. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*
- Dawson, *Dorothea*, July 1, 1767. *Bishop. sen. ch. yard.*
- *Samuel*, Esq; late merchant, June 24, 1731. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*
- *Ann*, wife of Richard Dawson, Esq; June 7, 1758, aged 52. *Bishophill, jun.*
- *Richard*, Esq; November 7, 1762, aged 66. *The same.*
- *Mrs. Ann*, July 9, 175, aged 65. *All-Saints, Northstreet.*
- *Dorothy*, Oct. 13, 1784. *Bishop. sen. church-yard.*
- *Edward*, Jan. 25, 1787, aged 74. *The same.*
- Demlo, *Willielmus*, et Matilda & Johanna, uxor. ejus. *Bishophill, jun.*
- Dempster, *Christopher*, January 16, 1752, aged 42. *St. Olave's church-yard.*
- Dennis, *Rich.* Proctor of the consistory court, Dec. 24, 1678. *Trinity, Goodramgate.*
- Dimin,*

Dinin, Judith, wife of Thomas Dinin, Feb. 6, 1738, aged 57.
All-Saints, Pavement.

—— *Thomas*, 1735, and Thomas and Judith their children.
The same.

Dixon, Elizabeth, housekeeper to the county-hospital, August 23,
 1760, aged 64. *St. Maurice's church-yard.*

Dobson, William. Near this place lies interred the body of Wil-
 liam Dobson, Esq; who was lord mayor of this city in the
 year 1729, which trust he discharged with great integrity.

He married Elizabeth the daughter of Christopher Tancred,
 of Whixley, Esq; in this county, by whom he had issue one son
 and four daughters. Ann, the only surviving child, married to
 William Burril Maffingberd, Esq; of South Ormesby, in Lin-
 colnshire. July 31, 1749, aged 76. *St. Martin's, Conestreet.*

—— *Elizabeth*, June 11, 1768, aged 81. *The same.*

—— *D.* mother of Miles Close, December 23, 1758, aged 71.
All-Saints, Pavement.

—— *John-James, Esq;* Feb. 26, 1763,
 aged 62. }

—— *Elizabeth*, his daughter, June 11,
 1766, aged 25. } *St. Saviour's
 church-yard.*

Dodsworth, James, Esq; Ald. October 19, 1735, aged 61.

St. Sampson's.

Doughty, Lovell, of this city, druggist, Dec. 21, 1748, aged 38.

All-Saints, Pavement.

—— *Mary*, wife of Robert Doughty, Feb. 16, 1780, aged 52.
St. Margaret's.

Drake, Mary. Maii 18, 1728.

Positae juxta hanc columnam sunt exuviae
 Mariae

Francisci Drake, inclytæ huic civitati et perantiquæ
 Chirurghi,

Uxoris dilectissimæ ;

Georgii Woodyeare de Crookhill prope Duni-
 Fluminis-Castrum arm. Filiae.

Si Virginem, si conjugem, si matrem spectes,
 Castam, innocuam, amantem, amabilem,
 Suorumque mirum in modum studiosam,
 diceres.

Filiorum quinque Parens, tres tantum reliquit
 Superstites,

Anno ætatis tricesimo quinto.

Foeminae maritus desideratissimæ

Memorem hanc moerens statuit

Tabellam.

St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

Drewo,

Drew, William, sometyne sheriffe of this citty of York; who died to God's mercy, Oct. 7, 1585. *St. Olave's.*

Driffield, Robert, son of Robert and Mary Driffield, March 18, 1772, aged 9 months. *Dissenting Meeting-House.*

Dring, Isabel, Niece to William Garforth, May 10, 1754, aged 58. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*

Dryden, Margaret. Near this place lies interred the body of Margaret Dryden, widow, born in this parish, March 1, 1660. She was one of the daughters of Henry Harrison, late of Holthby, in the county of York, Esq; who was the youngest son of Sir Thomas Harrison, of Allerthorp, in the said county, Knt. by the Hon. Margaret Darcy, sister to the Right Hon Conyers Lord Darcy, earl of Holderness. She was the beloved wife of three husbands, viz. of Charles Wood, late of this city, merchant, by whom she had issue, John and Elizabeth, both living; of Samuel Mancklin, of the same place, Gent. by whom she had issue, Elizabeth, now living; and of the Rev. Jonathan Dryden, late rector of Lounsbrough and of Scrayingham, prebendary of Fridaythorp, and residuary of St. Peter's in York; by whom she had issue, Jonathan and Thomas, deceased, and Henry and Jonathan, now living. She was a loving wife, an affectionate mother, an eminent pattern of true Christian charity, and died with exemplary resignation, May 1, 1735, in the 74th year of her age. *South wall of St. Maurice's church.*

— *The Rev. Jonathan*, one of her sons, late rector of St. Cuthbert in the city of York, April 13, 1740, aged 39.

St. Maurice.

— *Jane*, wife of Henry Dryden, another of the sons of Margaret Dryden, May 27, 1740, aged 30. *The same.*

— *Henry*, husband to the above Jane Dryden, Novem. 17, 1742, aged 45. *The same.*

Duffield, Robertus de, - - - - et Helena uxor ejus.

St. Saviour's.

Dunn, Charles, July 20, 1758, aged 41.

St. Saviour's church-yard.

E

Earle, George, December 10, 1777, aged 58. *St. Cuthbert's.*

Earnshaw, Joshua. Hic jacet corpus Jehochuæ Earnshaw, hujus civitatis nuper præfectus, December 4, 1693.

Quod sibi quisque serit, præsentis tempore, vitæ;

Id sibi messis erit, cum decitur, ite, venite.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Egremond, Dominus Willielmus, civis Ebor.

Trinity, Goodramgate.

Elcock, Francis.

Franciscus Elcock

Hujus civitatis nuper praetor dignissimus,

Vir certe (si quis alius) probus et pius,

Hoc sub lapide jultorum resurrectionem expectat.

Oct. 26, 1686. Aet. suae 65.

*Christ Church.**Ellerton, Christopher*, February 5, 1774, aged 28.*St. Maurice's church-yard.**Ellis, John*, of Clifton, April 24, 1762, aged 74.*St. Olave's church-yard.*— *Cicely*, his affectionate wife, February 5, 1763, aged 74.*The same.**Ellison, Robert*, April 1, 1778, aged 91. *St. Dennis's ch. yard.**Ellys, Sir George*, one of the most hon. council established in the North, May 22, 1626, aged 59.*Elmerhirste, Margaret.* Exuvias hic depofuit Margareta Elmerhirste, ux. Ricardi Elmerhirste, ex honesta familia Mic-
klethwanorum oriunda; foemina modestae et illibatae vitae, cujus
virtutes ultra tumulum sunt loquaces. *St. Helen's.**Elwal, Mr. John*, sometime mayor of this cittye, and dame Ag-
nes his wief. *Window on the south side of Michael-le-Belfrey.*— *Mr. Robert*, sometime sheriffe and alderman of the same
cittye, and Ellen his wief. *Same window.**Elyot, Lyonel*, youngest son of Thomas Elyot, Esq; groom of the
bed-chamber to king Charles II. who departed this life
March 5, 1689, aged 25. *Trinity, Goodramgate**England, Thomas, Catherine, Alice, and Robert*, children of Tho-
mas and Mary England, of this city, who died in their infancy.*St. John's.**Ergbes, Ricardus*, rector istius ecclesie.*In an east window of St. Margaret's.**Eshe, Petrus*, nuper vicecomes hujus civitatis, qui obiit Julii 11,
1551. *St. Dennis.**Eskricke, George*, Feb. 3, 1704, aged 36.*Crux.**Etty, John*, carpenter, who died Jan. 28, 1709, aged 75.

His art was great, his industry no less,

What one projected, th' other brought to pass.

All-Saints, Northstreet.— *Rev. Lewis, A. M.* who was 32 years rector of this parish,
July 7, 1773, aged 65.Alto *Elizabeth*, his wife, Jan. 20, 1769, aged 71.*St. Mary's, Castlegate.**Evans, Ann*, born November 7, 1714, died November 7, 1785.*Bishophill, sen. church-yard.**Ever,*

Evers, George. Sub hoc marmore requiescunt Georgius Evers, scriba registrarius dum vixit almae curiae Ebor. Beatrix uxor ejusdem una cum filiis eorundem, Oct. 21, 1520.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Eyre, Laurence, Esq; late of Alsop in Derbyshire, Jan. 6, 1740, aged 46.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

F

Fairfax, Mrs. Mary; daughter to Henry lord Fairfax of Denton, who died Sept. 24, 1716.

Bishophill, sen.

— *Alathea,* spinster, sister of Robert Fairfax, Esq; Sept. 28, 1744, aged 70.

Bishophill, sen.

— *Hester,* second daughter of Robert Bushell, of Ruswarp, in the county of York, Gent. and widow of Robert Fairfax, of Steeton, Esq; died October 16, 1735, aged 80.

The same.

Fairland, Mary, the wife of Robert Fairland, Jan. 17, 1749, aged 23.

The same.

— *Elizabeth,* their daughter, who died an infant.

The same.

— *Robert,* Dec. 23, 1753, aged 23.

The same.

Fall, Thomas, sometime common clerk of this cittye of Yorke, who departed fourth of this transitorie lyef to the mercy of the Almighty God, March 13, 1570.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Farley.

Quis tumulus sonat ut levis concentibus aura,

Angelicusve tenens hæc loca sacra chorus?

Farlei monumenta vides; hic siste, viator;

Ille fuit nostri maxima cura chori.

Quis inopum melius causas oraverit unquam?

Auxilium multis lingua diserta tulit.

Non servus nummis, flavo corruptus et auro,

Civilis Doctor Juris, et ille pius.

Hoc Farlee, tibi virtute et arte parasti

Ut cœli teneas aurea tecta senex.

Anna foror, cur fles? cur quaeris anna maritum?

Non obiit, vivit. Nunc satis, hospes, abi.

Qui obiit decimo die Sept. 1570.

St. Olave's

— *Joan,* wife of Fabian Farley, and daughter of John Proctor, of Laukland-Haull, who dyed at the age of 96 years, 1602.

The same.

Farrer, Thomasin, wife to William Farrer, of Euode, within the vicarage of Hallifax, and county of York, Esq; daughter of Richard James, of Portsmouth, Esq; who departed this life Jan. 10, 1660.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Richard,

Farrer, Richard, Esq; alderman of this city, who served the office of mayor in the years 1756 and 1769, July 15, 1780, aged 75.

— *Margaret* his wife, Sept. 26, 1764, aged 52. } *Michael-le-Belfrey.*
Fawkes, Michael, Esq; late of Farnley in Wharfedale.

St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

Feasamb, Peter, Esq; her majestyes attorney before her highness, and her council in these north partes, died February 14th, 1587, aged about 46 years.

The same.

Fell, Christopher, surgeon of this city, April 16, 1771, aged 55.

— *Elizabeth,* his wife, July 1, 1780, aged 62.

} *St. Martin's,
Coney-street.*

Fenay, Elizabeth. Here lyeth the bodie of one Elizabeth, late wief of William Fenay, and daughter of Mr. Francis Bunny, parson of Riton and prebendary of Durham; who in her life-time lived to the Lord, and in her death dyed in the Lord, April 25, 1608.

All-Saints, Pavement.

nton, Stamper, August 17, 1734, aged 48.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

Fenwick, Willielmus, civis Ebor. et Margareta uxor ejus, qui obierunt diebus 25 et 26 mensis Septembris, 1421.

All-Saints, Pavement.

Feriby, Johannes, bina vicē major hujus civitatis, qui in officio majoris decessit Maii 15, 1491, et Millicent uxor ejus, que obiit Nov. 8, 1470.

The same.

Fisher, Hannah, daughter of Richard Fisher, carver of this city, April 21, 1754, aged 23.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Fleminge, Henricus.

St. Olave's,

Flos, Walterus.

Trinity, Micklegate.

Forcer, Eliz. A young gentlewoman of noble family, more noble in piety, died August 21, 1728.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Forster, Rev. William, M. A. subchanter of the cathedral church of York, March 9, 1768, aged 60.

Also *Elizabeth* his wife, Feb. 28, 1763.

St. Maurice.

Foster, Robert, June 22, 1706, aged 70.

All-Saints, Northstreet.

Fothergill, William. Hic jacet sepultum cadaver pii probique viri Willielmi Fothergill, notarii publici, nuper almae curiae consistorialis Eboracensis procuratorum generalium unius. Qui obiit 17 die mensis Martii anno a nativitate Christi, secundum computat. ecl. Ang. 1610.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

— *Ursula,* late wife of William Fothergill, who deceased April 20, 1614.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

— *Thomas,* of this city, Gent. Nov. 20, 1680, aged 51.

St. Dennis.

Fothergill,

Fothergill,
also t
April
gave
this st
hopes

Fowler,

aged

Fowle
years.

Feb.

Fox, M.

Fuggett,

die -

Fuller,

and v

Fysh, M.

daugh

Nov.

Garbut,

Gare, i

sue ol

Garfort

aged

Sept.

1731

Will

aged

Fothergill, Thomas, Gent. his second son, May 19, 1690, aged 30; also two sons and two daughters, with his wife Elizabeth, April 2, 1709, aged 50; whose son, George Fothergill, Gent. gave the clock to this church, and in regard to his parents laid this stone. He was born July 25, 1689, and resigned his life, in hopes of a better, Sept. 8, 1770.

St. Dennis.

Thomas.

M. S.

Thomæ Fothergill, Arm.

Qui

Egenis, amicis, cognatis,

Benevolus, charus, flebilis,

Anno 1735, aetat. 46. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Fowler, Thomas, Dec. 7, 1745, aged 38.

Ann, his wife, December 8, 1765, aged 70. } *St. Helen's ch. yard.*

Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Fowler, who died Dec. 21, 1780, aged five years.

John, son of the said S. Fowler, died Feb. 7, 1780, aged one year.

} *St. Michael's,
Spurriergate.*

Fox, Mary, wife of John Fox, March 2, 1783, aged 32.

St. Margaret's.

Fuggett, Ricardus, de civitate Ebor. Fish - - - - qui obiit 15 die - - - - 1415.

St. Dennis.

Fuller, Rev. John, M. A. subchanter of the cathedral 38 years, and vicar of this church, August 29, 1747, aged 67.

Bishophill, jun.

Fysh, Mary, widow of Tim. Fysh, Esq; of Knarebro', and daughter of Edward Hutchinson, Esq; of Wykeham-Abbey, Nov. 6, 1778, aged 79.

St. Olave's.

G

Garbut, Henry, Nov. 4, 1750, aged 88. } *St. Dennis.*

Eliz. his wife, Sept. 25, 1727.

Gare, Thomas, quondam major istius civitatis, et Katherine uxor. sue obiit vero predictus Thomas, 1445. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

Garforth, Mary, wife of William Garforth, Feb. 27, 1725, aged 61.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Isabella, daughter of the above William and Mary Garforth, Sept. 29, 1726, aged 20.

The same.

Ann, daughter of the said William and Mary, March 12, 1731, aged 24.

The same.

William, Dec. 9, 1746, aged 81.

The same.

Rev. Edmund, Clerk, nephew and heir to the said William Garforth, who departed this life, February 6, 1761, aged 60.

The same.

Garland,

Garland, Mary, wife of Richard Garland, Esq. She died Nov. 12, 1770, aged 54. *St. Maurice's.*

— *Richard Esq*; died Nov. 27, 1771, aged 68. *The same.*

— *Eliz.* July 14, 1765, aged 20.

— *Ann*, March 13, 1770, aged 39. } *St. Maurice's*

— *Eliz*: May 23, 1752, aged 5. } *ch. yard.*

— *Ann*, wife of Richard Garland, August 29, 1784, aged 31.

Reader! hadst thou known this woman,
The heart-felt sigh would heave thy breast,
The silent tear would mark thy homeward step.

The same.

Garnet, Dominus Johannes, quondam rector istius ecclesie, qui obiit vicesimo die mensis Maii, 1490. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

Gascoyne, Richard, vintner, Oct. 24, 1486.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Gaunt, Robert, civis et mercator Eborum, et Agnes uxor ejus, et Margareta filia eorundem, qui Robertus obiit 12 die mensis Martii, 1407.

Christ church.

Gelder, Sarah, January 29, 1784, aged 33.

St. Michael-le-Belfrey church-yard.

Gent, Adeliza, April 1, 1761, aged 78. *St. Olave's church-yard.*

— *Charles*, son of Thomas and Alice Gent, died March 12, 1725, aged 8 months. — *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Gibson, Francis, June 8, 1771.

Bishophill sen. ch. yard.

— *John*, April 11, 1769.

St. Olave's ch. yard.

— *Jane*, wife of William Gibson, April 1, 1761, aged 26.

St. Saviour's.

Giels, Mary, wife of Montagu Giels, Novem. 9, 1762, aged 62.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Gilbank, Ann, Sarah, and *Thomas*, children of Thomas Gilbank of this parish, Oct. 15, 1757.

The same.

Gill, John, late son of Thomas Gill, of Barton, in the county of York, Gent. who departed this life November 25, 1686, aged 19.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

— *Edmund*, May 8, 1770, aged 49. *St. Maurice's ch. yard.*

Girdler, Mary, wife of Ambrose Girdler, Feb. 2, 1749, aged 59.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

— *Sarah*, aged 56.

The same.

— *Jane*, wife of Ambrose Girdler, Sept. 2, 1667.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Gold, Edw. (a soldier in Col. Churchill's regiment, 10th dragoons) son of Edward and Alice Gold, of the parish of Pinn, in Staffordshire, Feb. 9, 1730, aged 37. *Trinity, Goodramgate, ch. yard.*

Gordon, Mr. David, late mathematical teacher in this city, who died Dec. 21, 1724, in a very advanced age. *St. Helen's.*

Gowland,

- Gowland, Humphrey*, mariner, of York, August 15, 1746, aged 60.
St. Olave's, church-yard.
- Graa, William*, et *Johanna* uxor ejus - - - - - Amen.
St. Mary's, Castlegate.
- Graham, Richard*, of Whitwell, Esq; Feb. 24, 1746, aged 41.
Trinity, Goodramgate.
- *Cordelia*, his wife, Feb. 28, 1763, aged 62. *The same.*
- *Frances*, wife to Sir Reginald Graham, of Norton-Conyers,
 Bart. March 2, 1721, aged 57. *The same.*
- Graie, William*, quondam major civitatis Ebor. et *Katherina*
 uxor ejus. *All-Saints, Northstreet.*
- Grammar, Mary*, relict of John Grammar, of Pledwick, in the
 county of York, Gent. and daughter of George Beaumont, of
 Chapelthorpe, in the aforesaid county, Esq. She had issue one
 son and five daughters, four of the last survived her. She de-
 parted this life August 13, 1738, aged 48.
Michael-le-Belfrey.
- Grant, William*, January 10, 1787, aged 75.
Bishophill, fen. church-yard.
- Graves, Robert*, Feb. 27, 1771, aged 45; also three of his chil-
 dren, who died young. *St. Sampson's church-yard.*
- *Ann*, his wife, September 12, 1783, aged 62. *The same.*
- Grayson, Sarah*, daughter of Ald. Cornwell, June 23, 1767, aged 84.
St. Mary's, Castlegate.
- Green, John*, of Horsfield, Gent. who died August 17, 1708,
 aged 44. *Trinity, Micklegate.*
- Green, William*, Esq; Dec. 21, 1764, aged 77.
 — *Mrs.* wife to the abovesaid William Green, Esq; August 11,
 1770, aged 78. *Trinity, Micklegate.*
- Greenfield, John*, presbyter parochialis istius ecclesie, June 18,
 1497. *Crux.*
- reenville, Alicia*, September 24, 1760. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*
- Greenwood, James*, late of Stapleton, near }
Pontefract, Gent. Feb. 18, 1712, aged 73. } *St. Sampson's.*
 Also *Frances*, his wife, Jan. 1, 1714. }
- Greggs, John*, Feb. 23, 1764, aged 71. } *Crux.*
 — *Ann*, his wife, March 4, 1749, aged 60. }
- Grews, William*, 1770. *St. Michael's, Spurriergate.*
- Griesdale, Arthur*, late of this parish, Gent. April 12, 1761, aged 82
St. Maurice.
- *Mary*, August 20, 1776, aged 62. *The same.*
- Grimston, Sir Richard de*, formerly of Stillingfleet, parson.
St. Nicholas, without Walmgate-Bar.
- Groves, Matthew*, April 10, 1771, aged 54.
St. Dennis's church-yard.
Gylly,

Gylby, Rev. Mr. Thomas, rector of West-Drayton, and vicar of East-Markham, in the county of Nottingham, Jan. 28, 1761, aged 97. *Christ church.*

Gyllot, John. Quod jacet hic stratum sub saxo corpus humatum,
Vertitur in cineres quod fuit ante civis.

Hinc recolas qui laude vales et corpore flores,

Et quod eris sapiens vilis et egra lues.

Aurum quid mortis valeat vinclis resolutis,

Perpendat quivis vir puer et Juvenis.

Fama percelebris Gyllot fuit iste Johannes,

Bis majoratus gessit honoris onus.

Hic populum studuit placida perfundere pace,

Urbis quasi murus civibus alter erat.

Venerabilis vir iste decessit Sept. 24, 1483, cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Hic dormit secum chara sua sponsa Johanna

Que proles quinas protulit ecce sibi.

Nomina sunt horum Johannes, Ales, et Agnes,

Katherina, Johanna.

All-Saints, Pavement.

Gylliot, John, Grammaticæ Magister, olim Parsona in ecclesia collegiata Sancti Johannis Beverlaci, qui ob. Julii 19, 1484.

All-Saints, Pavement.

H

Haddock, Capt. Peter, May 18, 1722.

St. Cuthbert's.

Hailstone, Thomas, Grandson to Mr. Samuel Whitaker, who died in his infancy.

St. John's.

Hair, Ann, wife of John Hair, 1742. *St. Lawrence's church-yard.*

Hall, Sarah, daughter of Charles Hall, merch. Dec. 1, 1677.

St. John's.

— *Samuel*, son of Charles Hall, merchant, May 19, 1678.

The same.

— *Jeremiah*, October 16, 1751, aged 63.

St. Sampson's church-yard.

Hammerton, Alan, merchant, and *Isabel* his wife, February 20, 1405.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Hancock, William, Apothecary, July 6, 1485.

The same.

— *Elen*, his wife, August 4, 1470.

Hardcastle, William, Dec. 12, 1759, aged 74.

Trinity,

— *Margaret*, wife of the above Wil-

Micklegate.

liam Hardcastle, Dec. 17, 1770, aged 65.

Harrington, Christopher, goldsmith 1614. *St. Martin's, Coneystreet.*

Harrison, Capt. Thomas, of Holtby, August ult. 1720.

St. Maurice.

— *Alexander*, Septem. 19, 1723, aged 58.

Harrison,

Harrison, Elizabeth, his wife, July 7, 1741, aged 68.

Bishophill, sen. church-yard.

— Ebenezer, October 23, 1766. *The same.*

— Alexander, brewer, April 27, 1775, aged 75.

The same.

— John, February 27, 1729.

— Ann, daughter of James and Mary Harrison, aged two years.

— James, July 11, 1781, aged 54.

These three lie in St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

— Ovington, Oct. 25, 1765, aged 48.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Harrison, Elizabeth, August 1, 1762.

— James, June 15, 1771, aged 13.

— Alexander and Richard, two of the sons of John and Elizabeth Harrison.

All-Saints, Northstreet.

— Elizabeth, wife of John Harrison, Sept. 27, 1772, aged 26.

Here low in earth, her lovely form decay'd,

My faithful wife, my lov'd Eliza's laid:

To name her virtues ill befits my grief,

What was my bliss can give me no relief.

A husband mourns, the rest let friendship tell;

Fame spread her worth—A husband knew it well.

All-Saints, Northstreet.

— Mrs. Ann, spinster, Sept. 23, 1765, aet. 84.

St.aviour's.

— Dorothy, wife of William Harrison, July 30, 1786, aged 29.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Harland, Margaret, wife of William Harland, Dec. 1, 1785, aged 40.

Also ten children in their infancy. *St. Olave's ch. yard.*

Harvey, Dan. Hic jacet Dan. Harvey, stirpe Gallus, idemque probus. Sculptor, architector etiam peritus. Igenio acer, integer amicitiae; quam sibi citius aliis beneficus. Abi viator, sequi reminiscere. Obiit undecimo die Decem. 1733, ætatis 50.

St. Olave's.

Harwood, Richard, a reverend preacher, who deceased May 28, 1615.

Conception of our Saviour was the day,

Took Harwood unto heaven from earth away.

Christ in man's flesh, and Harwood in Christ's glory,

Have made me write this epicedial story.

Noah's faithfulness, Abraham's obedience,

Phineas's strong zeal, Job's prais'd patience,

THE HISTORY OF YORK.

St. Jerome's love, Chrysostome's diligence,
 Augustine's labour and experience,
 Lye buried with Harwood in this tomb,
 And shall rest with him to the day of dombe.
 Let the world cease laze: O glorious gaine,
 The earth his corps, yet heaven his soul containes.
 Mortalis cum sis ne irriteris mortuum.

All-Saints, Pavement.

Hawley, Christopher, gentleman, and citizen of York, August 7, 1671, aged 50. *Crux.*

Haynes, Anne, wife of John Haynes, Septem. 4, 1747, aged 41. *St. John's.*

Hays, John, April 19, 1755, aged 58; also his two daughters, Christiana-Mary and Sarah; likewise Dorothy, wife of John

Hays, April 23, 1775, aged 79. *All-Saints, Pavement, ch. yard.*

Hayton, Isabella, November 14, 1782, aged 70. *Trinity, Micklegate, church-yard.*

Hearon, John, December 15, 1768, aged 65. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

Heath, Jane, wife of John Heath, Esq; June 25, 1778, aged 30. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*

— *John*, Esq; late of Whitby, August 1, 1784, aged 78. *The same.*

Heaves, Mr. Thomas, of - - - - - allfall, in the county of Stafford, who departed this life November 22, 1690.

St. Martin's, Coney-street.

Heden, John, of Scarbrough, Gent. Feb. 20, 1666, aged 34.

St. Saviour's.

Hedley, William, August 1, 1786, aged 51.

Trinity, Micklegate, church-yard.

Herbert, Thomas. Posteritati sacrum.

Heic sitae sunt reliquae Thomae Herbert, e nobili et antiqua Herbertorum de Colebrook in agro Monumethensi familia oriundi. Cui ineunte aetate, tam intensus peregrinandi fuit ardor, ut itineris sui in celebriores Africae, Asiae-majoris Partes, praecipue Persiae, orientalis Indiae, insularumque adjacentium, Ann. Dom. 1626, suscepit. Observationes selectissimas in lucem edidit, quas matura aetate perpolivit. Qui per totum vitae dimensum, ob morum elegantiam, vitaeque probitatem perspicuus, historiarum et penitioris antiquitatis indagator sedulus. Quis in accurata gentis Hibernianae historia, ex archivis regiis, authenticis cartis, aliisque indubitatis antiquatis monumentis manu propria exaratis, et armorum, sigillorum, et tumulorum eAlypis, graphice delineatis, specimen eximium perhibuit. Serenissimo Regi Carolo Martyri, per binos et ultimos vitae tristissimae an-

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nos ab intimis cubiculis, servus existitit fidelis; rerumque dicti regis, infesta solitudine, gestarum commentariola contexuit, exinde per illustrissimum nunc regem Carolum II. in gradum baronetti merito evectus est. Luciam filiam Gaulteri Alexander equitis aurati in uxorem primam duxit, quae fati cessit 1671. Ex hac Philippum, Henricum, paterni honoris haeredem superstitem, Montgomerum Thomam Gulielmum, ap. Thomam, filiasque quatuor suscepit Teresiam, Alexandro Bradfield de Hanslap in agro Buck. nuptam; Elizabetham, Roberto Phaire de Rostblon in Hibernia, Luciam imprimis Johanni de Clapham in Com. Surry, deinde Gulielmo Herbert de Caldecut in agro Monumethensi; et annam provectiori aetate defunctam. Postea cum Elizabetha filia Gervasii Cutler de Stainburgh in Com. Ebor. equitis aurati modo superstitem, secundas inivit nuptias, ex qua Elizabetham trimestrem Feb. 21, 1673, extinctam genuit. Tam celebris et charissimi mariti moestissima vidua, ut amoris sui, et virtutum tam insignis viri longaezum praeberet testimonium.

Hocce monumentum LLM. posuit.

Ab hac luce pientissime emigravit 1 die Martii, 1681, aetat. suae 76.

Cru.

Herbert, Thomas, Esq; late lord mayor of this city, descended from the most ancient and worthy family of the Herberts of Colebrooke, in Monmouthshire. He died April 14, 1614.

York had my birth, from Brittons comes my race,

The Netherlands and France my youth did guide,

The city's rule I took at th' heaviest case,

Two wives, five children, my dear love have try'd.

Baptized here, here laid with sire and wife,

With brothers, parents, I expect a life.

— *Christopher, Esq.* Here under, expecting a glorious resurrection, are buried the bodies of Christopher Herbert, Esq; eldest son to Sir Richard Herbert, of Colebrooke, in Wales, which said Christopher Herbert was lord mayor of this city, and died 1611; and with him his beloved lady Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Hemsworth, who died 1613; and with them their son Thomas Herbert, Esq; late lord mayor of this city, he died April 14, 1614; and by him are entombed his two virtuous wives, Mary, daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq; who died August 1604; and also Alice, daughter of Peter Newark, Esq; she died 1627; as also John and Richard Herbert, Gents. brothers of the said Thomas are here buried. Christopher Herbert, Esq; eldest son of Thomas, who died May 3, 1626, with Henry, William, and Thomas, his brethren, and Jane and Elizabeth his two children, infants; which said Christopher has issue by Jane, daughter

ter of Mr. Heroyd, of Folkerthope, Gent. Thomas Herbert, Esq; and Alice now living. *Crux.*

Herbert Henry, son of Henry Herbert, Esq; Jan. 31, 1667, 27 days old. *The same.*

— *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir Thomas Herbert, Bart. and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Gervas Cutler, Knt. and the lady Magdalene Egerton, daughter of the right honourable John Earl of Bridgewater, and the lady Frances Staneley his wife, daughter and coheir of the right noble lord Fardinando earl of Derby, which Elizabeth departed this life, Feb. 21, 1674. *Crux.*

Hesfelgrave, Thomas, son of Edward Hesfelgrave of Leeds, March 1, 1735, aged 19.

— *Elizabeth*, wife of Edward Hesfelgrave, July 2, 1748.

— *Edw.* August 25, 1750, aged 63.

— *Mr. Francis*, surgeon, October 1, 1751, aged 63.

Hesketh, Thomas, of Heslington, Esq; the son of Thomas Hesketh, Esq; and Jane his wife, who both lye buried here. He was married to Mary the daughter of Sir Walter Bethell, of Alne, Knt. who here lyes interred; and by her had issue six sons and one daughter, five of which are not. His second wife was Mary the daughter of Thomas Condon Esq; of Willarby, who, in testimony of her affection to her dear husband, hath placed this. He dyed Feb. 5, 1653, aged 43.

Reader, wouldst thou know what goodness lyeth here,

Go to the neighbouring town and read it there.

Though things in water writ away do glide,

Yet there in watry characters abide

His memory, and here writ, virtues look

Surer in tears than ink; in eyes than book.

St. Laurence.

— *Margaret*, daughter of Thomas Hesketh, Esq; July 8, 1680. *The same.*

— *Mary*, daughter of Cuthbert Hesketh, clerk, October 27, 1718, aged 57. *The same.*

Hesletine, Thomas, Esq; November 18, 1705, aged 82.

— *Mary*, his wife, Jan. 20, - - - - - aged 38.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

— *William*, January 18, 1786, aged 62.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Hewley, Sir John, Knt. who died 1697, and his lady 1710.

St. Saviour's.

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- Hewan, Dorothy*, wife of Joseph Hewan, Gent. Dec. 4, 1735, aged 56. *St. Michael's, Spurriergate.*
- Hickson, Mrs. Ellen*, daughter of John and Ellen Curam, Jan. 1, 1753, aged 59. *The same.*
- Hickson, Henry*, Gent. Sept. 12, 1779, aged 59. *St. Dennis's church-yard.*
- Hodgson, Eliz.* of Beeston New-Hall, near Leeds, June 1, 1709. *St. Cuthbert's.*
- Hoggart, Arthur*, April 28, 1771, aged 72. *St. Martin's, Micklegate, church-yard.*
- Hilden, Charles*, December 23, 1781, aged 38. *Trinity, Goodramgate, church-yard.*
- Hollines, Thomas*, June 26, 1786, aged 40. *Bishophill sen. ch. yard.*
- Hobbes, William*, late alderman of the cittye of Yorke, sometyme mayor of the same, vice-admiral between Humber and Tyne, and the steward of St. Mary Abbay-Landes, collector for Newburgh, and borne in this cittye, who dyed Sept. 8, 1558, leaving behind him lady Margaret his wife, and had issue by her six sons and seven daughters, unto whome God grant a joyful resurrection. *St. Dennis.*
- Hopwood, William*, Oct. 18, 1778, aged 26. *St. Maurice.*
- *Jonathan*, April 27, 1784, aged 65. *St. Maurice's church-yard.*
- Horn, Elizabeth*, Dec. 28, 1786, aged 68. *St. Dennis's.*
- Horsfield, Jeremiah, Esq;* Jan. 11, 1731, aged 44. } *St. Maurice.*
- *Hannab*, the daughter of the said Jeremiah }
Horsfield, Esq; Oct. 1, 1730, aged 8 years. }
 — *Sarah*, widow of the said Jeremiah-Horsfield, Esq; Feb. 1, 1752, aged 55. }
- Howard, Martha*, Nov. 18, 1780, aged 46. *St. Dennis's ch. yard.*
- Hudson, Catherine*, February 12, 1772, aged 75. *St. Saviour's church-yard.*
- Hughes, Dorothea*, uxor Roberti Hughes, quondam de Uxbridge, in com. Middlesex, armig. filia Johannis Redman, quae ab antiqua illa Redmannorum familia de Turre-Harwood traxit originem. Ætat. 66. *St. Dennis.*
- Hume, Mary*, Wife of Peter Hume, July 2, 1764, aged 54. *St. Martin's, Micklegate, church-yard.*
- Hungate, Robert, Esq;* counsellour at law; who by his last will, founded a school at Shereburn, in the county of York, and gave thirty pound yearly to the master, and twenty marks to the usher; and founded there an hospital of twenty-four orphans, to have every one five pound yearly, to continue for ever; and was a benefactor to this parish, and gave every thirde yeare thirty pound

pound to a preaching minister, to preach once every sabbath, and to catechize once in the week-day in this church: and the like sum to preach and catechize in Sand-Hutton church and Saxton church, to continue for thirty-five yeares after his death, who dyed July 25, 1619. And this thirty pound is to be paid by Henry Darley, Esq; who married Margery Hungate, niece of the said Robert, who was executrix of the said Robert. And this stone was layed, in remembrance of the said Robert, at the cost of the said Henry Darley.

St. Guthbert's.

Hungate, Edmund, Gent. fourth son of William Hungate, late of Saxton, in the county of Yorke, Esq; which Edmund married Jane the daughter of Richard Bell, Gent. late of this parish; and by her had only one daughter named Katherine, and died Dec. 23, 1641.

The same.

Hunt, Mary, daughter of Francis and Ann Hunt, }
O^ct. 10, 1766, aged 7.

*St. Saviour's
church-yard.*

— *Ann,* July 12, 1773, aged 38.

Hutchinson, William.

To the memory

Of William Hutchinson, Esq; of this city,
Who served the office of sheriff in the year 1724,
Paid the fine for that of alderman in 1749,

And departed this life

On the 5th of January, 1772.

A partiality to the place of his birth,

In which he had lived 89 years,

Led him to distinguish, by his will,

The rector and the poor of this parish,

With a legacy

Of three hundred pounds.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

J

Jackson, Francis, of Leeds, alderman, Aug. 13, 1644.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

— *William,* Sept. 14, 1748, aged 52. }

Bishophill, sen.

— *Wm. jun.* May 21, 1751, aged 18. }

— *Richard,* Aug. 8, 1763, aged 82, who was clerk of this parish 48 years.

St. Martin's, Comestreet.

— *Christopher.* Nigh this place lies interred the remains of the Rev. Mr. Christopher Jackson, A. M. rector of this church 33 years, and of All-Saints in the Pavement 25, and prebendary of the cathedral of St. Peter's three; nescius conjugii.

In mind clear and comprehensive; in study laborious and improving; in preaching learned and edifying; in opinion orthodox and peaceable; in life pious and exemplary; in conversation

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tion pleasant and harmless; in temperance severe and regular; in charity prudent and extensive; besides his many acts of private charity, he repaired or rather rebuilt the parsonage-house, and gave five guineas towards the rebuilding of the steeple of this church; he gave also 200*l.* in his life-time to the lord mayor and aldermen of this city, in consideration of which they are to pay to two poor decayed tradesmen five pound apiece yearly for ever. Died 1701, aged 63.

Hoc monumentum gratudinis ergo posuit haec civitatis, John Peckit, lord mayor, 1702. *Crux.*

Jackson, Rachael, January 27, 1783, aged 67.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

Jacques, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Roger Jacques, Knt. who deceased in the 20th year of her age, October 20, 1751. *Crux.*

Jameson, Thomas, Magister, quondam major istius civitatis Eborum, qui obiit 20 die mensis Aprilis, 1527. *Christ church.*

Jefferson, Mary, wife of capt. John Jefferson, Jan. 28, 1787, aged 39. *Bishophill, sen. church-yard.*

Jennings, George, March 3, 1758, aged 50.

Tho' Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves

Have tost me to and fro;

Yet as it is by God's decree

I harbour here below,

Where I at anchor ride

With many of our fleet,

Hoping one day to rise again,

Our Saviour Christ to meet.

Bishophill, sen. church-yard.

———— *Dorothy*, March 25, 1749, aged 44. *The same.*

———— *Thomas*, May 15, 1752, aged 24. *St. Olave's church-yard.*

———— *Peter*. Hic jacet Petrus Jennings, A. M. filius natu minimus Petri Jennings, de Selden, Gen. obiit 4 die Martii, 1624, aetat. suae 24, cujus memoriae dicatur hoc tetrasticon.

Nomine Petrus erat Petrum fiat undique fide

Dixeris usque Deo Petri Petronius iste.

Claviger est coeli Petrus, Petronius ergo

Ingreditur superas Petro referante tabernas.

Crux.

Ingram, Ann, spinster, daughter of Metcalf Ingram, in Fossgate, Oct. 23, 1758, aged 70. *St. Sampson's.*

Johnson, Robert, grocer, quondam major istius civitatis Ebor. qui obiit Feb. 6, 1497. *St. Michael's, Spurriergate.*

———— *Thomas*, July 14, 1749, aged 27. *Bishophill, jun. ch. yard.*

———— *Thomas*, his son, Feb. 7, 1784, aged 37. *The same.*
Johnson,

Johnson, Mrs. widow of Benjamin Johnson, March 9, 1783, aged 71. *St. John's.*

John, merchant, and his two wives Katherine and Elizabeth, Dec. 9, 1483. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Ann, daughter of John and Mary Johnson, Gent. of Upwell, in the county of Norfolk, died Jan. 29, 1749, aged 32. *Christ church.*

William, Jan. 7, 1761, aged 61.

Benjamin, jun. late of London, merchant, Nov. 18, 1768, aged 32.

Benjamin, father to the above, July 7, 1777, aged 78. *St. John's.*

Mrs. Relict of the above, March 9, 1783, aged 71.

Charles and Ann, children of James Johnson, June 24, 1755. *St. Cuthbert's.*

Joy, Elizabeth, November 5, 1767, aged 73. *St. Michael's; Spurriergate.*

Irton, Eliz. daughter of George Irton, of Cumberland, Esq; August 6, 1770, aged 65. *Bishophill, sen. church-yard.*

Iveson, Alicia, daughter of Henry Iveson, of Blackbank, Esq; by Alicia his wife, February 4, 1729, aged 23.

Wit join'd to beauty, and with virtue crown'd,
Makes women lovely—all in her were found.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Justice, Emanuel, Esq; sometime lord mayor, who died 1717. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

K

Kelley, Margaret, daughter of William Kelley, a native of the Isle of Man, June 19, 1786, aged 45.

Trinity, Micklegate, church-yard.

Kendal, Richard, a Monk of this abbey. *St. Olave's.*

Keney, Barnard, December 29, 1762, aged 30.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Kidd, Richard, son of Fenwick Kidd, of Morpeth, in Northumberland, who was killed by the stage-coach being overturned near York, Oct. 15, 1768, aged 19. *Trinity, Micklegate.*

Kilby, Thomas, son of Thomas Kilby, of this city, common brewer, April 4, 1771, aged 8 years. *St. Cuthbert's.*

Killingholme, Richard, and *Joan and Margaret* his wives.

South aisle of All-Saints, Northstreet.

Killingbeck, John, a devout, charitable, and most patient man, unwilling to hurt or offend any by word or deed; a rare example in these days, whose good life, a comfort and pattern to his posterity,

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terity, ended, when he had lived above eighty-three yeres, the 18th day of March, 1591.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Kingan, Sarah, October 21, 1780, aged 23.

All-Saints, Pavement, church-yard.

Knight, William, of an ancient family of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, late sub-chanter of the cathedral of York, rector of Holy Trinity in Goodramgate, and curate of this parish; which stations he filled with great reputation for many years. He died the 25th of August, 1739, aged 55.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Knowles, Ann, Sept. 17, 1746, aged 18.

Bishophill, jun.

Knowlson, Thomas, April 19, 1778, aged 38.

St. Helen's church-yard.

Kyrke, Thomas, mercer, nuper major civitatis Ebor. qui obiit 9 die mensis Aprilis, 1442, et Alicia uxor ejus, quae obiit 12 die mensis ---- 1424.

Christ church.

Kyrkby, Johannes, et *Johanna*, uxor sua.

St. Martin's, Conestreet.

L

Lambe, William, quondam major istius civitatis, qui obiit Junii 29, 1484.

Crux.

Lamplugh, William, Son of the Rev. Wm. Lamplugh, of Lebbeston, August 21, 1732, aged 9 months.

St. Cuthbert's.

Langton, Magister, Willielm. quondam rectoris istius ecc. qui obiit Aug. 13, 1463.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Langwith, Oswald, clerk of the vestry and library-keeper to the cathedral, Oct. 2, 1723, aged 74.

St. Maurice.

— *Eleanor*, July 8, 1718, aged 69.

— *James*, Feb. 7, 1722, aged 32.

Lawrence, Ann, Feb. 29, 1774, aged 57.

St. Dennis's

— *Thomas*, her husband.

church-yard.

Lawson, Margaret, May 26, 1786, aged 50.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Layland, Ellen, wife of Jacob Layland,

June 24, 1751, aged 55.

St. Michael's,

— *Jacob*, merchant, Dec. 9, 1760,

Spurriergate.

aged 59.

Leakland, Lewis, June 18, 1686, aged 26.

St. Sampson's.

Lee, William, sen. almae curiae Ebor. procurator generalis, qui obiit Feb. 3, 1641, aetat. 45.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

— *Paris*, filius Gulielmi et Margarettae Lee, hinc non a longinquo repositi, curiae Ebor. consistorialis procurator unus, hoc tumulo jacet sepultus, obiit 6 die Feb. 1643, aetat. 35.

Aeternitatis et gloriae candidatus.

The same.

Lee, William Philips, Esq; March 12, 1770, aged 71.

Trinity, Micklegate, church-yard.

Leech, Ann, wife of Joseph Leech, Jan. 24, 1710.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Legg, John, December 9, 1732.

St. Olave's.

Lees, Samuel, of Willow-Hall, near Halifax, merchant, Jan. 4, 1761, aged 41.

St. Maurice.

Lewis, Mary, August 4, 1750.

Bisphopill, sen. ch. yard.

— *David,* August 4, 1770, aged 47.

St. Margaret's church-yard.

Lightelampe, Johannes, merc. quondam vicecomes istius civitatis, qui obiit no - - - die mensis Nov. 1485.

Cruix.

Lion, William. Subjacet hoc lapide Leo Willielmus vocitatus.

Et carnis putride mensura morte citatus.

Qui legit hec pro me pater - - supplica pro me,

Et jungantur ave, Deus ut me liberet avi.

The same.

Lister, Mr. John, sometyme sheriffe of Yorke, and his three wives, which - - - - - 1505.

Window on the south side Michael-le-Belfrey.

Locksley, William, artium magister, hujus ecclesiae rector, qui obiit Sept. 2, 1682, aetat. 34.

St. Dennis.

Lockwood, Elizabeth, widow of John Lockwood, of Craike, Gent.

April 6, 1745, aged 49.

St. Olave's.

Lodge, Jof. April 27, 1768, aged 70. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

Loe, William. Hic jacet corpus Willielmæ Loe, artium liberalium, liberae quæ scholæ quæ est inter septum cathedrale nuper magistri; hujus ecclesiae, necon illius, quæ Sancti Cuthberti memoriae dicata est, rectoris. Junii 16, 1678,

Trinity, Goodramgate.

Loftus, Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Loftus, Feb. 22, 1742, aged 19.

St. Dennis's church-yard.

Londisdall, William, of York, tanner, and *Elen* and *Alice* his wives - - - - - 1487.

All-Saints, Northstreet.

Lowther, Ann, wife of John Lowther. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

Lumley, Phebe, wife of George Lumley,

April 30, 1734, aged 57.

— *George,* July 30, 1738, aged 73, together with six of their children.

St. Olave's.

— *George,* son of George Lumley, Oct. 12, 1768, aged 60.

Lund, Benjamin, Dec. 24, 1774, aged 82.

— *Benjamin, jun.* his son, Aug. 20, 1776, aged 25.

St. Maurice.

Lushington.

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Lusbington, Wm. Esq; of Sittingbourn, in the county of Kent, and captain of grenadiers in his majesty's 29th regiment of foot, who died at York, December 13, 1763, aged 32.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Lutton, Thomas, of Knapton, Esq; Sept. 15th, 1719.

St. Maurice.

— *Arabella*, his wife, March 14, 1711.

M

Mackerell, Elizabeth, March 6, 1744, aged 52.

Bishophill, jun. church-yard.

Mackgibbon, Betty, late of Glasgow, who died at York, Oct. 13, 1762.

Crux.

Malton, Ann, daughter of James Mason, and wife of John Malton, Dec. 3, 1754, aged 32.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Manars, Agnes, January 7, 14..

St. Margaret's.

Mancklyn, Samuel, Gent. son of George Mancklyn, formerly lord mayor of the city of Yorke, who married Margaret eldest daughter of Henry Harrison, of Holtby, Esq; (second son of Sir Thomas Harrison, of Copgrave) by whom he had issue one only daughter named Isabel. He departed this life the 18th of May, 1687.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

— *George*, alderman, and sometime lord mayor of this citye, aged 74, Dec. 27, 1683. Also the lady Isabel his wife, aged 66, Nov. 20, 1680.

The same.

Manfield, Johannes, Dom.

Choir window, Bishophill sen.

Mann, Charles, Oct. 6, 1723, aged 86.

— *Sarah*, widow of the said Charles Mann, July 22, 1730, aged 86.

— *Richard*, Feb. 6, 1712, aged 70; also two sons, and two daughters, who all died young.

St. Maurice.

— *Danah*, widow of the abovesaid Rich. Mann, March 2, 1747, aged 73.

Manners, John, late preacher of the gospel, April 27, 1764, aged 34.

St. Saviour's.

Marfar, Mr. Thomas, sometyme clerk of St. Peter's workes.

South window of Michael-le-Belfrey.

Marshall, Mary, wife of Marmaduke Marshall, Jan. 19, 1764, aged 34.

Crux.

— *Marmaduke*, August 8, 1766, aged 47.

— *Catherine*, April 5, 1779.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Marwood, Sir George, of Little-Busbye, in the county of York, Bart. who married Frances, one of the daughters of Sir Walter

Bethell, of Alne, Knt. by whom he had seven sons and seven daughters. He died Feb. 19, 1680, being then upwards of 84 years of age.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Mason, William, presbyter, copartment.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

— *Mary*, February 3, 1748, aged 68.

All-Saints, Northstreet.

Mason, Nathaniel, Dec. 28, 1785, aged 71,

St. Michael-le-Belfrey church-yard.

Masterman, Christopher, May 8, 1784, aged 59. *St. Crux.*

— *Elizabeth*, his wife, Jan. 23, 1787, aged 62.

The same.

Masterman, Thomas, doctor of physick, Dec. 1, 1657.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Matterson, Peter, son of Edward Matterson, Dec. 29, 1778, aged 20.

Bishopbill, jun.

Maurice, Elizabeth, widow, (sister of Richard Yoward) died March 30, 1768.

Bishopbill, sen.

Maw, John, Nov. 15, 1782, aged 82.

St. Maurice.

May, Henry, lord major of this city, died July 1, 1596.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Maylor, Mr. Thomas, citizen and merchant of Yorke, Dec. 16, 1676, son-in-law to Jeffrey Urin and Jane his wife, aged 56.

St. Michael's Spurriergate.

Mayson, James, May 6, 1733, aged 59.

— *Elizabeth*, wife of James May-

son, April 1, 1745, aged 59.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Medley, Dorothy, wife of Robert Medley, advocate of the court at York, daughter of William Grimstone, of Grimstone-garth, Esq; by his second wife, who was daughter of Robert Strickland, of Thornton-Briggs, Knt. August 17, 1691

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Megson, Mary, wife of Francis Megson, Feb. 15, 1718.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Melrose, Walter, June 6, 1782, aged 58.

St. Dennis.

Mern, Robert, chaplain of the gild of Corpus Christi, 1503.

Trinity, Micklegate.

Metcalfe, Sir Gilbert, Knt. late alderman, and sometime lord mayor of this city, departed this life Jan. 28, 1698, aged 41.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

— *Elizabeth*, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Metcalfe, of Kirby-Overblow, Feb. 19, 1772, aged 15.

St. Maurice.

— *Jane*, June 5, 1769, aged 33.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Metcalfe.

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Morton,

- Metcalf, Mary*, wife of John Metcalf, }
 March 30, 1760, aged 57. } *Bishophill, jun.*
 — *John*, her husband, Jan. 8, } *church-yard.*
 1768, aged 7. }
Micklethwaite, Elias, alderman, once lord mayor of this city,
 who deceased, 1638. *Trinity, Micklegate.*
Middleton, Brianus, Armiger, et Christiana uxor ejus, qui qui-
 dem Brianus obiit Jan. 6, 1492. *Bishophill, jun.*
Middleton, Oliverus, - - - quondam vicecomes civitatis Ebor,
 et Matilda et Johanna uxores ejusdem, qui quidem Oliverus
 obiit Jan. 14, 1504. *St. Michael's, Spurriergate.*
Milbank, Lady Faith, wife to Mr. Thomas Metcalf, who died
 the last day of April, 1689, aged 33. *St. Olave's.*
Mitchell, Thomas, son of Robert Mitchell, of Hooke, Nov. 23,
 1682. *Bishophill, sen.*
 — *Mark*, tallow-chandler.
 — *Christopher*, son of Mark and Elizabeth Mitchell,
 Jan. 14, 1771, aged 73. *St. Michael's, Spurriergate.*
 — *Martha*, wife of Joshua Mitchell, }
 Nov. 24, 1752, aged 73. } *St. Olave's*
 — *Joshua*, March 9, 1758, aged 84. } *church-yard.*
 — *Mark*, March 20, 1773, aged 68. }
Mitley, Charles, of this city, carver, }
 August 26, 1758, aged 53. } *St. Cuthbert's.*
 — *Mary*, wife of Charles Mitley, }
 March 22, 1773, aged 55. }
Mollett, Hannah, June 8, 1776, aged 57. *St. Saviour's.*
Montaign, James, of Weston, Esq; in the east-riding of the
 county of York, ob. Novem. 2, 1697, who married the
 daughter of William St. Quintin, of Hayton, Esq; and had by
 her one only daughter, the last of that name.
Michael-le-Belfrey.
Moody, Ann, wife of Robert Moody, Nov. 22, 1760.
St. Margaret's.
Moorson, Capt. Isaac, late of Scarbro', April 23, 1779, aged 41.
St. Olave's.
More, Mrs. Catherine, Dec. 3, 1767, aged 75.
Trinity, Micklegate.
Moreton, Roger, sometime mayor of York, }
 June 5, 1482. } *St. Saviour's.*
 — *Isabel*, his wife, March 6, 14 . . }
Mosley, Thomas, A. M. rector of Stonegrave, Yorkshire,
 April 15, 1784, aged 61. *St. Olave's church-yard.*
Morton, Sarah, Jan. 15, 1784, aged 77.
Bishophill, jun. church-yard.
Mosley,

Mosley, Ann, eldest daughter of John Mosley, Esq; of South-Kirbie, March 18, 1636, aged 23. *St. John's.*

—— *Thomas*, A. M. rector of Skelton, vicar of Overton, and curate of this church, Nov. 26, 1732, aged 69. *St. Olave's church-yard.*

—— *Bridget*, his wife, Sept. 29, 1732, aged 59. *The same.*

—— *Thomas*, late alderman of this cittie, and twice lord mayor, 1624, aged 85. *St. John's.*

—— *Mary*, his eldest daughter. *The same.*

—— *Elizabeth*, his second daughter, and *Thomas Scot* his grandchild. *The same.*

—— *John*. Memoriae Johannes Moslei, patricii Tho. Moslei, senatoris filii et haeredis, qui obiit 1624. aetat. suae 44, non sine plurimorum civium moerore suorumque luctu.

Pos. Jana. Mater,

The same.

—— *Elizabeth*, widow, sometime wife to John Mosley, of this city, Esq; one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Trigott, of South-Kirkby, Esq; 1640, aged 50. *The same.*

Mudd, William, April 9, 1771, aged 68. *St. Saviour's.*

Myres, Henry, January 26, 1775, aged 79.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

N

Nalson, Valentine.

M. S.

Valentine Nalson, M. A.

Hujus ecclesiae pastoris vere evangelici; cathedralis chori fuc-
centoris sacrae musices peritissimi, et Riponensis ecclesiae ca-
nonici. Parentes habuit Johannem Nalson, LL. D. et Aliciam
ortam ex equestri familia Peytonorum, de Doddington, in Eli-
ensi Insula, imbuuit sacra fide bonis literis instruxit collegium divi
Johannes apud Cantabrigienses.

Quam eximius fuit pietatis praedicator

Testantur conciones, quas christiano orbi

Moriens legavit.

At suavissimus, heu! vocis flexus, actioque in concionando per-
quam decora, non actione neque voce alterius exprimenda, cum
ipso perierunt iii cal. Martii, 1722, aetatis 40.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Newton, Roger, of North-Burton, in this county, June 27, 1777,
aged 35. *All Saints, Pavement.*

Nicholas, St. William, second son of Tho. St. Nicholas, of Aske,
near Sandwich, in the county of Kent, Esq; by Sufannah his
wife, daughter of William Copley, of Wadworth, in this county,
Esq; deceased Nov. 20, 1648, in the 8th year of his age.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Nixon,

Nixon, Thomas, March 3, 1783, aged 63. *Bishophill, jun. ch. yard.*

Mary, his wife, Jan. 19, 1785, aged 75. *The same.*

Norfolk, Eliz. wife of *Thomas Norfolk*, of this city, Gent. Novem. 8, 1772, aged 72.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

Thomas, her husband, Nov. 11, 1778, aged 75.

North, Catherine, and *Christian*, the youngest daughters of the Hon. *Roger North*, of *Norfolk*, Esq. The former died Nov. 5, aged 28; the latter Decem. 2, aged 27, in the year 1734.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Northeby, Margareta, mater *Johannes Northeby*, civis.

Bishophill, sen.

Norton, Ann, daughter of Capt. *John Norton*, of *Carlton*, near *Wakefield*, February 2, 1779, aged 67.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Nursaw, Thomas, merchant, October 29, 1765, aged 47.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Jane, daughter of the above, Nov. 21, 1776, aged 29.

Nutting, Mary, July 21, 1784, aged 89.

Bishophill, jun. church-yard.

O

Ogle, John, Esq; 1771

St. Sampson's.

Barbara, his wife, 1778.

Oglesby, Margaret, wife of *Richard Oglesby*, October 29, 1785, aged 64.

Whose tend'rest love her husband ever blest,

His cares diminish'd, and his joys encreas'd;

For she was all that cheers and softens life,

A tender mother, Christian, and wife.

Think, reader, think what grief those hearts must prove

Which bid adieu to friendship and to love.

Ormsbode, Wm. Orate pro anima *Willielmi Ormsbode*, quondam majoris istius civitatis *Eborum*, qui obiit Sept. 22, 1437, et pro animabus *Elene*, *Johanne*, et *Agnetis* uxorum ejus, pro quibus omnibus dicatur *Pater-noster* et *Ave Maria*, ut eis propitietur *Deus* in secula infinita. Amen.

Christ church,

Oudebarrow, Thomas, carpentarius.

St. Olave's.

Ould, John, October 2, 1784, aged 41.

St. Sampson's ch. yard.

Owerton, Roger, prai for his soule.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

Owram, Ellen, wife of *John Owram*, Gent.

St. Michael's,

April 18, 1733, aged 78.

Spurriergate.

John, March 28, 1744, aged 78.

Owram,

Owram, Matthew, of York, Gent. aged 63. } St. Mary's,
 — Dorothy, his wife. } Castlegate.
 — Matthew, son of John Owram, 1770. }

P

Paget, John, January 10, 1774, aged 36. St. Maurice.

Parker, Francis. Conditur in hoc coemeterio Franciscus Parker, notarius, dum vixit, publicus, procur. cur. consistor. Ebor. et regist. arch. Clevelandiae. Obiit Maii 17, 1692, aet. suae 80.

Parker, Mary, Nov. 15, 1776, aged 78. *St. Cuthbert's.*

Pawson, Henry, Sept. 15, 1682, aged 41. *Crux.*

— John, merchant, Aug. 4, 1677. Bishophill, sen.

Elias, Esq. He was an alderman of this city, and lord mayor in 1704. He died Jan. 5, 1715, aged 44. His surviving issue by his wife Mary, the daughter of Mr. William Dyneley, of this city, was three sons, Henry, William, and John, and three daughters, Mary, Sarah, and Dorothy. His said wife died June 2, 1728, aged 58. *The same.*

— Elias, son of Elias Pawson, merch. August 12, 1700,
aged 2 years and 9 months. *The same.*

— Alice, his daughter, who was born July 3, 1702, and died the same day. *The same.*

— Elias, his son, who died Novem. 30, 1705, aged 4 years
5 months and 7 days. *The same.*

Dyneley his son, aged 19 days. *The same.*

— Elizabeth, his daughter, who was born September 1, 1696, and died Oct. 19, 1708. *The same.*

— Thomas his son, Nov. 11, aged three years. *The same.*

— *Eliza, Esq;* Jan. 5, 1715, aged 44. *The same.*

— Mary, his wife, June 2, 1728, aged 58. The same.

— Henry, of this city merchant, Jan. 24, 1730, aged 35. The same.

— Elias, his son, July 21, 1722, aged 1 week. *The same.*

— *Martin*, his son, May 29, 1724, aged 1 week. *The same*

— Elias, his son, July 1, 1725, aged 2 years. The same.

— Catherine, his daughter, November 26, 1730, aged 3 years and 6 months. *The same.*

— Henry, son of Elias, and grandson of Henry Pawton, merchants and citizens of York. He married Catherine the daughter of Robert Fairfax, of Steeton, Esq; by whom he had six children, of which the eldest and youngest sons, Robert and Henry, only survived him. He died Jan. 24, 1730, aged 35.

Pawson

Pawson, Catherine, relict of Mr. Henry Pawson, March 20, 1767, aged 66. *Bishophill, sen.*

— *Henry*, his son, May 13, 1742, aged 17. *The same.*

— *Robert*, his son, who died and was buried at Bombay in the year 1740. *This epitaph is in Bishophill, sen.*

— *Mary*, daughter of John Pawson, Esq; late merchant of Newcastle, Jan. 25, 1766, aged 31. *The same.*

Payler, William, Esq; the queen's majestyes attorney in the north partes, who had by Anne his wief twelve children, viz. five sonnes and seven daughters, who lived to the age of 65 years, and then departed this mortal lief in the yere of our Lord 1505.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Peacock, Rev. Thomas, of Marton in Cleveland, August 21, 1782, aged 54. *St. Olave's.*

Beake, Christopher, Esq; November 20, 1766, aged 66.

St. Saviour's church-yard.

Pearson, Sarah, wife of John Pearson, late of Claxton, Aug. 26, 1769, aged 78. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

Pease, Hannah, June 25, 1776, aged 68. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Peck, Edward, apothecary, January 25, 1753, aged 36.

St. Dennis.

Peckitt, Anna, daughter of William Peckitt, April 30, 1765, aged one year. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*

— *William*, August 21, 1776, aged 86.

St. Helen's church-yard.

Peirson, Mary, eldest daughter of John Peirson, Esq; of Rayesthorpe, and niece to Sarah Peirson, wife and relict of Thomas Carter, alderman, January 15, 1746, aged 61.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

— *John*, of Mowthorpe, Esq; May 2, 1737, aged 56.

Trinity, Micklegate.

Pennington, Margaret, daughter of Sir Wm. Pennington, Bart. of Muncafter, Cumberland, July 1, 1753, aged 70.

All-Saints, Northstreet.

Pepper, John, Oct. 4, 1633.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Perrot, Andrew, Esq; M. D. May 14, 1762, aged 49.

St. Saviour's.

— *Martha*, wife of Andrew Perrot, Esq; August 3, 1786, aged 68. *The same.*

— *Charles-Lambert*, his son, December 29, 1759, aged 5 years. *The same.*

— *Richard*, Coll. Sidn. apud Cantab. socius S. T. B. et Eboraci deinde concionator pientissimus, hic tandem, requievit, 1676, aet. suae 43.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Perrot, Dorothy, the mother of this Richard; John Perrot, and lastly, alderman Perrot, are also commemorated on the same stone. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*

Person, Nicholas, sometime sheriff of York, and Alice, and Chialy his wives, April 20, 1490. *The same.*

Philips, Mary, June 2, 1721. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Pickard, Leonard, January 5, 1753, aged 67, and near him three of his children, who died young. *St. Olave's church-yard.*

Pickering, Mary, niece to Ebenezer Bowes. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Place, Ann, April 5, 1774, aged 89. *Bishophill, sen.*

Plumpton, Edw. Oct. 10, 1765, aged 57. } *St. Maurice.*
Elizabeth, his wife, Feb. 18.

1766, aged 66.

Pool, John, Nov. 6, 1783, aged 36. *St. John's church-yard.*

Popplewell, George, gentleman of the bed-chamber to the earl of Carlisle, a domestic of the household of his majesty king George II. June 20, 1757, aged 48. *St. Martin's, Coneystreet.*

Porteus, Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Porteus, Gent. daughter of Edmund Jennings, Esq; Jan. 20, 1754, aged 60. *The same.*

Potter, Mary, a faithful servant 26 years in one family; March 31, 1766, aged 51. *St. John's.*

Preston, Thomas, Gent. late of this parish, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Darcy Conyers, Esq; with whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters. He died the last day of March, 1691, aged 49. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Elizabeth, wife of the said Thomas Preston, formerly wife of Henry Harrison, of Holtby, Esq; who died May 31, 1709, aged 69. *The same.*

Priestley, Joseph, Nov. 14, 1718, aged 44. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

Printer, Robert, late of Over-Popilton, yeoman, February 18, 1597. *Bishophill, jun.*

Procter, Mary, wife of Thomas Procter, apothecary, August 23, 1698, aged 44. *The same.*

Pinchbeck, Gilbert, and *Margaret* his wife. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

R

Radcliffe, Charles, Esq; Oct. 27, 1768. *St. Martin's, Coneystreet.*
Ramsden, William. *Bishophill, sen.*

— *John*, January 23, 1770, aged 42 } *Bishophill, sen.*
 — *Sarah*, his widow, Nov. 10, 1782, } *church-yard.*
 aged 51.

— *John*, son of the above, Feb. 10, 1783, aged 16.

Ramsden,

Ramsden, William, once lord mayor of this city, who died August 10, 1699, aged 75. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*

Ramshaw, Jane, daughter of Robert and Jane Ramshaw, born at Beverley, and servant to William Strickland, Esq; of Beverley, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 22. *St. Maurice's church-yard.*

— *Mary*, wife of Robert Ramshaw, city pavier, June 6, 1783, aged 47. *The same.*

Rauden, Laurence, late of this city, alderman, who departed this life in the 58th year of his age, July 5, 1626. *Crux.*

— *Margery*, his wife, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, Roger, Robert, Marmaduke, Elizabeth, and Mary. She deceased on the 17th of April, 1644: Also the body of Elizabeth her grandchild, daughter to Sir Roger Jacques, Knt. who deceased in the 20th year of his age, Oct. 20, 1651.

The same.

Rayne, Robert, Nov. 8, 1737, aged 31. *St. Sampson's.*

Redshaw, William, Gent. May 24, 1749, aged 84. *Bishophill, jun.*

Richards, Henry, late quarter-master in the king's (or 15th regiment of dragoons, who had served near 60 years in the army, June 22, 1783, aged 68. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

Richardson, William, alderman, late lord mayor of York, Aug. 28, 1679. *Trinity, Goodramgate.*

— *William*, Dec. 29, 1680. *St. Sampson's.*

— *John*, of the parish of St. John Delpike, Goodramgate, who was sheriff of this city in 1733, and died in the same year, Novem. 14, aged 55. *St. Maurice's church-yard.*

— *Mary*, wife of John Richardson, May 29, 1770, aged 49. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

— *Mary*, and *Jane*, wives of John Richardson; *Thomas* and *John*, his sons; *John* his grandson; *Elleanor* his third wife; and the said *John Richardson*. He died Oct. 29, 1786, aged 61; also *Thomas*, his grandson, an infant, Feb. 12, 1787. *The same.*

Rigden, John, of this city, merchant, March 2, 1690. *St. Martin's, Coneystreet.*

Roberts, Nicholas, son of Nich. Roberts, of Hexham in Northumberland, Esq; Nov. 21, 1747, aged 23. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Robertson, Frances-Maria, April 6, 1764, aged 47. *St. Olave's church-yard.*

Robinson, Elizabeth, wief to John Robinson, seconde son to William Robinson, the younger, of this city, merchant, August 8, 1606. *Crux.*

— *Sir Tancred*, of Newby upon Swale, in the north-riding of this county, Bart. who rose through all the gradations to the rank of a flag-officer in his majesty's navy; and after having

served the chief civil officers of this corporation, and that of lord mayor twice, died father of the city, Sep. 3, 1754, in the 68th year of his age, and was buried here near his wife Dame Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Rowland Norton, of Dishforth, in this county, Esq. *Crux.*

Robinson, Nath. born at Gainsborough, July 1703, dyed at York, Nov. 1, 1770.

Receive instructions from the dead,
'Twill be of use in greatest need;
Wisely use time while it does last,
It swiftly flies, will soon be past.
If Death shall find your work undone,
Oh sad, Oh sad will be your doom.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

George, Feb. 24, 1763, aged 74. *St. Margaret's.*
Robson, George, Nov. 18, 1770, aged 64.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Rockett, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Dudley Rockett, of this city, June 30, 1777. *St. Olave's church-yard.*

Rogerson, Thomas, vir pius, probus, misericors, et in arte sua peritissimus, scriba communis hujus civitatis et clericus de statutis mercatoriis - - - dominis suis fidelissimus, et huic parochiae benefactor. *Christ church.*

Roscoa, John, July 2, 1770, aged 36; also four of his children. *All Saints, Pavement.*

Rousby, Capt. William, April 6, 1761, aged 70. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*

Routh, Mary, Dec. 30, 1738, aged 96. *St. Dennis.*

Rudd, William, Dec. 17, 1753, aged 58, also his son John. *Bishophill, jun. church-yard.*

Russel, Mary, Jan. 20, 1762, aged 29. *Bishophill, jun.*

Ryder, Thomas, Sept. 13, 1756, aged 47. *St. Cuthbert,*

S

Sagar, Stephen, Gent. Nov. 27, 1773, aged 79. *St. John's.*

Sandercock, Rev. Edward, { Born May 5, 1703.
Died January 2, 1770.

To the memory

Of the reverend Edward Sandercock,
An able and faithful minister of Jesus Christ.

Devoted to his Master's service,
He pursued it, and delighted in it,
Till he died.

Let

Let this monumental marble remind those who heard him,
How his private virtues illustrated and enforced his
public teachings,
And engage them to be followers of him
As he was of Christ.

Dissenting Meeting-House.

Sanderson, James, Oct. 23, 1753, aged 39.

Crux.

Santon, Thomas, quondam major hujus civitatis, et Beatrix et
Johanna uxores ejus.

All-Saints, Pavement.

Sargison, James, Feb. 25, 1767, aged 47.

Christiana, wife of the above James

Christ church.

Sargison, August 16, 1768.

Savage, Dominus Robertus.

Bishophill, sen.

Richard, quondam vicecom. civit. Ebor. et Alicie uxor.
ejusdem, qui obiit Aug. 23, 1544.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Savile, Hugo, de Welburne, in com. Ebor. generosi, qui obiit
Oct. 4, 1650.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Sawrey, William, of Humpton-Hall, in the county of Lancaster Esq;
November 4, 1727, aged 49.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Scott, Susannah, January 1, 1741, aged 12.

St. Margaret's church-yard.

John, Esq; March 21, 1775, aged 63.

St. John's

Joseph, Gent. Dec. 5, 1779, aged 89.

St. Cuthbert.

Semer, Robert. Orate pro anima Roberti Semer, quondam mini-
stri istius ecclesie et camerarii capelli Ebor. qui - - - et
edificavit hoc opus, Oct. 4 1437, cujus anime propitiatur Deus.

St. Martin's, Coneystreet.

Shackleton, John, Sept. 2, 1766, aged 61.

Elizabeth, his widow, Feb. 5, 1780, aged 70.

St. John's.

Shaftoe, George, February 25, 1733, aged 36.

St. Cuthbert's church-yard.

Shaw, John, olim major civitatis Ebor. et Agnes uxor ejus; qui
Johannes obiit Feb. 12, 1537.

Crux.

William, late of the city of York, merchant June 8, 1759,
aged 70.

The same.

Shawe, William, batchelor, late of this city, merchant, son of Mr.
Thomas Shawe, late recorder of Aldingham, in Furnese, in
Lancashire, who departed this life July 18, 1681, aged 40;
and by his last will gave 100l. to the poor of this parish for ever.

This for a memorandum of his name,

Whose virtue yet surviving, left his fame.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Sheffield,

Sheffield, Lady Elizabeth, wife of William Sheffield, Knt. daughter and coheirefs of John Darnley, of Kylhurst in Yorkshire, July 31, 1633, aged 55. *St. Martin's, Coneystreet.*

Shillitoe, Edward, son of Edward Shillitoe, of this parish, who departed Sept. 2, 1674, aged about 20, and gave to the poor of this parish 10l. per ann. and 10s. for an anniversary sermon. *St. Helen's.*

Shipton, Mrs. Elizabeth, Oct. 6, 1757, aged 75. *St. Dennis,*

Silburn, Ursula, Jan. 4, 1779, aged 69. *St. Laurence.*

Simpson, Richard, April 18, 1764, aged 59. *Bishophill, jun, church-yard.*

Siffons, Robert, Oct. 31, 1772, aged 60. *St. John's.*

Skene, James, born at Turois in Aberdeenshire, died at York, May 10, 1773, aged 24. *St. Maurice's church-yard.*

Slack, John, Jan. 21, 1744, aged 58. *Trinity, Goodramgate.*

— *Ann*, wife of the above, Jan. 25, 1756, aged 73. *Trinity, Goodramgate.*

Slater, William, Dec. 3, 1775, aged 83. *St. Dennis,*

— *Ann*, Jan. 29, 1782, aged 80. *St. Laurence.*

Slingsby, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Redhouse, who died Nov. 1, 1686, aged 70. *St. Laurence.*

Smith, David, October 27, 1758, well known for his punctuality and integrity in his public employments; as also for his paternal affection to his family, and sincerity to every one as a friend. *St. Maurice's church-yard.*

— *Margaret*, late of Scarbrough, June 15, 1762, aged 42. *Trinity, Goodramgate.*

— *Richard*, aged 27. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

— *Matthew*, June 22, 1767, aged 61. *Trinity, Micklegate.*

— *Mary*, Jan. 25, 1786, aged 30. *St. Maurice.*

Smyth, Henrietta-Catherina, daughter of William Metcalf, Esq; Dec. 7, 1740, aged 67. *St. Olave's church-yard.*

Snowdon, Ralph, Nov. 6, 1769, aged 73. *St. Olave's.*

Sommer, Elizabeth, March 17, 1726. *St. Martin's Micklegate.*

Sowray Richard, batchelor of physick, Feb. 27, 1708. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

Soza, Martin, sometyne sheriff of Yorke, and goldsmith, born in Spayne, and Ellen his wief, who caused this window to be made at his costes and chardges in the yere of our Lord God - - - *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Spawlainge, John de, quondam civis Ebor. et Alicia uxor ejus, qui obiit 1393. *St. Olave's.*

Spence,

Spence, Matthew, March 21, 1765, aged 65. *Trinity, Micklegate.*

Spencer, Thomas, Aug. 29, 1768, aged 65. *St. Olave's.*

Spetch, Olive, March 10, 1744, aged 61. *Bishophill, sen. ch. yard.*

Spooner, Thomas, Feb. 28, 1738, aged 69.

— *Ann*, his wife, June 13, 1758, aged 89.

— *Dorothy*, wife of Thomas Spooner,

June 9, 1730, aged 38.

Crux.

Squire, Timothy, woollen-draper, late sheriff of this city, who was born March 27, 1617, and departed this life Oct. 8, 1666.

Christ church.

— *Timothy*, late of this city, merchant, son of the above named Mr. Timothy Squire, who departed this life June 15, 1682.

The same.

Squire, Robert, of the city of York, Esq; and *Priscilla* his wife, a man whose good nature, good sense and generosity rendered him most perfect in all the relative duties of life, and a wife worthy such a husband. He was the fifth son of William Squire, of *Uskelf*, in the west-riding of Yorkshire, Esq; remarkable in our unhappy civil wars for his unwearied loyalty and courage, by *Ann* his second wife, daughter of William Savile, of *Copley*, in the same county, Esq; noted also for his loyalty, by *Jane* his wife, only sister and heiress to John lord Darcy, of *Aston*, in the said west-riding of the county of York. Robert Squire was born at *Uskelf* Manor in the Year 1648, and died at York, Oct. 8, 1707, where, as proctor, he practised the civil law, till being elected to serve his country in Parliament, he represented the borough of *Scarborough*. He was married the 13th day of December, 1684, to *Priscilla*, only child of Edward Bower, of *Bridlington-Key*, in the east-riding of Yorkshire, merchant, who was only son of William Bower, of *Clenton*, in the north-riding of the same county, Gent. She was born Jan. 19, 1660, and died the 30th of the same month, 1711. They had one son and two daughters; the son, named Robert, died an infant, and is buried near this place.

The daughters *Priscilla* and *Jane* survive them; and *Priscilla* is since married to Bryan Cook, Esq; eldest son to Sir George Cook, of *Wheatley*, Bart.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Stables, William, Esq; barrister at law, Sept. 30, 1774, aged 74.

St. Helen's.

Stainton, Henry, Jan. 7, 1764, aged 67. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*

— *Mary*, wife of Robert Stainton, April 27, 1762, aged 64; also five sons and five daughters.

St. John's.

— *Robert*, Feb. 18, 1769, aged 77.

The same.

Stainton,

Stainton, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bawtry, of Foston, Esq; and wife of Henry Stainton, merchant, of this city, Dec. 6, 1737, aged 38. *St. Cuthbert's.*

Standish, Ann, May 21, 1783, aged 55. *St. Margaret's ch. yard.*

Stead, Elizabeth, mother of Elizabeth Sunton, wife of Joseph Sunton. *St. Martin's, Coneystreet.*

Stebo, Margaret, wife of William Stebo, October 6, 1740, aged 39. *St. Margaret's church-yard.*

Stephenson, Mary, only daughter of John Stephenson, of Rawcliffe, near Snaith, Nov. 11, 1738, aged 13. *Crux.*

— *Alice*, December 25, 1685, aged 32.

— *Frances*, wife of Wm. Stephenson, Dec. 23, 1727, aged 49. *St. Michael's, Spurriergate. The same.*

— *William*, of the city of York, merchant, husband to the abovenamed Frances Stephenson, Nov. 3, 1752, aged 75. *The same.*

— *Ann*, wife of Francis Stephenson, alderman of this city, April 15, 1768, aged 52. *The same.*

— *Francis, Esq;* who served the office of lord mayor in 1760 and 1776, and died father of the city, March 24, 1783, aged 72. *The same.*

Stillingbec, John, July 7, 1403. *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

Stockton, Willielmus, et *Robertus Colynson*, quondam majores civitatis Ebor. et *Isabella*, uxor eorundem. *All Saints, Northstreet. mercer, et Alicia uxor ejus. St. John's.*

Stodart, Johan. Here lyeth the body of Johan, late wife of John Stodart, clerke, parson of this rectory, daughter of Clement Skelton, of Hanwyk-Field-Hall, in Cumberland, Esq; and serjeant of Gillefland, and deputy-warden of Carliel Castle, under the right honourable William lord Dacres; who, in her life-time, was religious, and so making a godly and charitable end at the age of 42, and was buried February 19, 1599. At the head also is written John Stodart, clerke, parson of this rectory, inducted here - - - of March 1593. *All Saints, Northstreet.*

Stott, John, of Manchester, Oct. 15, 1770, aged 42.

Stouteville, — daughter of Robert Stouteville, Esq. *St. Olave's church-yard. Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Stow, John, August 27, 1775, aged 68.

— *Catharine-Ellen*, his wife, March 15, 1777, aged 58. *St. Helen's.*

— *Ann*, wife of George Stow, Nov. 29, 1784, aged 29. *St. Michael's church yard, Spurriergate. Strangeweise,*

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Strangweſe, Magiſter Philippus, al - - - - - *St. Helen's.*
Strickland, Mary, ſecond daughter of Walter Bagnal, of Bagnal,
in the county of Carlow, Ireland, and Barnewell, heiress to the
caſtle of Brumore, Drimitey, &c. in the county of Dublin, was
wiſe to Jerrard, ſecond ſon to Walter Strickland, of Sizergh,
in the county of Weſtmoreland, born at London, Sept. 8, 1709,
and died at York, April 9, 1744. *St. Martin's, Micklegate.*
Sugar, Nicholas. Hic jacet Nicholaus Sugar, olim reg. gen.
rever. archp. Ebor. qui poſt 70 an. nat. arthritide laſſat. ab hac
luce, non invite, magravit 28 Martis, 1711.
Michael-le-Belfrey.

Sunton, Joſeph, of this city, victualler,
January 25, 1761, aged 68; alſo four } *St. Martin's,*
of his children, who died young. } *Coneyſtreet.*
— *Eliz.* Auguſt 20, 1762, aged 63. }
Swaile, Henry, late of Copmanthorpe, Gent. July 30, 1761,
aged 65. *Biſhophill, jun. church-yard.*
Swallow, Nath. January 5, 1718, aged 35.
St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Swann, Mary, wiſe of John Swann, May 13, }
1756, aged 49. } *St. Martin's,*
— *John*, July 13, 1766, aged 62. } *Micklegate.*
— *Elizabeth*, wiſe of Tho. Swann,
Dec. 30, 1771, aged 26. }
— *Mary*, the wiſe of John Swann, daughter of George Berry,
of this pariſh, and ſiſter to Elizabeth Tuke, Dec. 24, 1754,
aged 18. *St. John's.*
Swinburne, Mary, relict of Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton,
in Northumberland, Bart. Feb. 1761, aged 56.
Fallax gratia, et vana eſt pulchritudo;
Mulier timens Dominum, ipſa laudabitur.
Prov. xxxi. 30. *Trinity, Micklegate.*
Sylby, Epycer, and *Elizabeth* his wiſe.
North choir window of St. John's.

T

Tanſley, John, July 17, 1785, aged 67.
Biſhophill, jun. church-yard.
Taylor, Elizabeth, the wiſe of John Taylor, butcher, March 3,
1759, aged 33. She had iſſue four ſons and four daughters,
two of whom, Elizabeth and Ann, who died young, lie here
interred. *Biſhophill, ſen.*
— *Mrs. Catherine*, May 8, 1783, aged 65.
Biſhophill, ſen.
Taylor,

Taylor, Elizabeth, wife of John Taylor, April 13, 1753, aged 59.
Bisbophill, jun.

— *Joshua*, second son to Samuel Taylor, of Molton, near Manchester, who died in this city upon a journey, February 21, 1765, aged 26.
Dissenting Meeting-House.

Treasman, Thomas, Gent. who died 1689. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

Telford, John, jun. December 17, 1770, aged 54.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

— *John, sen.* late alderman of this city, father of the above

John Telford, November 12, 1771, aged 82. *The same.*

Tempest, Richard, of Knottingley, April 6, 1749.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Tense, Thomas, May 31, 1766, aged 60.

The same.

Teyll, Barbara, a late wyef of Anthony Teyll, Gent. who d.ed the 26th day - - - - 1600.

St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

Thackray, Thomas, October 24, 1764, aged 67.

Bisbophill, sen. church-yard.

Theakston, John, January 11, 1780, aged 44.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Thompson, Sir Stephen, February 22, 1691, aged 58.

— *Mary*, relict of the above, February 9, 1731, aged 87. } *St. John's.*

— *Sir Henry, Knight*, once lord mayor, August 25, 1692, aged 60.

— *Lady Ann*, his wife, April 20, 1696, aged 66. } *St. Mary's, Castlegate.*

— *Luke, Esq;* June 12, 1743, aged 63.

— *Grace*, his wife, January 19, 1776, aged 71. } *St. John's.*

— *John*, June 11, 1759, aged 52. *All Saints, Pavement.*

— *John*, August 6, 1777, aged 78.

— *Jane*, his wife, Dec. 25, 1777, aged 77. } *St. Dennis.*

Thorne, John, of York, Gent. January 15, 1619, aged 68.

— *William*, his son, batchelor of arts, June 10, 1617. } *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Thornhill, William, Esq; Oct. 19, 1782, aged 85.

— *Catherine*, wife of William Thornhill, Esq; daughter of the late William Thompson, Esq; of Sheriff-Hutton, August 27, 1782, aged 69. } *St. John's.*

Thornton, John. Hic jacet Johannes Thornton, nuper draper Ebor. et Katherina uxor ejus, juxta sepulchrum Willielmi Pontfractę socii eorum tumulati. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

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Thornton, Anna-Maria, daughter of Thomas Thornton, late of Nether-Wittan, in the county of Northumberland, Esq; June 9, 1578, aged 18. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

— *William*, 1721. }
— *Robert*, his son, 1724. } *St. Olave's.*
— *Ann*, Oct. 15, 1760, aged 84. }

— *Eliz.* wife of Samuel Thornton, of this parish, Gent. Nov. 30, 1759, aged 88. }

— *Samuel*, Feb. 12, 1760, aged 69. } *Bishophill, sen.*

— *Mary*, their daughter, May 11, 1766, } *church-yard.*
aged 20. }

— *Henry*, Dec. 12, 1772, aged 28. } *Trinity, Goodramgate.*

Thorpe, William. Orate pro animabus Willielmi Thorpe et Isabelle uxoris sue, et omnium liberorum suorum, necnon omnium benefactorum.

— *John and Rebecca* his wife. }
— *Mrs. Rebecca*, August 21, 1778, } *St. Michael's,*
aged 80. } *Spurriergate.*

— *Susannah*, Dec. 28, 1782, aged 82. }

Thurcros, Elizabeth. Bonae famae clarissimae - - - - *Elizabetha* - - - - quae superstes emicuit propria pietate et virtute nunc cupit splendere radiis mariti D. Tomothei Thurcros; exuvias mortalitatis hic deposuit an. ultimae patientiae sanctorum 1644, circa difficillimum illud tempus obsidionis et red-
ditionis hujus urbis.

Quam qui non praecesserit sequitur.

Tildesley, Thomas. Hic quiescit angeli tubam expectans vir clarissimus Thomas Tildesley, miles, nuper de concilio Domini nostri regis in partibus Angliae borealibus prae honorabilis in ordinario, qui cum satis naturae ac famae, amicis autem et pauperibus non satis, vixisset, placida morte animam Deo reddidit Aprilis 16, anno salutis humanae 1635, aet. suae 78, et fidelis servitii in eodem concilio 19, mortuo non demigres graviter.

Tireman, Henry. Hodie mihi cras tibi.

Hic jacet Henricus Tireman, de civitate Ebor. major, —
Vir integer vitae, scelerisque purus,

Dei servus, fidelis regis subditus, verus ecclesiae

Anglicanae filius, filiorum pater paternus.

Pacis aequae ac charitatis alumnus.

Obiit decimo nono die Dec. 1672, aet. suae 68.

Todd, William, quondam vic. hujus civitatis, et Agnes uxor. sua qui quidem Willielmus obiit - - - die - - - 14 - - - et dicta Agnes obiit ult. die Augusti 1472. *All-Saints Pavement.*

Todd, William, quondam vic. hujus civitatis, et Agnes uxor. sua qui quidem Willielmus obiit - - - die - - - 14 - - - et dicta Agnes obiit ult. die Augusti 1472. *All-Saints Pavement.*

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Todd, William, quondam vic. hujus civitatis, et Agnes uxor. sua qui quidem Willielmus obiit - - - die - - - 14 - - - et dicta Agnes obiit ult. die Augusti 1472. *All-Saints Pavement.*

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Todd, William, quondam vic. hujus civitatis, et Agnes uxor. sua qui quidem Willielmus obiit - - - die - - - 14 - - - et dicta Agnes obiit ult. die Augusti 1472. *All-Saints Pavement.*

Todd, William, quondam vic. hujus civitatis, et Agnes uxor. sua qui quidem Willielmus obiit - - - die - - - 14 - - - et dicta Agnes obiit ult. die Augusti 1472. *All-Saints Pavement.*

Todd, William, quondam vic. hujus civitatis, et Agnes uxor. sua qui quidem Willielmus obiit - - - die - - - 14 - - - et dicta Agnes obiit ult. die Augusti 1472. *All-Saints Pavement.*

Todd, William, quondam vic. hujus civitatis, et Agnes uxor. sua qui quidem Willielmus obiit - - - die - - - 14 - - - et dicta Agnes obiit ult. die Augusti 1472. *All-Saints Pavement.*

Todd, William, quondam vic. hujus civitatis, et Agnes uxor. sua qui quidem Willielmus obiit - - - die - - - 14 - - - et dicta Agnes obiit ult. die Augusti 1472. *All-Saints Pavement.*

Todd, Jane, only daughter of Thomas and Ann Todd, May 29, 1769, aged 15 years and 9 months.

St. Saviour's church-yard.

— *Eliz.* July 29, 1781, aged 1 year.

— *Ellen*, mother of the above *Eliza-*

beth, March 13, 1782, aged 23.

} *St. Margaret's church-yard.*

— *Mr. John*, October 22, 1784, aged 48. *Bishophill, sen.*

Tomlinson, Sarah, the wife of Thomas Tomlinson, who departed this life January 14, 1784, aged 70.

Resign'd I bore affliction long,

Dealt by thy awful hand;

But now my soul, the blest among,

Hopes for the promis'd land.

St. Helen's.

Tong, Elizabeth, July 27, 1780, aged 68.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Topham, John, January 6, 1482.

Bishophill, jun.

— *Margaret* and *Elizabeth*, daughters both to Francis Topham, of Agglethorp, Esq; and Mary his wife; which Margaret and Elizabeth both died in January, 1643. *Michael-le-Belfrey.*

Towel, James.

Jacobi Towel, M. S.

Coll. univ. Oxon. Alumni,

Tui felici ingenio

Ad literarum studium excitatus

Omni eruditionis laudem

Morum simplicitate superavit.

Obiit Apr. 13, A. D. 1747. Æt. 20.

Jacobus et Maria Towel pro delecto filio,

M. P.

St. Olave's church-yard.

— *James, sen.* Jan. 21, 1750, aged 44. *The same.*

Towne, Richard. Near this place lies interred all that was mortal of Richard Towne, merchant, who was lord mayor of this city in the year 1716. He died Dec. 17, 1746, aged 81.

St. Martin's, Conestreet.

Towthorpe, John, quondam vicescomes hujus civitatis, et Margareta uxor ejus, qui quidem Johannes obiit Nov. 22, 1481.

Christ church.

William et Isabella uxor sua.

The same.

Thew, Mary and *Margery*, loved like Martha and Mary; they were religious and virtuous, mothers of many children, daughters to Andrew Trew, alderman, sometime mayor of this city; both of them married in one day in this church, and both buried in one summer in this grave, 1600, aged 37, 36. They are not dead, but sleep.

All-Saints, Pavement.

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Tuke, A.

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Tuke, Ann, daughters of John and Sarah Tuke,
July 26, 1755, aged 9 months.

— Elizabeth, wife of John Tuke, eldest daughter of Geo. Berry, April 21, 1751, aged 21.

St. John's.

Turbut, Gulielmus, arm, dum vixit doctissimus et fidelissimus Eboracensis consistorii registrarius modernus, et dilectissimae custodiae spiritus sancti animam hujus sepulchrum marmoreum et proprium corpus tradit, et in pace tuto requiescant usque ad futuram gloriam repeterentur, obiit Nov. 16, 1648, aetate suae 74.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Tyrrel, David. Here lies interred the body of David Tyrrel, Esq; who departed this life November 11, 1693, in the true faith and fear of God, waiting for the resurrection of the just.

— Christopher-William, son of David Tyrrel, Esq; Oct. 25, 1693, aged 12 months and a half.

Under the altar, St. Saviour's.

U and V.

Vaille, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Vaille, January 30, 1750, aged 48.

Bishophill, jun.

Vane, Catharine, daughter of Lionel Vane, of Long-Newton, Esq; in the bishoprick of Durham, Oct. 30, 1758, aged 72.

Vavasour.

Axbo. A. d. 1600.

How vain a thing is man,

When God thinks meet

Oftimes with swadling cloathes

To join the winding sheet,

A web of forty weeks

Spun forth in pain

To his dear parents grief

Soon ravell'd out again.

This babe, intomb'd,

Upon the world did peep,

Dislik'd it, clos'd it's eyes,

Fell fast asleep.

Flens moerensque scripsit.

Vavasour.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Vicar, Thomas, quondam mercator istius civitatis Ebor. qui obiit September 28, 1419.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Vicars, Nicholas, quondam vicecomes civitatis Ebor. qui obiit January 26, 1488.

The same.

Urin, Geoffrey, once sheriff of Lincoln, January 15, 1656.

— Jane, his wife, March 10, 1664, aged 94.

The same.

Waddington.

W

Waddington, Edward, Gent. Oct. 26, 1690. *St. Maurice.*

Waite, Henry, Esq; Dec. 25, 1780, aged 70. *Crux.*

Wake, Ann, wife of Ralph Wake, 1753, aged 49. *St. Margaret's church-yard.*

Wakefield, Thomas, son of Wm. Wakefield, of Huby, }
Esq; April 1, 1717. }

Dorothy, wife of the above William } *Michael-le-*
Wakefield, and mother of Thomas, March 25, } *Belfrey.*
1722. }

Walker, Ann. Piae memoriae desideratissimae conjugis Annae, cujus corpus prope hic repositum jacet, filiae Johannis Pierfon, nuper de Lowthorp, in agro Ebor. arm Gulielmus Walker, LL. B. hoc quasi ultimum conjugale debitum, moestissime solvit ac posuit. Ob. Maii 19, 1687, aet. suae 25.
Parvula Pumilio *Xagltur* *ma* tota merum sal.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Walker, William and Frances; he died August 10, 1744, aged 68; she, Nov. 27, 1757, aged 71. *St. Olave's church-yard.*

Wanless, Thomas, Gent. Feb. 2, 1711.

Mary, Wife of Thomas Wanless, } *Michael-le-*
Gent. one of the Daughters of Henry } *Belfrey.*
Harrison, late of Holtby, in the county of }
York, Esq; December 27, 1710. }

Ward, William. Near this place lyeth the body of W. Ward, LL.D. late commissary of the exchequer and prerogative courts of the archbishop of York, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the west and north-ridings of Yorkshire, who dyed Jan. 27, 1751, aged 73. He was a man of distinguished merit, equally useful in his public character, and amiable in private life. The same vault holds the remains of Barbara his wife, who dyed Jan. 9, 1751, aged 75. She was eldest daughter of Mark Mott, Esq; of Wethersfield, in Essex, by his wife Barbara. Near them lyeth the body of Margaret Ward their eldest daughter, who dyed an infant; and the body of Mark Ward, their third son, who dyed in the year 1717, aged three years; also the body of William Ward, Esq; their second son, who dyed July 27, 1739, aged 32. He married Armyrie, the eldest daughter of Thomas Cartwright, Esq; of Ayrho, in Northamptonshire, by whom he had a son, who dyed in his infancy. *Christ church.*

Wards, Robert, quondam civis et mercator Ebor. qui obiit 6 die mensis - - - 1405. *St. Dennis.*

Waryn, Johanna, Soror istius hospitalis, quae obiit Julii 15, 1482. *St. Nicholas without Walmgate-Bar.*

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Waterhouse, Jane, wife to John Waterhouse, of Shibden, in the county of Yorke, Esq; May, 1, 1592.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

— *Mary*, wife of Capt. Stephen Waterhouse, and daughter of William Kirkby of Hull, Gent. She departed this life July 12, 1786.

The same.

Watkinson, Henry. Anniculus vix ultra
properavi, lector,
ac tu festinas.

Henricus Watkinson,
H. F.

An. Dom. 1666.

St. Cuthbert's.

— *Henry.* Memoriae sacrum

Venerabilis et egregii viri Hen. Watkinson, LL. D. qui officio cancellarius archiepiscopatus Ebor. summa cum fidelitate et honore per 39 annos functus, hic bonis omnibus desideratissimus in pace requiescit. Obiit 8 Kal. Maii, anno salutis 1712, aetat. suae 86.

St. Cuthbert's.

— *Cristopher, Armig.* Henrici, LL. D. cancel. dioc. Ebor. filius, Oct. 3, 1696, aet. suae 30.

The same.

— *William*, son of Henry Watkinson, Oct. 15, 1753, aged 82.

The same.

Watson, Eliz. Dec. 12, 1759, aged 39.

} *Trinity,*

Richard, Oct. 7, 1766, aged 47.

} *Micklegate.*

Watter, Sir Robert, Knt. alderman, and twice lord mayor of this city. A father to the poore, a friend to the comynalty of this city, and a good benefactor to this church, who dyed May 12, 1612.

Crux.

— *Margaret*, his wife, deceased March 30, 1608, and their three childgen.

The same.

Webster, Mary, wife of Thomas Webster, and daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ainsworth, of Kingston upon Hull, died Oct. 1, 1786, aged 21.

St. Olave's church-yard.

Wythen, Elena, nuper ux. Johannis Wythen, mercatoris, qui obiit Aprilis 15, 1421.

The same.

Weightman, Wm. formerly sneriff of this city, Feb. 12, 1724, aged 73.

St. Mary's, Castlegate.

— *Thomas*, Gent. October 25, 1731, }
aged 45.

} *St. Cuthbert's.*

— *Thomas*, his son, April 4, 1727, }
aged 5 years and 10 Months.

Welies, Richard, quendam chandelar Ebor. et Avicia ux. ejus, ac liberi eorundem.

All-Saints, Pavement.

West;

- West, Lewis, Esq;* counsellor-at law, Oct. 29, 1718, aged 63. } *St. Mary's.*
Dorcas, his widow and relict, August 29, 1732, aged 77. } *Castlegate.*
Westbe, Matilda, quondam uxor Willielmi Westbe, qui obiit Augusti 13, 1486. } *Bishophill, sen.*
Wharton, Mary, daughter of William Jackson, sen. Nov. 16, 1751, aged 22. } *The same.*
 — *Ann*, wife of Thomas Wharton, June 26, 1761, aged 38. }
 — *Thomas*, eldest son of the above-said Thomas and Ann Wharton, Feb. 27, 1771, aged 24. } *St. Olave's.*
Whitaker, Samuel, March 29, 1742. }
 — *Ann*, his daughter, and *Thomas Hailstone* his grandson, who died in their infancy. } *St. John's.*
White, John, printer to the city of York, and the five northern counties, Jan. 10, 1715, aged 80. } *Michael-le-Belfrey.*
Whitehead, William, Esq; attorney, late alderman, and sometime lord mayor, August 2, 1741, aged 80. } *St. Michael's,*
 — *Margaret*, Dec. 2, 1714. } *Spurriergate.*
Whiteoak, Thomas, bricklayer, June 17, 1748, aged 36. } *St. Sampson's.*
Whitton, Ann, wife of John Whitton, 1736, aged 44. } *St. Dennis's church-yard.*
Wiggins, Katherine, wife of James Wiggins, druggist, of this parish, Jan. 29, 1770. } *All-Saints, Pavement.*
Wightman, Ann, wife of Charles Wightman, March 9, 1738, aged 34. }
 — *Charles*, merchant, November 10, 1758, aged 56. } *The same.*
Wilberfoss, Leonard, alderman, late lord mayor of this city, who died January 5, 1691, aged 61. } *St. Maurice.*
 — *Thomas*, attorney at law, March 28, 1682. } *The same.*
Wilcockson, Ann, April 29, 1782, aged 67. } *St. Olave's church-yard.*
Wilkinson, John, Gent. January 22, 1728, aged 82, who was a house-keeper in this parish 53 years, and a practitioner in the law 58 years; in which he was eminent for his knowledge, honesty, and industry, and always more solicitous for the good of his client than his own advantage. } *St. Sampson's.*
 — *Elizabeth*, his wife, August 25, 1700, aged 50. } *The same.*
 — } *Wilkinson.*

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Wilkinson, William, December 8, 1751,
aged 4 years.

— *William*, father of the above,
Oct. 22, 1760, aged 57.

— *Matthew*, his son, March 1,
1785, aged 35.

*All-Saints,
Pavement.*

Williamson, John, goldsmith, Jan. 14, 1703.

*St. Michael's,
Spurriergate.*

— *Jane*, his wife, August 14, 1706.

— *John*, once sheriff, who died January 21, 1725,
aged 80.

St. Dennis.

— *John, Gent.* his son, once sheriff, Nov. 27, 1785,
aged 68.

The same.

— *Elizabeth*, mother of the late Rev. Mr. Wm. Will-
iamson, vicar-choral of the minister in this city, July 3, 1764,
aged 64.

Let no sepulchral lie exalt my fame,
Or tell the virtues which adorn'd the wife.
Jesu, 'tis through the virtue of thy name,
The weary sinner finds eternal life.

Thy blood alone I make my only plea,

Thy merits, Lord, shall only speak for me.

St. Maurice's church-yard.

— *Catherine*, wife of the Rev. Mr. Williamson, vicar of
this church, Dec. 12, 1753, and three of his children.

Bishophill, jun.

— *Wm.* May 5, 1773, aged 34.

— *Thomas*, brother to the above, Oct. 12,
1776, aged 41, both wine-merchants.

*St. Martin's,
Micklegate,
ch. yard.*

— *John*, March 23, 1783, aged 42.

Bishophill, sen. church-yard.

Wilson, John, of this parish, Gent. Oct. 30, 1707,
aged 73.

*St. Mary's,
Castlegate.*

— *Sarah*, his wife, Jan. 27, 1692, aged 41.

— *Jane*, who unfortunately fell into the river, and expired,
Dec. 24, 1696.

Bishophill, jun.

— *William*. Quisquis eris qui nunc transis istum prope
bustum,

Nullatenus - - - funde preces que mane,

Wilson Willielmus glebis jacet hic coopertus,

Vir probus, expertus, ut summo principe certus.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

— *Thomas, Gent.* Sept. 20, 1688.

St. Dennis.

— *Dorothy*, spinster, Nov. 3, 1717, in the 72d year of
her age; and by her will left the following charities, viz.
To the trustees of this parish 40l. upon condition that sum,

and 20l. formerly given by Mr. Leonard Wilson, be laid out in a purchase of land in inheritance in fee-simple for the use and benefit of the poor of this parish, and not otherwise. The profits of the 40l. to be distributed to the poor of the said parish in bread as often as a sermon shall be preached there; and the profits of the 20l. to be distributed yearly at Christmas for ever.

To the minister of the parish, for the time being, yearly for ever 10s. for preaching an anniversary sermon upon the third of November, if such sermon be so preached, and not otherwise.

To a school-dame, in the aforesaid parish, for teaching four poor children, 20s. yearly. To ten poor women in the hospital at Fossbridge-end, each 6l. 10s. yearly for ever. To a school-

master in her house at Fossbridge-end, for teaching twenty boys, 20l. yearly for ever. For cloathing of twenty boys every Christmas 20l. yearly. For putting out three boys apprentices out of Fossbridge school 6l. yearly. To three poor blind men or women, each 40s. yearly. To a schoolmaster at Skipwith,

for teaching ten boys there, 5l. yearly. To a schoolmaster at Nunmonckton, for teaching of twelve children there, 10l. 12s. yearly. The interest of 13l. to be applied and laid out in bibles yearly, and to be given to each scholar at his departure from Nunmonckton school.

St. Dennis.

Wilson, Nathaniel, Dec. 9, 1726, aged 71.

— Catherine, relict of the said Nath.

Wilson, Jan. 10, 1736, aged 71.

— Rich. merchant, May 23, 1742.

— Elizabeth, relict of Richard Wil-

son, June 14, 1766, aged 74.

— Thomas, formerly an eminent bookseller in this city, who served the office of sheriff in the year 1767, Oct. 29, 1780, aged 59.

— Dorothy, relict of Tho. Wilson, Jan. 20, 1786, aged 52.

The same.

Wilson, Thomas, and Ellen his wife, November 5, 1425.

Bishophill, sen.

Winn, Robert, and his son.

— Alice, wife of Robert Winn, September 22, 1735, aged 68.

Bishophill, sen.
church-yard.

Witton, Joshua, June 1, 1674.

All-Saints, Northstreet.

Wood, John, sometime alderman, and lord mayor of this city, Jan. 9, 1704.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

— Ann, his wife, Feb. 26, 1679.

The same.

— Charles, their son, who married with Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry Harrison, of Holtby, Esq; (one of the younger sons of Sir Thomas Harrison, late of this city, Knt.)

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by whom he had issue John and Elizabeth, Dec. 8, 1684.

St. Michael's, Spurriergate.

Wood, Richard, Gent. Dec. 17, 1701.

The same.

Woodhouse, Thomas, (grandson to Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson)

March 16, 1765.

St. Maurice's Church-yard.

Robert, Dec. 3, 1770, aged 40.

The same.

Thomas, March 3, 1763, aged 71.

Mary, his wife, March 3, 1751, } *St. Sampson's.*

aged 51.

Wrangwys, Thomas. Here liggs Thomas Wrangwys and Alifon his wief, and Alifon Wrangwys her daughter, of whose soules Jesu have mercy.

Crux.

Wright, James, baker, one of the commons of this citye, March 27, 1637, aged 67.

All Saints, Northstreet.

Geo. March 19, 1712, aged 81.

Margaret, daughter of George

} *St. Sampson's.*

Wright, June 5, 1716, aged 33.

George, Esq; of Bolton upon Swale, in the county of York, March 12, 1722, aged 58.

St. John's.

George, who married Elizabeth the daughter of James Mayson, by whom he had only one son, Mayson Wright, May 20, 1746, aged 23.

St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Elizabeth, widow of George Wright, Jan. 5, 1770, aged 50.

The same.

Wyman, Henry, sometime mayor of York, and Agnes his wife, daughter of John Larden, August 5, 1411.

} *Crux.*

Agnes, died Sept. 22, 1403.

Wyvill, Francis, Esq; October 22, 1717, in the 71st year of his age. He was second son of Sir Christopher Wyvill, Bart. of Burton, in the north-riding of the county of York.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Ann, his wife, who died Feb. 4, 1718, in the 71st year of her age. She was daughter of Sir William Cayley, Bart. of Brompton, in the north-riding of the county of York.

The same.

Frances, daughter of the above Francis and Ann Wyvill, Dec. 14, 1772, aged 86.

The same.

Dame Henrietta-Maria, (relict of the late Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, Bart.) August 15, 1738, aged 69.

St. Laurence.

Yarborough, John, youngest son to Edmund Yarborough, and Sarah his wife, Feb. 3, 1653, aged 24.

Michael-le-Belfrey.

Yarbrough, Ann, late wife of Col. Yarbrough, of Hellington, She bore 12 children to her husband, and died in childbed, 1718, aged 42.

St. Laurence.

Yarbrough,

Yarbrough, Mary, wife of Charles Yarbrough, of Heslington, Esq.
November 26, 1757, aged 50. *St. Laurence.*

— *Thomas*, of Heslington, Esq; December 7, 1741
aged 45. *The same.*

— *Ann*, relict of Thomas Yarbrough, Esq; Dec. 27
1753, aged 62. *The same.*

Yates, William, 1762, aged 54. *All-Saints, Pavement.*

— *Frances*, widow of Christ. Yates, Dec. 19, 1784, aged 78.
St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Yeoman, Elizabeth, daughter of Mary Routh, April 8, 1738
aged 70. *St. Dennis's.*

Ylwyngwyke, Thomas de, quondam civis Ebor. et Juliana uxor
ejusdem. *All-Saints, Northstreet.*

Yorke, Richard. Orate pro anima Ricardi Yorke, Militis, bis
majoris civitatis Eborac. per - - - majoris Stapuli Callisie, et
pro animabus Johanne et Johanne uxorum, ac etiam pro omni-
bus liberis et benefactoribus suis qui - - die mensis Aprilis 1408.
St. John's.

Youle, John, quondam civis et mercator Ebor.
Trinity, Goodramgate.

Yoward, Ralph, Esq; March 28, 1714, aged 65. }
— *Sarah*, widow of the said Ralph Yow- } *Bishopphill, sen.*
ard, Sept. 6, 1716, aged 67. }

— *Richard*, their nephew, receiver-general of the archiepiscopal
rents of York, November 14, 1748, aged 65.
The same.

Also *Elizabeth Morrice*, widow, sister of the above Richard
Yoward, March 30, 1768. *The same.*

— *Ralph*, Gent. son of the above Richard, October 1, 1781,
aged 72. *The same.*



The South West Prospect of the Cathedral Church of YORK.

BOOK THE SECOND.

AN
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH
OF
R O R K.

VOL. II.



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HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

CATHEDRAL CHURCH of YORK.

ABOUT the year 625 Edwin the Great swayed the English sceptre, as sole monarch of Englishmen, the rest of the kings in the Heptarchy being tributary to him, and little regarded: but to strengthen himself the better, he sought to take to wife Ethelburga, sister to Ebald king of Kent, the mightiest monarch, next himself, in the island. This lady, as well as her brother, were zealous Christians, and she would not consent to marry, even so great a monarch, without she might have the free exercise of her religion. This, though thought hard by her lover, was consented to; the many accomplishments that lady is said to be possessed of were attractions too strong to be resisted. Matters being settled betwixt all parties, Ethelburga set forwards from her brother's court towards Northumberland with a magnificent retinue; amongst whom were some churchmen, particularly Paulinus, who had been consecrated archbishop of York, or Northumberland, by Justus, archbishop of Canterbury.

The scoffers and deriders of the Christian religion will here say, that there could not be a more taking embassy invented, than to send a fine lady and a subtle priest on the errand to catch a young and amorous king: but the task was harder than was imagined. Edwin, though uxorious to the last degree, could not be prevailed upon, by any endearments, to forsake the religion and worship of his ancestors: and though Paulinus had, according to articles, free liberty to preach, yet, in the space of a year, little or no progress was made; but he continued bishop without a flock in his diocese.

But an accident and a miracle coming close together, staggered the king's resolutions, and at length converted him. The accident was that of Edwin's being assaulted by a villain at his country seat near York, and narrowly escaping assassination. Paulinus being at court, ran immediately at the first alarm this accident made,

made, and finding the king in a great rage against the king of Westsex for sending the ruffian to destroy him, told him that God, to whom such wretches were an abomination, would not fail to punish so horrid a villany. Edwin, breathing nothing but revenge, promised at the same time to renounce idolatry, if the God of the Christians would avenge him of his enemy. In this very instant news was brought him that the queen, after a difficult labour, was delivered of a princess, for which Edwin returned thanks to his gods; but Paulinus was in extasy, for having been in no small fears for the queen's life, on which all his hopes depended, he fell down on his knees and with great ardour thanked God for her safe deliverance. The prelate's zeal, no way feigned, was so pleasing to the king, and begot in him so favourable an opinion of the Christian religion, that he immediately consented Paulinus should baptize the new-born infant, who was named Ansfleda, and was the first that received baptism in the Northumbrian kingdom, tho' eleven of the queen's female servants were at the same time christened with her.

After this, Edwin let not his resentment sleep, but raising an army, overthrew the king of Westsex, forced him to sue for, and accept of, peace on his own terms, and returned victorious to his queen at York. But Edwin, no ways mindful of the vow he had made, continued an idolater, notwithstanding the queen and bishop took all opportunities to remind him of his solemn promise, and urged home the consequence of breaking it. Staggered, but not convinced, he remained doubtful some time, 'till one day, as he sat musing alone (says Bede) of these things in his study, the bishop entered, and, laying his right hand on his head, asked if he knew that token*. Edwin fell down at his

* The story of this sign is thus related by Bede: Ethelfrid, who was his predecessor in the kingdom, sought nothing more than Edwin's death, tho' of right the crown belonged to him. Edwin therefore wandered about in many countries with all imaginable privacy, till at last coming to Redwald, king of the East-Angles, he besought him to protect him from the tyrannical usurper. The king welcom'd him, and promis'd to grant his request; but being offer'd by Ethelfrid a great sum of money if he would betray him, and, if he did not, threatened with a cruel war, he yielded, contrary to the word he had given to the unfortunate Edwin. This being known by a companion of Edwin's, he call'd him out of his bed late at night, telling him of the danger, and advising him to save himself. "I thank you for your good will (says "the poor king) however I cannot do what you propose, to break my compact with so "great a prince, who has done me no harm; yet, if I must die, and he will deliver "me up, I am willing rather to fall by the hands of a king, than of a meaner person; "for where, alas! can I, who have so long lived in exile, now find refuge from the "hands of my enemies?" Hereupon his companion departed, leaving him very pensive, sitting without the door on a stone. Not long after an unknown person advanced, and asked him why he sat there at that time of night, while others were at rest. "What is that to thee, Edwin replied whether I sit within doors or without?" The stranger answering, said, "Think not, my friend, that I am ignorant of the causes of thy "present grief: I know them very well; but tell me how thou would'st requite him that "should rid thee of all this care and vexation, and persuade Redwald neither to hurt

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feet, acknowledged the sign, said he was satisfied, and ready to receive the Christian faith. But we find, before any open declaration came from the king about changing his religion, he had taken care to found his own high-priest on that head; who, wisely guessing at the king's intentions by his arguments, jumped in with him, and struck the first stroke at idolism himself; for immediately he rode to the famous Pagan temple at Godmanham, threw a spear at the chief idol, and burnt it, with the rest and the temple, to the ground.

Thus fell paganism in the north of England. Paulinus was now solemnly installed by the king in the archiepiscopal chair; and upon that news Pope Honorius sent him the long-designed pall, with letters of congratulation and advice to Edwin, confirming Gregory's design about the two metropolitan sees; which was, that when either of the archbishops died, the survivor should consecrate a successor, that they might not have the trouble or danger of going to Rome for it.

Now,

"thee himself nor to permit others? "When he had promised to do whatever was in his power, the other added, "And what if he should promise the kingdom due to thee, and the subversion of thine enemies that would slay thee? And further, That thou shalt not only be the mightiest king of all thy line, but of all the Saxons that ever were within this isle?" He answered in effect as before, to do what he could to requite so great a benefit. "Well then, (said the other, laying his hand upon Edwin's head) when all these things shall come to pass, and thou shalt be shewed a more excellent way to direct thy course of life than ever was imparted to thy predecessors, remember this token of laying my hand upon thy head, to follow without delay the directions that shall be given thee." Having said this, he suddenly disappeared, that Edwin might know it was an apparition. But while he yet sat in the place, rejoicing at the news he had heard, but very solicitous, and wondering in himself who it could be, or from whence he came, that spake thus to him, his companion before mentioned came running to him with a pleasant countenance, saying, "Rise, go in, and, laying aside all anxiety, compose yourself to sleep; for the king's resolution is altered, and he designs to do you no harm, but rather to perform her promise he has made you: for when he had in private acquainted the excellent queen with his intention, agreeable to what I told you before, she, instead of approving, dissuaded him from it, by urging on him the law of nature, the trust of a friend, and the royalty of a prince; and consequently that it was a thing unworthy of so great a king, to sell his good friend in such deep distress, either thro' fear, or the love of gold."

Thus it was that the king's heart was so moved that he was not willing to defend Edwin as formerly; but, raising a great army, and going in person against Ethelfrid, he overcame and slew him in the engagement; upon which Edwin, by the general consent of his people, was chosen king with joyful acclamations. The vision, says the same ancient and venerable author, was revealed to Paulinus.

Speed relates this story, but accuses the author of being too much addicted to fabulous miracles. Mr. Echard is silent in this relation of the apparition. Perhaps he thought it too Monkish, and more than the present age could well believe. However, he tells us that Paulinus, by revelation, as was believed, coming to the knowledge of a secret which strangely befel the king in the time of his troubles, laid his right hand on the monarch's head, asking him "If he remembered the sign?" But before this time the king had been wounded by an assassin called Eumerus, who stabbed one of his most faithful servants, named Lilla, and through him wounded his royal master in his own palace. This villain was hired by a West-Saxon king, called Quinselm. Now the good bishop obtain'd this promise, "That if Christ would grant him his recovery, and victory over his enemies, he would become a Christian." And indeed he propounded the reasons to his great men that induced him to embrace Christianity, Paulinus also assisting him,

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Now, when Paulinus the bishop had influenced the king to receive the sacred laver from his hands, and a day was appointed to perform the ceremony, the whole city of York was reduced to so low an ebb by the late devastations, that it could not afford a temple large enough for the occasion. Whether the Roman structures were then quite erased in the city, as well as the British churches, which (Monmouth tells us) Aurelius first, and afterwards king Arthur, took such care to rebulid and restore to their former glory, we cannot determine; but it is certain, by venerable Bede's account, that no place was then found in the city, or at least was thought proper by the prelate, for initiating so great a king into the mysteries of our holy religion; a little oratory of wood was therefore occasionally thrown up in the very place where the great church now stands, and dedicated to St. Peter; in which, on Easter-day, being April 12, 627, one hundred and eight years after the coming of the Saxons into Britain, the king and his two sons, Osfrid and Edfrid, whom he had by a former wife, with many more of the nobility, were solemnly baptized.

The ceremony over, says Bede, the prelate took care to acquaint the king that, since he was become a Christian, he ought to build an house of prayer more suitable to the divinity he now adored, and adequate to the power and grandeur of so mighty a monarch as himself. By the bishop's directions he began to build a magnificent fabrick of stone, *ipso in loco*, where the other stood, and in the midst of which inclosed the oratory already erected; for, as the carrying on a work of this nature must also be a work of time, the oratory aforesaid was to serve for the solemnizing the divine offices till the other was finished. The building went on very fast; but scarcely were the walls erected, that is, so far as to come to roofing, when the royal founder was slain*, the prelate forced to fly the country, and the fabrick left in the naked condition it was just arrived to.

In this manner the church lay neglected some time, until Oswald, a successor of Edwin's, about the year 632, undertook to finish what was so worthily begun, and lived to compleat it; but scarcely was it brought to this perfection, when Oswald was likewise slain in battle by Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia, and his new-erected structure well nigh demolished.

Bede tells us that this first temple of stone was a square building, and that it was also dedicated to St. Peter; the feast of which dedication was very anciently instituted, and long held annually in this church, with great solemnity, on the first day of October, and seven days following.

In

* He was killed in a battle with Caedwel king of Wales, with whom he was at war, at Hethfeld, now call'd Hatfield-chace, in Yorkshire, and was buried at Streanshal, now call'd Whitby.

In the ruinous condition described above, did Wilfrid find it, on his being made archbishop of this province, in the year 669. The prelate much troubled, says Bede, at the usage the church had undergone, being then so desolate as to be fit only for birds to build their nests in, set about, with the utmost vigour, to repair and restore it to its former grandeur. The walls he repaired, fixed on the roof, took care to cover all with lead, and glazed the windows, to preserve it from the injuries of the weather, and prevent the birds from defiling it. Eddius, who wrote the life of Wilfrid, and who is said to have flourished about the year 720, gives this account of the cathedral's first reparation. It is plain, by both his testimony and that of venerable Bede, cotemporary, that masonry and glazing were used here long before the time of Benedict the Monk, who is put down as the first introducer of these arts into England.

And now, by the hand of Providence, the church stood and flourished, under the successive beneficence of its spiritual governors, for near 400 years; in which time several additions and reparations must have been made to it by them; but what, or how, history is silent in, except the library bestowed upon it by archbishop Egbert: and this extraordinary donation, which Alcuin gives so high an encomium of, became the rich furniture of our church about the year 740.

During the Danish invasions, which were carried on with fire and sword quite thro' the kingdom, our city, and consequently the cathedral, must have shared the same fate, tho' no account appears of the latter's misfortunes till the year 1069; when the Northumbrians, aided by the Danes, seeking to throw off the conqueror's tyrannical yoke, the garrisons in the castles, fearing lest the houses in the suburbs should serve the enemy to fill up the moles and ditches, set fire to them; which spreading, by an accidental wind, farther than it was intended, burnt down great part of the city, and with it the cathedral fell in almost one common ruin.

The ancient fabric thus destroyed and laid in ashes, the canons of the church were expelled from their stalls, and the revenues of it seized into the conqueror's hands: but after some time, having made Thomas his chaplain and treasurer, archbishop of this province, he restored the temporalities to him, and this prelate took possession of his church and diocese in the year 1070, at a time when both were made desolate, and near totally destroyed.

Thomas, however, set himself heartily to work to restore them to their former splendor. The church he rebuilt much larger and nobler than it was before, recalled the banished ecclesiasticks, filled vacancies, and in short established, in every particular, the fabric in as good, or better condition than ever.

Once more raised to grandeur, the church continued in great prosperity till the year 1137; when, June 4, a casual fire began in the city, which burnt down the cathedral again, and, along with it, St. Mary's abbey and 39 parish churches. This accident happened in the the episcopacy of archbishop Thurstan; and we find an indulgence granted soon after by Joceline bishop of Sarum, setting forth, that "Whereas the metropolitical church of York "was consumed by a new fire, and almost subverted, destroyed, and "miserably spoiled of its ornaments, therefore to such as bountifully "contributed towards the re-edification of it, he released to them "forty days of penance enjoined."

Notwithstanding this, our church lay in ashes all the time of archbishop Henry Murdac and St. William, Thurstan's immediate successors, until Roger, archbishop, *anno* 1171, began to rebuild the choir, with its vaults, and lived to perfect them. Afterwards, in the reign of Henry III. Walter Grey, Roger's successor, added the fourth part of the cross aisle of the church; for we find that, *anno* 1227, another indulgence was published, by the the said Walter, of forty days relaxation, &c. to those benefactors who liberally contributed towards the work of the fabric thereof.

About the beginning of the reign of king Edward I. *anno* 1269, John le Romain, then treasurer of the church, father to the archbishop of the same name, began and finished the north transept, as also a handsome steeple in the midst. His son proved yet a greater benefactor, for history informs us that, April 7, 1291, the foundation of the nave of this great church of St. Peter was laid from the west end eastward, there being then present John le Romain, archbishop; Henry de Newark, dean; and Peter de Ros, precentor of the church; the rest of the canons in their richest copes attending, before whom the said archbishop, invoking the grace of the Holy Ghost, in great devotion laid the first stone with his own hands. This is agreeable to the account the table bears which still hangs up in the vestry, containing these words.

AN. DOM. MCCXCI.

*Inceptum est novum opus corporis ecl. Ebor.
per Johannem Romanum archiep^m ejusdem,
et infra xl annos quasi completum per Wil-
helmum de Melton archiepiscopum.*

[In the year of our Lord 1291,

The building of the nave of York minster was begun by John le Romain, archbishop thereof, and 40 years after in a manner compleated by William de Melton, archbishop thereof.]

William de Melton, archbishop, was the next founder, *anno* 1320; who getting together good workmen, says Stubbs, carried on the building his predecessor had begun, and finished the west end

end with the steeples as it remains at this day. In this work the prelate is said to expend seven hundred pounds of his own money; but he must have had large contributions from the nobility, gentry, and religious devotees of that age, to enable him to go through with this noble performance. Accordingly the church records furnish us with this evidence how some of the money was raised.

Dat. kal. Feb. anno 1320.

“William de Melton, archbishop, granted an indulgence of forty days relaxation to all such well-disposed people as pleased to extend their charitable contributions towards the building of this late prostrate fabric, whereby he might be the better enabled to finish so noble a structure, then newly begun. And again,

“On the first of March, 1352, a brief issued out by the archbishop’s authority, (John Thoresby) directed to all abbots, barons, colleges, archdeacons, officials, rural-deans, parsons, vicars, &c. within the city, diocese, and province of York, requiring and exhorting them, in the name of the Lord, to ask and demand the alms and charitable benevolence of the people, and cause the same to be duly collected for the use and consummation of this fabric begun of so noble a stone work, and so laudable a structure. And,

“According to the indulgences already granted, letters mandatory, issued out from the chapter of York, directed to all rectors, vicars, and parochial chaplains within the respective prebends, dignities, and community of the church, enjoining them, by virtue of their canonical obedience, and under pain of the greater excommunication, to suffer their collectors in their parishes and chapelries to ask and gather the charitable alms of the people for the use of the fabric of this church.” This act of chapter was dated *festo S. Mich. anno 1355.*

These briefs and letters mandatory were circulated through the province, in order to raise a sum sufficient for John Thoresby, archbishop, to begin and carry on a noble design he had formed of building a new choir, the old one, built by Rogér, being, like the old nave, in its ancient pravity and deformity, and no ways answerable to the west end of the church lately erected. Accordingly,

On the 20th day of July, 1361, John Thoresby, archbishop, together with the chapter, taking into consideration, that this cathedral church ought in all respects to be of the same uniformity and proportion; and that the choir, a place peculiarly assigned for offering expiatory sacrifices, and exercising other divine offices, more especially ought to be adorned with the neatest structure; and that in this church of York there was no place suitable where our lady’s mass, the glorious mother of God, could decently be celebrated; therefore they unanimously agreed and consented to begin the new work of the choir, which then, if compared with the

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new-erected nave, was very rude and disorderly; and so resolved that the old choir should be wholly taken down and re-edified, and that the old hall and chambers of the archbishop's manor of Shireburn, being then ruinous and unnecessary, should be demolished, and the stone and other materials thereof be applied to the work of the new choir, which was then with all expedition to be carried on: whereupon, on the 29th of July, 1361, this John Thoresby, archbishop, laid the first stone of the new choir; and the same table in the vestry bears this testimony of it:

AN. DOM. M, CCC, LXI. *Inceptum est novum opus chori ecl. Ebor. per Johannem de Thursby archiepiscopum.*

There is an account of what this pious archbishop bestowed out of his own private purse to carry on his new design; which must be allowed extraordinary, considering the value of money then and now. The wages of workmen about this time, according to bishop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Pretiosum*, was threepence a day to a master mason or carpenter, and three halfpence to their knaves or servants. A pound of silver at that time was a pound weight, which is equal to three pounds of our present money; so that one hundred pounds of silver in those days would buy as much provision, or pay for as much work done, to speak within compass, as fifteen hundred will do now, which makes our prelate's generosity very considerable. Nor was the court of Rome unmindful of furthering this pious design; but, in their way, granted a number of plenary indulgences, which must also raise a large sum. And indeed whoever surveys this part of the building with circumspection, must imagine that it could not be carried on and finished under a greater contribution than any Protestant country could now raise on the like occasion. But to proceed,

<i>Aug. 1, 1361, Archbishop Thoresby directed his letters to William de Wicklesworth, ordering him to pay</i>	}	L. M.	
<i>into the hands of John de Codyngham, then custos</i>			
<i>of the fabric, the sum of one hundred marks, which</i>			
<i>he had before given to the new foundation of the choir.</i>			— 100
<i>Oct. 3, 1361, he gave to the fabric more</i>		50	—
<i>Apr. 5, 1362, he ordered his receiver to pay unto</i>	}	20	—
<i>Robert Ryther, Lord of Ryther, twenty pounds</i>			
<i>sterling, being the price of twenty-four oaks</i>			
<i>bought of him for the use of the fabric of this church</i>			
<i>Aug 16, 1362, the said archbishop paid into the</i>	}	100	—
<i>hands of the custos of the new work of the choir</i>			
<i>for the use thereof</i>			
<i>Feb. 11, 1362, he gave more for the same use</i>		100	—
<i>Apr. 18, 1363, he gave</i>		100	—

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CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF YORK.

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L. M.

July 3, 1363, he gave	—	—	—	100	—
Nov. 3, 1363, he commanded his receiver to pay unto John de Sandale and John de Feriby, keepers of the fabric, one hundred pounds which he had given towards this new work of the choir	}			100	—
July 13, 1365, he contributed more				100	—
Aug. 20, 1366, the archbishop issued out his precept to his receiver to pay unto Adam de Heredlay, all and singular the portions of that subsidy formerly granted by the clergy of the diocese of York, for the use of the minister, and at the same time added of his own donation	}			100	—
Nov. 5, 1366, he gave to the use of the said work another				100	—
July 7, 1367, he bestowed another	—	—	—	100	—
April 2, 1368, he gave to the same use	—	—	—	100	—
Nov. 14, 1368, another	—	—	—	100	—
Jan. 18, 1369, he likewise contributed another	—	—	—	100	—
July 28, 1370, another	—	—	—	100	—
Nov. 15, 1370, he gave more	—	—	—	100	—
May 10, 1371, he ordered to be paid to the custos	—	—	—	—	40
July 15, 1371, and November 1, 1371, he bestowed on the fabric	}			200	—

In all 1670 140

Anno 1361 archbishop Thoresby granted an indulgence of forty days relaxation to the benefactors of the fabric to this new choir.

Likewise Pope Innocent VI. granted another indulgence of two years and two quarters relaxation to the liberal contributors to this new work.

On the 13th of February, 1361, the chapter of York laid an imposition, or subsidy, of the twentieth part of all ecclesiastical benefices, viz. of dignities, prebends, administrations, and offices belonging to the church, for the necessary repairs and re-edification of the choir, steeples, and defects of other places, &c. to continue for the term of three years ensuing, and payable at the feasts of the purification of St. Mary, her nativity, and St. John Baptist, by equal portions.

In the year 1366 Pope Urban V. granted one year's indulgence to the charitable benefactors of the fabric of this new choir.

And Pope Urban VI. by his apostolical bull, dated *Kal. Aug. anno 1379*, in the second year of his pontificate, granted licence to the dean and chapter to receive the fruits of the church of Misterton, then rated at thirty-five marks sterling *per annum*, during the space of ten years, to be applied to the use of the fabric of this new choir.

By

By these, and other like methods of raising money, a vast sum must have been collected, which not only enabled the undertakers to build up the choir, but made them cast their eyes on the lanthorn steeple built by John Romain, which now seemed too mean for the rest of the fabric. Encouraged by a large donation made them by Walter Skirlaw, prebendary of Fenton, archdeacon of the east-riding, and afterwards made bishop of the two sees of Lichfield and Durham, the old steeple was taken down and a new one erected. The work was begun *anno* 1370, and was seven or eight years in building. There is no occasion to give the abstracts, which Mr. Torre has taken from the original indentures betwixt the several workmen concerned in the building, and the master of the fabric, about their wages; only that John la Plommer, of Blakestreet, covenanted to undertake the whole plumber's work of the church, and to perform it with his own hands, and was to have for his wages two shillings and sixpence *per* week. The articles of agreement in relation to the glazing the windows, especially the noble east light, will fall better in another place.

We now see our church brought in a manner to its present state. If we compute the time it was in building from the first beginning of the south cross by Walter Grey, which was about the year 1227, it will appear to be near two hundred years in compleating the whole; for though the work went on briskly in archbishop Thoresby's time, yet it was not near finished, as appears by the arms of several of his successors on the stone-work and windows of the church, particularly Scrope and Bowett; the latter of which entered upon his dignity *anno* 1405. And further our records inform us, that the dean and chapter granted out of their spiritual revenues a full tenth to the use of the fabric then newly built; which grant was dated April 11, 1426.

In all which time of different erections great care was taken in the joining and uniting of one building to another, by which it seems to be one entire edifice at this day, though composed of five several tastes of Gothic architecture. Yet they could not be so nice in this, but that an apparent irregularity shews itself to a discerning eye, which will be taken notice of in the sequel. However, posterity ought to revere the memory of the kings, princes, prelates, nobility, and gentry of those days, who were contributors, at several times, to the carrying on this noble and magnificent building, as their arms in divers parts of the walls and windows do sufficiently testify, particularly the prelates, who bestowed great part of the revenues of their see in furthering on this commendable work. We shall conclude this historical account of the erection of our present cathedral, with an encomium an old poet has bestowed

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flowed on its founders, wherein the honesty of the thought must excuse the metre.

Grey, Romain, Melton, Thursby, Skirlaw, who
 York's greatest good and splendor added to:
 Five generous souls have wrought that good which now
 A nation's, ah, faint zeal, can scarce allow.
 May Fame triumphant bear them from the grave,
 And grant a longer life than nature gave.
 And may the church still flourish, still be strong,
 From all its governors receive no wrong,
 But by their care still look for ever young.

Having now built up our church, it will be necessary, in the next place, to take an exact survey of it both within and without, and to mention the several outbuildings, chapels, chantries, oratories, benefactions, and particular reparations which have since been added, before we enter upon the tombs and epitaphs. To begin with the dimensions; the whole pile is in the form of a cross, extending from east to west:

	<i>Feet.</i>
The whole length, besides the buttresses, is	524 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of the east end	105
Breadth of the west end	109
Length of the cross aisle from north to south	222
Height of the lanthorn steeple to the vault	188
Height of it to the top of the leads	213
Height of the body of the church	99
Breadth of the said aisles, north and south	18
Height of the side arches, north and south	42
From the west end to the choir door	261
Length of the choir, from the steps ascending to the door, to the present altar-table	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of the choir	46 $\frac{1}{2}$
From the choir door to the east end	222
Height of the east window	75
The breadth of it	32
Height of the chapter-house to the canopy	67
The diameter of it	63
Length of the library	34
The breadth of it	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of the treasury	30
The breadth of it	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
Length of the inner vestry	30
The breadth of it	23
Length of the vestry	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
The breadth of it	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Height of the partition-wall, near the organ that divides the choir from the church.	24

To

To begin with the outbuildings, we must first enter upon a description of the chapter-house, which disdains to allow an equal, in Gothic architecture, in the universe. There is some difficulty to ascertain the time of erecting this magnificent structure, the remaining records of the church bearing no account thereof. Stubbs, who is particular enough in his memoirs of the rest of the buildings, entirely omits this, for which reason we are much at a loss to know to whose memory to ascribe the praises due for this excellent performance. By the style of architecture it is composed of, it looks to be as ancient as any part of the church, and exactly corresponds, in taste, to that part of the fabric begun and finished by Walter Grey. And, indeed, if we may be allowed to guess at the founder, that eminent prelate stands the fairest of any in the succession for it. The pillars which surround the dome are of the same kind of marble as those which support his tomb: but what seems to put the matter out of dispute, is the picture of an archbishop, betwixt those of a king and a queen, over the entrance; which, by having a serpent under his feet, into the mouth of which his crozier enters, exactly corresponds with the like representation of Walter Grey on his monument.

The whole pile of this building is an octagon of sixty-three feet diameter; the height of it, to the middle knot of the roof, is sixty-seven feet ten inches, unsupported by any pillar, and entirely dependent upon one pin, or plug, geometrically placed in the centre. The outside, however, is strongly supported by eight buttresses. The whole roof has been richly painted with the effigies of kings, princes, &c. and large silver knots of carved wood at the uniting of the timbers; all which are now much defaced and sullied by time. Over this is a spire of timber-work, covered with lead, excellent in its kind.

The entrance from the church to this noble room is in the form of a mason's square. Against the pillar, betwixt the two doors, stands an image of stone of the Virgin, with our Saviour in her arms, trampling on the serpent. The image, with the drapery, is somewhat elegant, and has been all richly gilt; but it bears a mark of those times which made even stone statues feel their malice. At your entrance into the house, the first things you observe are the canons seats, placed quite round the dome, which are all arched over, every arch being supported by small marble pillars, which are set a due distance round, and separate the stalls. Over these arches, which are built like canopies, runs a gallery about the house, but exquisitely carved, and has been so richly gilt and painted as to be above description. The chapters or capitals of the aforesaid small pillars have such a variety of carved fancies upon them, alluding in some places to the ridicule the regular clergy were always fond of expressing

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expressing against the seculars; in others to history, with strange conceits of the over-witty workmen of that age, that it is impossible to which still to give the preference. Here you have antick postures both of men and beasts, in abundance; over one is a man cut out half way, as if he was thrusting and striving to get through a window or some narrow passage. On others are faces, with different aspects, some crying, some laughing, some distorted and grinning; but above all, and what is never omitted to be shewn to strangers, by those living registers of the church, the vergers, is the figure of an old bald-pated friar, hugging and kissing a young nun very amorously in a corner; and round the capitals of the adjoining pillars are several faces of other nuns, as well old as young, peeping, laughing, and sneering at the wanton dalliance of the old lecher. In other places you have a friar shoeing a goose, greasing a fat sow in the —; which are all testimonies of the sorry opinion that the regular clergy had of a monastic life in those days.

The eight squares of the octagon have each a noble light window in them, adorned with coats of arms, pennances, and other devices, except one square, which is joined to the other building over the entrance; and this has been painted with the representations of saints, kings, bishops, &c. The three figures in the midst we take to be archbishop Walter Grey, standing between Henry III. and his queen. At the base of this square were placed the images of the twelve apostles, with that of the Virgin and the child Jesus in the midst of them. Tradition assures us, that these images were all of solid silver double gilt; the apostles were about a foot high, but that of the Virgin must have been near two feet, as appears by the marks where they stood. These were morsels too precious to miss swallowing at the first depredations made into churches; and since they are not put in the catalogue, printed in the *Monasticon* of the riches of this church, which was taken in Edward the Sixth's time, we may readily suppose his father Henry had the honour of this piece of plunder; or else that archbishop Holgate made him a present of them, along with the manors that prelate thought fit to give him from this see.

To enter upon a description of the imagery, in painted glass, which is still preserved in the windows of this place, and the rest of the church, would be endless; but the arms of the nobility and gentry of England, who were contributors originally to the charge of erecting this and other parts of the church, are worth preserving; especially since glass is of so frail a substance, that it is almost a miracle so many coats are up in the windows at this day. In the year 1641 some curious person, and in all probability it was the industrious Mr Dodsworth, took pains, along with the monuments, to take drawings of all the coats armorial and bearings on the

stone-work and windows of this church; chapter-house, &c. A copy was obtained from the original, then in the possession of the lord Fairfax, by Sir William Dugdale, Knt. and given by him to the college of arms, London, as the title of the book does evidently shew. It is remarkable, that there are two coats in the windows of the chapter-house, which go further to clear up the time of the building of it, and these are first cheque *or* and *azure*, a canton *ermine*, which arms Heylin gives to Peter de Dreux, duke of Britain; and *or*, a cross *gules*, Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent; both contemporaries with Walter Grey; nor are there any descendants from them that we know of.

The title of the chapter-house informs us of its use, namely, for the dean, prebendaries, and other dignitaries of the church to assemble in. It is also the place where the convocation of the clergy of the province of York used to meet; but, of late years, it has not been much frequented on that occasion.

We cannot take leave of this beautiful structure without observing, from Camden, the character Æneas Silvius, afterwards Pope Pius II. gives our church, and this place in particular: "It is, says he, famous for its magnificence and workmanship all the world over; but especially for a fine lightsome chapel, with shining walls, and small thin-waisted pillars quite round." Neither must we omit an encomium bestowed upon it by a great traveller, as is said, in an old Monkish verse, and is inscribed on the wall in Saxon letters as follows:

UT ROSA PHLOS PHLORUM, SIC EST DOMUS
ISTA DOMORUM.

[*The chief of houses as the rose of flowers.*]

After all, this noble structure was near being destroyed in the late days of rapine and sacrilege; for there is a tradition very much credited, that a certain person in York had obtained a grant from the pious legislature of those days, to pull down the chapter-house as an useless part of the church. We are further told, that the man had certainly effected it, and had designed to have built stables out of the materials; had not death surpriz'd him a week before the intended execution of his wicked project.

In the square passage to the chapter-house from the church, remarkable for its beautiful windows of painted glass, have been also many coats of arms delineated on the wall in their proper colours, particularly over the entrance; but time has so defaced them, that very few of them can be now made out. Here have been several sepultures, but the grave-stones are all robbed of their inscriptions

inscriptions on brass, and only one in stone remaining : which is this,

Mercifull Ihesu son of heven, for thi holi name, and thi bitter passion do thi grete mercy to the sou'e of Annes Huet, the whilk decesid the vii day of November in the yere of our Lord MCCCCLXXI.

On the north side of the church also, and near the archiepiscopal palace, stood formerly the chapel of St. Sepulchre ; which has a door still remaining, opening into the north aisle of the nave. The foundation of this chapel being very ancient and extraordinary, we shall transcribe as follows :

“ Roger archbishop of York having built against the great church a chapel, he dedicated it to the name of the blessed and immaculate virgin Mary and holy angels, for the celebration of divine services, to the eternal honour of God, glory of his successors, and a remission of his own sins. He ordained the same to be a perpetual habitation for thirteen clerks of different orders, *viz.* four priests, four deacons, four subdeacons, and one sacrist ; all these to be subservient to the will of the archbishop, especially the sacrist, who shall be constituted procurator of the rents and revenues belonging to it, paying each of the priests ten marks *per ann.* to each of the deacons, one hundred shillings ; to each of the subdeacons, six marks ; and he himself shall receive ten marks *per ann.* for his own salary, besides the residue of the rents that remain over, and besides what will compleat the sum of all the portions of the priests, deacons, and subdeacons.

“ Also he willed that the said sacrist of his own cost expend ten shillings on Maunday, as well in veiles, wine, ale, vessels and water for washing the feet of the canons, and of other poor clerks, to the use of those poor clerks : and also to contribute sixteen shillings to the diet of the said poor clerks ; that in all things the fraternity and unity of the church may be preserved.

“ And for their necessary sustentation he of his own bounty gave them the churches of Everton, Sutton with Scroby chapel, Heyton, Bredeley, Ottely one mediety.

“ And procured of the liberality of other faithful persons, the church of Calverley, *ex dono* Willielmi de Scoty ; the church of Hoton, *ex dono* Willielmi Paganel ; the church of Harwood, *ex dono* Advicie de Ruminilly ; the church of Thorpe, *ex dono* Ade de Bruys et Ivette de Arches *uxoris sue*. To this chapel also did belong the churches of Collingham, Clareburg, and Retford.

“ Roger provided also that the churches which were not of donation should be free from synodals, and all other things due to the archbishops his successors, and their officials : and ordered that

they should as quietly and freely hold and enjoy those churches which are of his donation as others have done before them. Lastly, he ordained, for the more diligent serving of the chapel, that none of the said clerks should dwell out of the city; which if they presumed to do, they should be displaced by the archbishop, and another of the same order be by him collated."

Sewal, archbishop, perceiving the revenues of these churches to be very much increased, appointed vicars to be established in them, presentable by the sacristan, and made divers orders for the better government of the ministers, whom from thenceforth he caused to be called canons. These orders are at large printed in the first volume of Stevens's *Monasticon*; both extracted and translated from Dugdale. It would be needless here to insert them, as well as the catalogues of the names and times of collation of the sacrist, and all the sacerdotal prebendaries of this chapel, from its first original foundation to its dissolution. We may believe it underwent the last change very early in the work of the reformation; for it was certified into the Court of Augmentations, held in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Henry VIII. to be of the yearly value of 192l. 16s. 6d. But it was standing here much later, for we find that the tithes belonging to this chapel, and the chapel itself, were sold to one Webster the fourth of Elizabeth.

The next outbuilding we shall mention is the vestry, which joins to the south side of the church; it has a counsel-room and treasury contiguous to it. In this last were kept all the rents, revenues, grants, and charters, with the common seal belonging to the church; and had a particular officer to inspect and take care of them. In the large inventory of the riches belonging to this cathedral, taken in Edward the Sixth's time, is an account of the money taken in St. Peter's chest; which was all soon after seized, upon, and the treasurer's office dissolved; for a very good reason, says Mr. Willis, *nam,*

Abrepto omni thesauro, desit thesaurarii munus.

[When all the treasure was swept away, the office of treasurer ceased of course.]

The counsel-room, or inner vestry, where his grace of York robes himself when he comes to his cathedral, is a convenient place, render'd warm and commodious for the clergy to adjourn to from the chapter-house in cold weather. In it is a large press, where are kept those acts and registers of the church, which they want more immediately to consult on these occasions.

In the wall of the south corner of the vestry-room is a well of excellent water, called St. Peter's Well. Opposite ~~is~~ a great chest, of a triangular figure, strongly bound about with iron bars; which, by its shape, must have once served to lay the copes and

priests

priests vestments in. Along the north side are several large cupboards in the wall, in which formerly were locked up the church's plate, and other valuable things, but at present they are only enriched with the following curiosities: A canopy of state of gold tissue, and two small coronets of silver gilt, which were given by the city for the honour of king James I. at his coming out of Scotland to this place in his progress to London; a cope of plain white sattin, the only one left us out of the large inventory of this church's ornaments; and the famous horn, if we may so call it, made of an elephant's tooth, which is indeed the greatest piece of antiquity the church can exhibit.

This horn Mr. Camden particularly mentions as a mark of a strange way of endowment formerly used; and from an old book, as he terms it, gives us this quotation about it. "Ulphus, the son of Toraldus, governed in the west parts of Deira, and by reason of a difference like to happen betwixt his eldest son and his youngest, about his lordships, when he was dead, presently took this course to make them equal; without delay he went to York, and taking the horn, wherein he was wont to drink with him, he filled it with wine, and kneeling upon his knees before the altar, bestowed upon God and the blessed St. Peter all his lands tenements, &c."

In ancient times there were several instances of estates that were passed without any writings at all, by the lord's delivery of such pledges as these; a sword, a helmet, a horn, a cup, a bow or arrow; *nudo verbo, alique scripto vel charta, tantum cum domini gladio, vel galea, vel cornu*, [merely by word of mouth, without any writing or paper, only by the lord's delivery of a sword, helmet, or horn] are the express words of *Ingulphus*.

The church of York ought to pay a high veneration to this horn, several lands belonging to it being still called *de Terra Ulphi*; and before the reformation it was handsomely adorned with gold, and was pendant in a chain of the same metal. These ornaments were the occasion of its being taken away at that time; for it is plain by Mr. Camden's words, that the horn was not there in his days: "I was informed, says he, that this great curiosity was kept in the church till the last age." We are not therefore to blame the civil wars for this piece of pillage; for a principal actor in them, Thomas lord Fairfax, was the occasion of its being preserved and restored to the church. Where it had lain, or where he got it, is uncertain; but, stripp'd of its golden ornaments, it was returned by Henry lord Fairfax, his successor. The chapter thought fit to decorate it a-new, and to bestow the following inscription to the memory of the restorer upon it.

CORNU

CORNU HOC, ULPHYS, IN OCCIDENTALI PARTE
DEIRÆ PRINCEPS, VNA CVM OMNIBVS TERRIS
ET REDDITIBVS SVIS OLIM DONAVIT.

AMISSVM VEL ABREPTVM

HENRICVS DOM. FAIRFAX DEMVM RESTITVIT.

DEC. ET CAPIT. DE NOVO ORNAVIT

A. D. M.DC.LXXV.

[This horn, Ulphus, prince of the western parts of Deira, originally gave to the church of St. Peter's, York, together with all his lands and revenues. Henry lord Fairfax at last restored it, when it had been lost, or conveyed away. The dean and chapter decorated it a-new *A. D.* 1675.]

There is also a large, rich, and superb pastoral staff of silver, about seven feet in length, with a Virgin and a young Saviour in her arms placed within the bend of it; under which, on one side, are engraven the arms of Katherine of Portugal, queen-dowager of England, who gave this staff to one Smith, her confessor, nominated to be the Popish archbishop of York by king James II. in the year 1687. On the other side are Smith's family coat of arms, with a mitre and crozier, and a cardinal's cap over them; so confident was this man in his expectations of being raised to that dignity: which, however, he was so far from attaining, that within a little time this magnificent ensign of his pastoral office was wrested from him by a party headed by the earl of Danby, afterwards duke of Leeds, when he was marching in a solemn procession from the public Romish chapel in the manor, near St. Mary's abbey, to the cathedral of York; where his influence, at that time, had so far prevailed as to have the great west doors opened to receive him. This staff was afterwards deposited in the hands of the dean and chapter.

In taking up the old pavement, in 1736, the following rings, &c. were found, which are still kept in the vestry, and shewn by the vergers among the other curiosities, viz. Archbishop Sewall's, who died *anno* 1258, a plain ruby set in gold.—Archbishop Greenfield's, who died *anno* 1315, a plain ruby set in gold.—Archbishop Bowet's, who died *anno* 1423, a composition set in gold, with this motto, *Honneur et Joy*.—Archbishop Neville's, who died *anno* 1476, a saphire set in gold.—Archbishop Lee's, who died *anno* 1544, glafs set in copper gilt.

At the same time three silver chalices were found in the graves of three archbishops, and some others of lead found elsewhere.

A wooden head was found in the grave of archbishop Rotheram, who died of the plague, and this head is supposed to belong to an image that represented him at his funeral.

On

On the south side of the vestry hang up, against the wall, two ancient tables, which are little taken notice of, and yet must not be omitted in this survey. The one contains a catalogue of the miracles ascribed to the virtues of our St. William, 23 years after his death, and are 39 in number. The other is a copy of an indulgence granted by Pope Nicholas, mentioned in the life of that prelate, with other abstracts from history relating to this church.

Here is also an antique chair, in which several kings of England have been crowned; and which the archbishop also makes use of, within the rails of the altar, at ordinations, &c. On the furniture cloths of the vestry are the arms of Scrope lord Masham; Booth, archbishop, and Kemp. To conclude this account of the vestry we shall give the inventory of the plate, jewels, vestments, &c. which were repositied in the treasury here, or adorned the several shrines and altars in the church; but since this is printed at large in Stephens's Monasticon, translated from Dugdale's, and is, indeed, too copious for this design, we shall refer thither, and only beg leave to give a much shorter account, as it is in another epitome of the Monasticon, in these words:

"To this cathedral church did belong abundance of jewels, vessels of gold and silver, and other ornaments, rich vestments and books, amongst which were ten mitres of great value; and one small mitre set with stones, *pro episcopo puerorum*, for the bishop of the boys, or children. One silver and gilt pastoral staff; many pastoral rings, amongst which was one for the bishop of the boys, chalices, viols, pots, basons, candlesticks, thuribules, holy-water-pots, crosses of silver, (one of which weighed eight pounds six ounces); images of silver and gold; relicks in cases, extremely rich; great bowls of silver; an unicorn's horn; a table of silver, and gilt, with the image of the Virgin enamelled thereon, weighing nine pounds eight ounces and a half; several gospellaries and epistolaries, richly adorned with silver, gold, and precious stones; jewels affixed to shrines and tombs, of almost an inestimable value; altar-cloths, and hangings, very rich; copes of tissue, damask, and velvet, white, red, blue, green, black, and purple; with other vestments of the same colours. Besides this there was a great treasure, deposited in the common chest, in gold chains, collars of SS, &c. with large sums of old gold and silver.

We have nothing to add to the church's being plundered of all these immense riches, but a small robbery, in comparison of the former, done in the night of February 5, 1676; when the church was broke open, as well as the cupboards in the vestry, and most of the plate, they then were possessed of, stole from thence; but the actors of this sacrilegious fact were never yet known.

The

The place which is now called the vestry was not anciently such, but a chapel begun by archbishop Zouch; who we are told laid the foundation of a chapel, about the year 1350, in which he intended to have been buried; but, dying before it was finished, he was interred elsewhere. This chapel is said to have been erected on the south side of the church, and Mr. Torre brings several testimonies from the records to prove that this was the place. At the new erection of the choir it was taken down, but rebuilt at the charge of archbishop Zouch's executors, and it continued a chantry chapel, to pray for the good of that prelate's soul, to the dissolution.

The library is a building adjoining to the church on the south side, being a chamber of an oblong square over another room now made use of for the singing school. In the midst is a long gallery, or walk, running from east to west, which divides it into two parts, wherein are set up frames, or classes, for the convenient standing of the books. Most of the volumes were the gift of Mrs. Matthews, the relict of Toby Matthews, archbishop, whose son, Sir Toby, having been disinherited by his father, was probably the reason that the mother bestowed her husband's books, to the number of 3000 volumes, on the church. Upon a table, now broken, is an inscription, in memory of this bequest, in these words:

Nomina virorum illustrium, aliorumque bonarum artium fautorum, qui post immensam variamque rei literariae supellectilem, musae reverendissimi in Christo patris Tobae Matthaei archiepiscopi Eborum aeternae memoriae viri post obitum illius huc translati per munificentium insignis foeminae.

FRANCISCAE MATTHEVS;

Bibliothecam hujus ecclesiae cathedralis et metropolitanae suis impensis ac liberalitate ornavit auxeruntque.

Dux foemina facti.

[The names of the illustrious personages and other patrons of the polite arts, who, after an immense variety of literary furniture found in the museum of Toby Matthews, archbishop of York, of immortal memory, and after his death transferred hither through the generosity of his excellent lady

FRANCES MATTHEWS;

have at their own expence liberally adorned and increased the library of this cathedral and metropolitanical church.

A woman setting the example.]

But

But great was the loss of the learned world when the library, placed in this church by archbishop Egbert, *anno* 743, was burnt, with the whole fabric, about 300 years after. So choice was this collection, that William, the librarian of Malmſbury, calls it the nobleſt repository and cabinet of arts and ſciences then in the whole world. *Alcuinus Eboracensis*, the preceptor of the emperors Charles the Great, at his return into Britain, wrote his royal pupil a letter, in which the higheſt encomiums are beſtowed on this library.

From the ſame ancient writer, in his elegant poem *de Pontificibus et ſanctis Eccleſiæ Ebor.* printed in Dr. Gale's *xv. Scriptores*, we learn that there was contained in this library an invaluable treaſure of ancient MSS. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, among which the following authors are particularly mentioned in them, viz. Jerome, Hilary, Ambroſe, Auſtin, Athanaſius, Oroſius, Gregory, Pope Leo, Baſil, Fulgentius, Caſſiodorus, John Chryſoſtom, Althelmus, Bede, Victor Boetius, Pompeius Troguſ, Pliny, Ariſtotle, Tully, Sedulius, Juvencus, Alcuin, Clemens, Proſper, Paulinus, Arator, Fortunatus, Laſtantiuſ, Virgil, Statius, Lucan, Probus, Phocas, Donatus, Priſcian, Servius, Euticiuſ, Pompey, and Comminianuſ.

Thomas, the firſt archbiſhop of this ſee of that name, amongſt his other great benefactions to his church, is ſaid to replenish the library, juſt then deſtroyed, with good and uſeful books. But theſe alſo underwent the ſame fate with the fabric, being both conſumed in the fire which happened in the city *anno* 1137, in the reign of king Stephen.

J. Leland laments the loſs of this wonderful collection, when he was ſent by Henry VIII. with commiſſion to ſearch every library in the kingdom. His words are theſe: *In bibliotheca St. Petri quam Flaccus Albinus alias Alcuinus, ſubinde miris laudibus extollit propter in ſignem copiam librorum, tam Latinorum quam Græcorum, jam fere bonorum librorum nihil eſt. Exhaustit enim hoſ theſauros, ut pluraque alia, et Danica immanitas, et Gulielmi Nothi violentia.*

[There is now ſcarce one good book left in the library of St. Peter, which Flaccus Albinus, otherwiſe called Alcuinus, has ſo often and ſo greatly extolled for its great number of books, as well Latin as Greek; for the barbarity of the Danes, and the ravaging of William Nothus, have exhausted this treaſure, as well as many others.]

We cannot find, after this, that our church was remarkable for a collection of books, but continued in the ſame ſtate in which Leland ſays he found it, till the great gifts of Mrs. Matthews once more gave it the name of a library. The books are methodically

digested into classes, according to the various learning they treat on, and a catalogue made of them. This was done by the care of Dr. Comber, then precentor of the church. They have since been augmented at different times, and lately, by the bequest of dean Finch, have received the addition of the *Fœdera Anglicana* in seventeen tomes, &c. The books are chiefly remarkable for several valuable tracts in divinity and history; some manuscripts, amongst which is a *Tully de Inventione, ad Herrenium*, very perfect, and in a most neat character; bibles and psalters; the original register of St. Mary's abbey at York, &c. But the manuscripts that are almost inestimable, to this library especially, are Mr. Torre's painful collections, from the original records, of all the ecclesiastical affairs relating to this church and diocese. And lately the fine collection of the late Reverend Mr. Marmaduke Fothergill, was likewise added to this library; so that it now contains a body of manuscripts, especially in the English ritual and liturgical way, equal to most libraries in the kingdom.

The arms that are, or were, in the windows of this room in Mr. Torre's time, and probably belonged to some ancient benefactors to the library, are, first, England, then Mowbray, Percy and Lucy, Nevil, Rofs, Clifford, Fitzhugh, Vavasour, Bowet; archbishops, Langley, Skirlaw, Dacres, Haxey, Scrope of Massam, and Fenton.

Having now described all the outbuildings belonging more immediately to the church, we shall next take an external view of the whole fabric. The cathedral church of York is commonly called *York minster*; which word, in the Anglo-Saxon, is *mynster*; in the old Franco-Gaulick, *monstier*; but all from the Latin, *monasterium*, a cathedral church and monastery being formerly synonymous terms. The whole building shews more window than solid in it; and the different taste of architecture, as well as the different age of each part, is easily discernible: we shall begin with the west end.

The front, or west end, contains two uniform steeples, running up to the setting on of their square tops, in ten several contractions, all cloistered for imagery. Indeed this part of the church has lost much of its beauty, by being robbed of a vast number of curious statues which once adorned it, the pedestals and niches of which look bare without them; but still it carries a grandeur inexpressible. On the top of the great doors sits the figure of archbishop William de Melton, the principal founder of this part of the church; but the image is much abused. Below, and on each side of the double doors, are the statues of a Vavasour and a Percy, as their shields of arms do testify.

It

It appears by a deed that Robert le Vavasour granted to God, St. Peter, and the church of York, for the health of his own soul, and the souls of his wife Julian and his ancestors, full and free use of his quarry at Tadcaster in Thevedale, with liberty to take and carry thence a sufficient quantity of stone for the fabric of this church, as oft as they had need to repair, re-edify, or enlarge the same.

Likewise Robert de Percy, lord of Boulton, granted to John archbishop of York free liberty for the mariners, or carters, to carry the fabric stone from Tadcaster, either by land or water, through his grounds lying along the river Qwharfe, (or Wharfe) or up that river to York; as also his wood at Boulton, for roofing the new building.

In memory of these two extraordinary benefactions the church though fit to erect two statues; one represented with a piece of rough unhewn stone in his hands, the other with a similitude of a piece of wrought timber. These two families have many more memorials of their beneficence to the fabric on the inside of the church.

In the arch over the door, in fine tracery work, is the story of Adam and Eve in paradise, with their expulsion thence. These double doors are seldom opened but at funerals; or the reception of an archbishop, in solemn procession, for installation. At the basis of each of these towers are two more doors daily open, by a wicket, for entrance into the church at this end of the fabric.

December 8, 1660, a great wind blew down the whole battlement of the south steeple, with two pinnacles of the same; the top of one of the spires of the other steeple fell likewise by the same wind, which did great damage to the rest of the church. The steeples have not yet been repaired. The north steeple is called St. Mary's or our Lady's steeple, probably for being nearest the chapel of that name already described. In it once hung four bells; but *anno* 1655, they were removed into the other steeple, the charge of which was born by a collection through the city.

In the south tower did hang a ring of twelve bells*, the largest tenor of which was 59 cwt. This great bell was usually tolled at funerals;

* The mottos and weight of the bells, beginning with the least, are as follow:

1. *Deo et regi sacrum.* Sacred to God and the king. The diameter of this bell was two feet.

2. *Jubilate Domino*, psal. lxvi. Make a joyful noise unto God. 1681. Its diameter was two feet two inches 3-4ths.

3. *Exultate Deo*, psal. lxxxii. Rejoice in God. 1681. Its diameter was two feet four inches 1-half.

4. *Gloria in excelsis Deo.* Glory to God on high. 1681. Its diameter was two feet six inches.

5. *Vocata*

funerals; Toby Matthews, archbishop, was the first it went for on that occasion.

In the year 1466 there was then delivered into the hands of Thomas Innocent, bell-founder, by John Knapton, under-treasurer, for the founding of four bells, certain metals, all particularly named in the record; which also shews the weight of each bell.

In the year 1657 the eleventh, or largest bell but one, was broke and new cast: the fourth bell, being likewise untuneable, was broke and melted down; and, to add metal to these, the biggest bell of three belonging to the demolished charge of St. Nicholas, *extra* Walmgate, was given. Towards the charge of this, and to make the chimes go on all the bells, the lord mayor and commonalty gave 130*l*. from the chamber.

Anno 1733 the frames of all these bells were renewed, and they re-hung in a manner much more commodious for ringing than before; towards the expence of which a set of public-spirited citizens, great admirers of this kind of music and exercise, contributed 20*l*. They also, at their own expence, built a new floor, 21 feet higher than the old one, for their greater convenience in ringing the bells. This diversion has been long in great vogue in England, though it is remarkable that it is not practised out of our king's dominions any where else in the world.

In the year 1752 the old clock, which was rendered useles by age, and whose very large Gothic case covered the wall betwixt the south door and the chapel for early prayers, and blocked up one of the

5. *Vocata dum voco pulsata mundo Maria.* Whilst I call, Mary rings through the world. Its diameter was three feet.

6. { I will found and resound to thy people, Lord, }
 { With my sweet voice to call them to thy word. } 1599.
 Its diameter was three feet three inches.

7. *Beatus est populus qui agnoscunt clangorem.* Blessed are the people who acknowledge the found. 1657. Its diameter was three feet six inches 1-half.

8. *Te Deum laudamus.* We praise thee, O God. Jahannes Lake, *Ref'dus*; Robertus Hitch, *Decanus*; Robertus Soreby, *Precentor*; Christopherus Stone, *Cancellarius*. 1671. Its diameter was three feet eleven inches.

9. *Petrus psallo Petrus spe tibi dum resonat chorus iste* Peter, Peter, I sing to thee in hope, while the choir resoundeth. Its diameter was four feet four inches 1-4th.

10. { Sweetly tolling men do call }
 { To taste on food that feeds the soul. } 1627.
 Its diameter was four feet eleven inches.

11. *Funera deploro, populum voco, festa decoro.* Thomas Dickinson, *milite majore Civit. Eboraci, vice zda. sumptus procurante*. That is, I deplore the dead, I call the people, I adorn the festivals. Thomas Dickenson, twice lord mayor of the city of York, gave this at his own charge. H. Harward, E. Calvert, E. Elcocke. Its diameter was five feet two inches 3-4ths.

12. The largest bell. *Exultemus Domino.* Let us rejoice in God. 1627. Phineas Hodgson, *Cancellarius*. Wickham, *Archid'us Ebor.* Its diameter was five feet nine inches 1-half.

There are about 72 steps to the place of ringing, 57 to the leads as you go to the bell-loft, and 20 from thence to the bell-loft, from which it is a great height to the highest leads, each step being about nine inches high.

the windows, was removed; instead of which an elegant and excellent clock was put up, made by that celebrated artist Mr. Henry Hindley, of this city, at the expence of near 300*l*. and the chimes, (which before that, at set hours, used to play various tunes) by this alteration were taken away.—As the minster-clock is that by which the inhabitants of the city chiefly regulate their hours, they were considerable contributors towards the expence of this work.

In the year 1765 the twelve bells were taken down, not being quite tuneable, by the present dean, Dr. John Fountayne; the five trebles of which were exchanged for the three bells in St. Michael's, Spurriergate, in which church they now hang. They were replaced the same year by a set of ten new bells *, cast by Mess. Lester and Pack of London, (the same weight and dimensions of those in Bow-church, London) and are allowed to be as complete a peal as any in the kingdom.

The principal benefactor to the re-building this south steeple has his name on the stone-work, in large letters, on the west-side, thus :

Bir=ming=ham.

John Birmingham was treasurer of this church about the year 1432, and was, no doubt, a great promoter of the work. Besides, by his will, proved May 28, 1457, he left, among other legacies, 50*l*. to the further reparation of the fabric,

In

* The first of which weighs 8 C. 3 qrs. 7 lb. and its diameter 2 feet 8 inches 1-4th.

The second, 9 C. 1 qr. 5 lb. its diameter 2 feet 9 inches 3-8ths.

The third, 10 C. 1 qr. 22 lb. its diameter 3 feet.

The fourth, 12 C. 2 qrs. 21 lb. its diameter 3 feet 2 inches 3-4ths.

The fifth, 13 C. 2 qrs. 22 lb. its diameter 3 feet 5 inches.

The sixth, 16 C. 4 lb. its diameter 3 feet 7 inches 3-4ths.

The seventh, 21 C. 23 lb. its diameter 4 feet 1-8th of an inch.

The eighth, 26 C. 13 lb. its diameter 4 feet 3 inches 1-8th.

The ninth, 33 C. 2 qrs. 16 lb. its diameter 4 feet 9 inches 1-8th.

The tenth, 53 C. 25 lb. its diameter 5 feet 5 inches.

On N^o. 1, 2, 3, and 4 there are no other inscriptions than the founders names, Lester and Pack.

On the 5th, Music is medicine to the mind.

On the 6th, Our voices shall with joyful sound

Make hills and vallies echo round.

On the 7th, In wedlock bands

All ye who join with heart and hands,

Your hearts upite;

So shall our tuneful tongues combine to laud

The nuptial rite.

On the 8th, Ye ringers all, that prize your health and happiness,

Be sober, merry, wife, and you'll the same possess.

On the 9th, To honour both of God and king

Our voices shall in concert ring.

On the 10th, J. FOUNTAYNE, dean.

W. COWPER,

W. BERMORE,

W. CAYLEY,

W. MASON,

} Residentiaries.

In taking a view of the south side of the church, we first observe six tall pinnacles, which have been raised as well for buttresses to the upper building of the nave, as ornaments; though now all the articles which joined them are taken away, we suppose, not being thought of any service. Towards the top of each of these pinnacles is a cell for an image, which, by great luck, are yet standing in them. The four to the west we take to be the representations of the four evangelists; the next, Christ with the paschal lamb; the last, an archbishop, probably, from his juvenile look, the peculiar saint of this church, St. William.

The south entrance is ascended to by several courses of steps; and tradition assures us there was once as great an ascent to the west door. If so, the ground has been much raised at that end, the soil being now level with the pavement of the church. However, this might happen from the vast quantity of chippings of stone, which not only served to level this part, but also was used to raise the foundation of all the houses on that side, as the ground, when dug into, sufficiently testifies, it being near two yards deep before you can come at the natural soil. Over this entrance formerly hung the bell for calling to prayers, but in the time of dean Finch it was removed to the top of the lanthorn steeple. A little spiral turret, called the fiddler's turret, from the image of a fiddler on the top of it, was taken many years ago from another part of the building, and placed on the summit of this end, which has added much to its decoration. Over the doors, by the care of the same dean, was also placed a handsome dial, both horary and solar, below which two images used to strike the quarters on two small bells till the chimes were taken down, and the new clock put up.

After the reformation some avaricious dean leased out the ground for some space on each side the steps for building houses and shops on. These were standing, just as they are represented in Hollar's draught of this part of the church in the Monasticon, and were of great discredit, as well as annoyance, to the fabric; till the worthy dean Gale, among other particular benefactions, suffered the leases to run out, pulled down the houses, and cleaned this part of the church from the scurff it had contracted by the smoke proceeding from these dwellings.

Eastward you take a view of archbishop Thoresby's fine additional building, being all the choir-end of the cathedral. It is easily discernible, by the outside, that this part is much newer, as well as of a nobler Gothic taste, than the west end. To the east, over the finest window in the world, sits the archbishop, mitred and robed, in his archiepiscopal chair, having in his left hand the representation of a church, and seeming to point to this window with his right.

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At the basis of this noble light are thirteen heads, placed on a row in the wall, from angle to angle: they are designed to represent the heads of our Saviour and his twelve apostles, himself in the midst of them. At the south corner is the head of a king crowned, designed, no doubt, for that magnanimous prince Edward III. in whose time this structure was erected; and at the north a mitred bishop projects, which can represent none likelier than the founder. On each side of this end of the church stand also the statues of Percy and Vavasour, armed, their shields of arms hanging by them. It is observed that Percy takes the right hand here, as Vavasour does at the west end; but the reason of it is not known.

The grand tower, or lanthorn steeple, so called, we presume, from its resemblance to that luminary, is the next we must raise our eyes to. It is a square building, supported on the inside by four large and massy pillars of stone, which make four arches. This tower is very lofty, yet tradition assures it was meant to be carried much higher, by a spire of wood covered with lead on the top of it; but the foundation was thought too weak for such a superstructure. On the south-west angle is now placed a cupola for the prayer-bell to hang in; which structure is really a deformity, being of a different order from the rest of the church, and only taking up one corner of the square; however, by the advantage of this situation, the silver sound of this small bell may be heard some miles off the city. The motto upon it alludes to its ringing early in the morning for prayers, viz. at six o'clock in summer and seven in winter, in this distich:

Surge cito, propera, cunctos citat, excitat hora;

Cur dormis? Vigila, me resonante leva. Cast in 1592.

Rise quickly, haste, 'tis time to stir for all;

Why sleepest thou? Awake, when I do call.

In the year 1666, by order of the duke of Buckingham, a turret of wood was erected, covered with lead and glazed, on the top of this steeple. This was to put lights into upon occasion, to serve as a beacon to alarm the country, in case the Hollanders or French, with both which powers we were then at war, should attempt to land on our coasts.

Thus we have given a short description of the external parts of this great fabric. We have but to add on this subject, that, by the care and management of two late governors and the present one, the fabric-money has been so well applied to its proper use, that at present the whole structure has almost regained its primitive lustre. Were but its lost spires and pinnacles restored, it would altogether appear so, and this fabric might yet bid defiance to time and weather for many succeeding generations.

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At our entrance into the church, before we look upwards and dazzle our eyes with the loftiness and spaciousness of the building, it will be necessary first to cast them on the ground. Here, in the old pavement of this church, were almost an innumerable quantity of grave-stones, many of which formerly shone like embroidery, being enriched with the images, &c. in brass, of bishops, and other ecclesiastics, represented in their proper habits, of which the grave-stone of archdeacon Dalby was a shining instance. These stones had also monumental inscriptions upon them, in order to carry down the names and qualities of the venerable dead to the latest posterity. But to see how all sublunary things are subject to change or decay, what was thought the most durable by our forefathers, for this purpose, by an unaccountable turn of fate proved the very occasion of destruction by their sons. Let no man henceforth say, *exegi monumentum ære perennius* *, in the strict sense of the words: there is an instance of the loss of a fine palace for the lucre of the lead upon it, and now this *æris sacra fames* † has robbed us of most of the ancient monumental inscriptions that were in the church.

At the reformation this hair-brained zeal began to shew itself against painted glass, stone statues, and grave-stones, many of which were defaced and utterly destroyed, along with other more valuable monuments of the church, till queen Elizabeth put a stop to those most scandalous doings by a proclamation.

In our late civil wars, and during the usurpation, our zealots again began these depredations on grave-stones, and stripped and pillaged them to the minutest piece of metal. We know it is urged that their hatred to Popery was so great, that they could not endure to see an *orate pro anima*, or even a cross on a monument without defacing of it. But it is plain that it was more the poor lucre of the brass than zeal, which tempted these miscreants to this act; for there was no grave-stone, which had an inscription cut on itself, that was defaced by any thing but age throughout this whole church.

In the old pavement of the church were a number of circles, which ranged from the west end up the middle aisle, on each side and in the centre. They were about forty-four on a side, about two feet distance from one another, and as much in diameter. Those in the midst were fewer in number, larger, and exactly fronted the entrance of the great west door, that circle nearest the entrance in this row being the largest of all. We take all these to have been drawn out for the ecclesiastics and dignitaries of the church to stand in, habited according to their proper distinctions,

* I have raised a monument more durable than brass.

† The cursed thirst of brass.

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VOL.

to receive an archbishop for installation, or on any other solemn occasion. The dean and the other great dignitaries, we presume, possessed the middle space, whilst the prebendaries, vicars, sacrist, priests at altars, &c. belonging to the church, ranged on each side; and altogether, when clad in their proper copes and vestments, must have made a glorious appearance: from whence, we take it, this aisle was called the Processional Aisle.

There is now a pavement for the body of the church, which noble design was begun by subscription from the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the county; set on foot and compleated in the year 1736, by the care and management of Dr. Osbaldeston, then dean; the expence of which amounted to upwards of 2500*l*. The plan was drawn by that eminent painter and architect, Mr. Kent, under the direction of lord Burlington. It is a kind of Mosaic work, thought properest for a Gothic building, in which all the old marble grave-stones of the church are wrought up. The stone was given by Sir Edward Gascoigne, of Parlington, Bart. from his quarry at Huddlestone; by which generous act the ancient name of Gascoigne should, in the list of benefactions, follow those of Percy and Vavasour. The whole pavement is laid on brick set edgeways, the interstices filled up with dry materials, to prevent the damp from affecting of it.

The chantries and altars dedicated to particular saints, which were dispersed in several places of this church, come next to be considered. It is difficult, at this day, to assign any of the respective situations; and as impossible in a great many of them, as it is now, to find out the lands the chantries were originally endowed with. It appears by a catalogue of all the chantries within this cathedral, as they were certified into the Court of Augmentations, *anno* 37, Henry VIII. that there were above forty altars erected in different parts of it. What regard ought to be paid to the piety of the founders of them, we shall not say; but it is certain they must have been a great disfigurement to the beauty of the church whilst they were up, yet, when taken down, it is pity the lands, &c. assigned for the maintenance of the chantry priests, the rents of which would now amount to a very considerable value, was not given to the support of the fabric: but they were too good morsels to escape swallowing in that age.

In Mr. Dodsworth's collections, printed in Stevens's additional volumes to the Monasticon, is a catalogue of these chantries and their several founders, with their yearly value. But this is not near so particular an account of them as may be met with in Mr. Torre's manuscripts, who has extracted from the registers all the original endowments, and at the same time has given close lists of the parsons attending at each altar. The whole would make a volume of itself, and is therefore too copious for our design; we shall therefore only

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give the reader a catalogue of the names and yearly valuations of them, from Mr. Dodsworth, as follows :

		l.	s.	d.
1.	The chantry at the altar of Holy Innocents, <i>per annum</i> }	5	13	4
2.	Ditto of a different foundation _____	5	13	4
3.	Another at the same altar _____	3	6	8
4.	A chantry at the altar of St. Saviour, in the loft } on the south side of the church }	16	16	10
5.	Ditto of St. Friswith, on the same side _____	17	0	0
6.	Ditto at the altar of St. Cuthbert _____	12	0	0
7.	} Two ditto at the altar of Allhallows	36	8	0
8.				
9.	Ditto of St. Mary Magdalene _____	3	1	0
10.	Ditto of St. Saviour and St. Anne _____	10	7	4
11.	Ditto of St. John the Evangelist _____	6	13	4
12.	Ditto of St. Agatha, Scolace, and Lucia _____	8	0	0
13.	Ditto of St. Anne and St. Anthony _____	6	13	4
14.	Ditto of St. Laurence _____	3	1	4
15.	Ditto of St. William _____	8	7	6
16.	Ditto of St. Nicholas _____	2	13	4
17.	Ditto of St. Thomas the Apostle _____	2	4	0
18.	Ditto of St. Michael _____	10	13	4
19.	Ditto of St. Christopher _____	2	2	0
20.	Ditto of our Lady _____	8	0	0
21.	Ditto _____	5	8	0
22.	Ditto of St. Andrew _____	4	13	4
23.	Ditto of St. Wilfred _____	6	13	4
24.	Ditto of Jesus and our Lady _____	6	13	4
25.	} Two ditto at the altar of St. Stephen	13	6	0
26.				
27.	} Two ditto at the altar of Holy Cross _____	6	13	4
28.				
29.	} Two ditto at the altar of St. Agatha Scolace }	4	8	2
30.				
31.	One more ditto at the altar of St. Laurence _____	3	6	8
32.	Ditto at the altar of St. James minor _____	3	6	8
33.	Ditto at the altar of St. Pauline and Cedda _____	3	6	8
34.	Ditto of St. Gregory _____	3	6	8
35.	The chantry of St. Edmund, king and martyr _____	3	6	8
36.	Ditto at the altar of St. John the Evangelist _____	4	13	0
37.	Ditto at the altar of St. John of Beverley _____	3	6	8
38.	One more at the altar of St. Innocents _____	3	6	8
39.	Another ditto at the altar of St. Nicholas _____	3	13	0

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40. The chantry at the altar of St. Blaize	—	3	18	4
41. One more there of another foundation	—	3	6	8
42. Ditto at the altar of Holy Trinity and Cross		5	13	4
43. A second ditto at the altar of St. Gregory		3	6	8
44. A chantry at the altar of Thomas a Becket		4	2	8

These are all the chantries which Mr. Dodsworth gives from the authority above said; but Mr. Torre accounts for more than threescore, besides forty-six obits, though probably some of their stipends had failed before the dissolution. By a statute which was ordained in the year 1291, by the dean and chapter of York, these regulations were made:

"That those who are called parsons within the church, who at least have an altar, or others that hold altars, do present their letters obligatory, which bind them to perform the offices of the dead to the dean and chapter, to be registered in a book, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*.

"That on Martinmas-day every year they do, though not required, offer themselves to make oath, that to the best of their abilities, they have fulfilled the will of the dead, for whom they were deputed to celebrate according to the contents of their writings; and in case they have failed, in any respect, faithfully to discharge their duties within the compass of that time, that they then make their humble confessions to the dean and chapter, from whom they are to receive their penances according to their defaults.

"That all who celebrate at any altar within the church shall be present at mattins, masses, and other hours, on the feast of nine lessons and other grand festivals.

"That the altars whereat they do honestly serve be duly provided with vestments, ornaments, lights, and other appurtenances."

Ornaments belonging to altars were,

One missale.	Three corporals of cloth.
One chalice of silver.	One vestment for Sundays and
Two silver phials.	other lesser festivals of Indian
One vestment for double festivals, of sattin embroidered.	camake.
One or two vestments of a stuff call'd Bordealisandre for weekdays.	Three frontals for the altar.
Six pallas for the altar.	One towel to wipe the priests hands.
Three cases of silk for the corporals.	One Flanders chest to put the vestments in.
	On aruareolum of wood.
	One box for the bread.

We shall conclude this head with a short account concerning the masses that were celebrated at these altars, as is expressed in one of their endowments, viz.

“That amongst other suffrages of mankind’s salvation and re-
“storation, the celebration of masses, in which God the Son of-
“fered himself a victim to God the Father for the health of the
“living and the quiet of the dead; and, before other things, on the
“day of attonement, they counted it most meritorious chiefly to
“prosecute those things with respect to the multiplicity of masses,
“and the increase of divine worship.”

Most of the chantries before-mentioned were placed in chapels in divers parts of the church; several of which ranged from the chapter-house door to the north aisle of the choir, and from the south aisle to the clock. About the wood-work of the former Mr. Dodsworth, in his time, read the following inscription:

Orate pro anima magistri Johannes Rainald, nuper archidiaconi ac prebendarii prebendæ de Stillington in eccle. cath. Eborum, qui obiit in vigilia natalis anno Dom. millesimo quingentesimo-sexto, cujus sumptibus et expensis et de ejus voluntate et mandato hoc opus factum est anno Dom. millesimo quingentesimo-septimo, et anno regni regis Henrici septimi vicelesimo-tertio.

And near the clock-house was this engraven in wood:

Orate pro anima magistri Johannis Rainald archiepiscopi capellani et cancellarii canonici in hac alma ecclesia metropol. et prebendarii prebendæ de Stillington in eadem ecclesia, archidiaconi Clevelandiæ, qui in ætate septagesima-quatuor annorum in vigilia natalis, Dom. nostri Jesu Christi, circiter horam quintam post meridiem, anno Dom. millesimo quingentesimo-sexto, et regni regis illustrissimi Henrici septimi vicelesimo-tertio, cujus bonis, &c. ejus executores Johannes Chapman et Georgius Evers nectarii publici, et Willielmus Eure, hoc opus ligneum ad quatuor altarea public. fabric. cætera defunt.

The most remarkable of these chapels were three at the east end of the church; that of St. Stephen’s to the north, All-Saints to the south, and betwixt them was the famous chapel of St. Mary, made by archbishop Thoresby; which last, says Stubbs, that prelate, as a true respecter of the Virgin-Mother of God, adorned with wonderful sculpture and painting. At the reformation this chapel, without any regard to the founder of this part of the cathedral, was torn in pieces and destroyed. Our northern antiquary, the late Mr. Thoresby, got a large piece of the carved-work, which he says was preserved by somebody in a neighbouring house to the church, being inclosed betwixt two walls. This had a place in his museum as a great curiosity, both in regard of the excellency of the sculpture, and the respect he paid to the memory of the archbishop

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his ancestor. His regret for the destruction of this curious chapel, makes him break out in the words of the psalmist, "A man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick tree; but now they break down the carved-work thereof with axes and hammer."

The wood-work about all these chapels in the choir was taken down by order of the two last governors of the church, the deans Finch and Osbaldeston, by which this end of the choir is now quite laid open: but the chapels in the cross-aisle are most of them made use of for vestries for the dean and residentiaries: that next the clock has, in memory of man, been used for six o'clock prayers.

In the year 1753 the two chapels next the clock were fitted up a-new for early prayers, after a disuse of half a century, and are done in a very decent and convenient manner. In one of these chapels, viz. that nearest the clock, the dean and chapter's court is likewise held.

The service-choir, or that part of the church which only serves for divine worship at present, is separated from the rest of the church by a thick partition-wall; the front whereof is adorned with various mouldings of curious workmanship in stone; amongst which is a row of the effigies of our kings from the conquest to Henry VI.* The image of this last monarch was certainly taken down in compliment to his enemy and successor Edward IV. by the archbishop's orders then in being; for the common people bore so high a veneration for the memory of this sanctified king, that they began to pay adoration to his statue. The cell remained empty till the reign of king James I. at whose first coming to this city the dean and chapter thought fit to fill up the vacancy with his figure. It is observable that his name is put underneath, *Jacobus Primus, Rex Ang.* we suppose in distinction to the Sixth of Scotland; for it was improper for them to style him First of England otherwise.

In the midst of this screen is placed the door into the choir; which, together with the passage, is curiously wrought with pretty mouldings and carvings. On the centre of the stone roof is a very neat piece of imagery of the virgin, with her arms across her breast and adored by three little angels. The door itself was formerly wood-work,

* Their names are,

On the north side of the door.

- I. *Will. Cong.* reg. an. 21.
- II. *Will. Rufus* reg. 14.
- III. *Hen. Primus* reg. 33.
- IV. *Steph.* reg. 10.
- V. *Hen. Sec'dus* reg. 35.
- VI. *Rich. Primus* reg. 9.
- VII. *Joh'es* reg. 18.

On the south side of the door.

- VIII. *Hen. Tertius* reg. 56.
- IX. *Edward. Primus* reg. 35.
- X. *Edward. Sec'dus* reg. 20.
- XI. *Edward. Tertius* reg. 52.
- XII. *Rich. Sec'dus* reg. 22.
- XIII. *Hen. Quartus* reg. 14.
- XIV. *Hen. Quintus* reg. 10.
- XV. *Jacob. Primus* reg. 22.

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wood-work, but of late years a handsome iron one was given, painted and gilded, by Mrs. Mary Wadesford. The two side-aisles have now each of them a handsome door of iron-work. These were placed here by the care, or at the sole charge, of the late dean Finch, as his crest upon them testifies.

The organ is now placed over the choir door, where it anciently stood; but was removed thence by order of king Charles I. and placed opposite to the bishop's throne; his majesty giving for reason, that it spoiled the best prospect in the world of the fine east window from the body of the church, which it certainly does. It was brought back in the year 1688, archbishop Lamplugh and the then earl of Stafford contributed to the charge of it, as appears by their arms on the wood-work.

Since we have mentioned the reason of the first removal of the organ, it will not be improper to add, from Mr. Torre, what the king bestowed upon the church towards the charge of it, and purchasing a new instrument, &c. by which, and other beneficences to the fabric, that excellent monarch has justly a place in the table of benefactions.

It appears upon our records that, on the 26th of July, 1632, in his majesty's high commission court, before his ecclesiastical commissioners within the province of York, there was imposed a fine of 1000*l.* upon Edward Paylor, of Thoraldby, Esq; for the crime of incest by him committed with Elizabeth Bulmer, wife of Francis Bulmer, the said Edward Paylor's sister's daughter, to be paid by him to the king's use.

Therefore king Charles I. by his order, dated Westminster, Nov. 28. 8 *reg.* and directed to the treasurer, chancellor, and barons of the exchequer, signifies that he had granted the said fine of 1000*l.* to the dean and residentiaries of the cathedral church of York.

1. For repairing the ruins of their church.
2. For setting up a new organ.
3. For furnishing and ordering the altar.
4. For enabling them to maintain a library-keeper.

And on March 22, 1632, articles of agreement were made between dean Scot and other canons residentiary of the church on the one part, and Robert Dillum, blacksmith of London, on the other, touching the making a great organ for the church for 297*l.* &c.

Anno 1634, John Rawson, chamberlain of the church, accounted for the laying out of the said fine of 1000*l.* about the organ, and other disbursements, &c. It is pity the money would not reach to the settling the last article of the king's bequest.

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We must not omit that the organ has lately been much improved; and that, in the year 1754, the fronts of the stalls at the west end of the choir have been raised and decorated in a taste conformable to the elegance of this building.

The service-choir is still adorned with its ancient wood-work, carved and set up with clusters of knotted pinnacles of different heights; in which are a great number of small cells, which have had images of wood in them for greater decoration. Under these are the stalls for the canons, &c. beginning with the dean's stall on the right, and the preceptor's on the left hand*, each stall being assigned to a particular dignitary by a written label over it. The four seats next the pulpit are now possessed by the four archdeacons of the diocese, though formerly the lord mayor and aldermen sat on that side. Some years ago there arose a dispute betwixt the church and city about the right of these seats; but it was finally determined by judge Jeffreys, *anno* 1684, that the archdeacons should possess them; whereupon his lordship and his brethren have ever since sat on the opposite side. Over the stall of the preaching dignitary for the day is always a moveable table with this title, *ordo perpetuus pro conscientibus*, &c. The order for the preachers in this church was first begun

* The form of them is thus.

South side of the choir door.

1. Decanus.
2. Cancellarius.
3. Succentor canonicorum.
4. Langtoffe.
5. Weighton.
6. Stillington.
7. Bole.
8. South-Newbald.
9. Barneby.
10. Applethorp.
11. Newthorp.
12. Holme.
13. Hufthwaits.
14. Bilton.
15. Wetwang.
16. Wistow.
17. Knarsbrough.
18. Fridaythorp.
19. Bugthorp.
20. Laughton.

On the North side.

1. Precentor.
2. Subdecanus.
3. Cancellarius Ebor.
4. Strensall.
5. North-Newbald.
6. Fissal.
7. Dunnington.
8. Wortball.
9. Givendale.
10. Ampleforth.
11. Bramham.
12. Driffeld.
13. Botevant.
14. Gindall.
15. Tockington.
16. Messam.
17. Fenton.
18. Ulfkirk.
19. Wuton.
20. Osbuldwick.

There are eight stalls more to those of the
Archdeacon of Nottingham.
Archdeacon of Cleveland.
Archdeacon of the east-riding.
Archdeacon of York.
The stall next to the pulpit.

There are 13 stalls more to the archbishop's throne; the next to which, excepting one, is the place for the right honourable the lord mayor; and the rest, for the worshipful the aldermen, &c.

Six of these prebends are altered and dissolved in the following manner: Bramham ceased in 1540; Driffeld, annexed to the precentorship, 1485; Laughton, united to the chancellorship the same year; Massam was dissolved in 1546; Newthorp and Wilton, being joined to the treasurer'ship about the year 1238, fell with it upon the dissolution of that office.

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begun by archbishop Grindall, and constantly observed till the year 1635, when archbishop Dolben made a new regulation, which was ratified by the dean and chapter; the rest of the seats for vicars, choiristers, &c. are as usual in other cathedrals. The late dean Osbaldeston caused doors to be put to the passages of the uppermost stalls, in order to keep those seats, which used to be crouded with mob, for the dignitaries, gentlemen, and better sort of citizens, who attend divine service.

The eagle of brass, from which the lessons are read, bears this inscription :

THO. CRACROFT, S. T. P.
Aquilam hanc, ex ære conflatum
In usum et orantum
 CATHEDRALIS TEMPLI EBOR.
Divo PETRO sacri
Cantulit
 MDC LXXXVI.

[Thomas Cracroft, D. D. gave this brazen eagle for the use and ornament of the cathedral church of York, sacred to St. Peter, 1686.]

The cathedra, or throne for the archbishop, is situated at the end of the prebendal stalls on the south side. It was a plain piece of oak wainscot, no ways suitable to the dignity of the primate. Archbishop Lamplugh intended, if he had lived, to have erected a new one, a draught of a then noble design being taken for it.

The pulpit used to be brought, on preaching days, to the first ascent betwixt the ladies pews; but it being judged by the late dean Finch that the preacher's voice, for want of repercussion of sound, was lost in the vaults of the church, he ordered the old pulpit, which had been long disused, to be placed where it now stands; but in the year 1740 the old throne and the pulpit were both taken down, and in their stead are placed two others of Gothic workmanship, and very suitable to the rest of the wood-work in the choir. At the same time the ladies' pews, by order of the late dean Osbaldeston, were rebuilt; and in 1741 all the doors were new lined, and finished in the same taste, conformable to the other parts of the building, from a plan drawn by Mr. Kent.

The ascent from the body of the church, through the choir to the altar, is by a gradation of fifteen steps. The altar received a considerable improvement, as to its situation, in the year 1726, and the whole church in its beauty, by taking away a large wooden screen, which almost obstructed the view of the east window. This screen was handiomey painted and gilt, and had a door at each end, which opened into a place behind the altar, where anciently the archbishops used to robe themselves at the time of their inthronizations, and thence proceeded to the high altar, where they

they were invested with the pall. On the top of this curious screen was a gallery for music, as is usual in Popish churches for the celebration of high mass. At the taking away of this, the altar was carried back one arch, to a stone screen behind it of excellent Gothic architecture, which now not only shews a beauty in itself, that was hid before, but also opens a view of one of the noblest lights in the world. This work was done by order of the late dean Finch.

Anciently there were two altars, one on each side the high altar; that on the north side dedicated to St. Stephen, the opposite to the blessed Virgin. Concerning the great or high altar, we find the following account relating to the celebration of it.

In the year 1159 Pope Alexander III. sent his letters mandatory to Roger then archbishop of York, commanding him that he, together with the chapter of his church, get it by decree established, that none do presume to celebrate mass at the high altar of the cathedral church, except he be a bishop, or some canon of the same; and that none do read the gospel or epistle at the time of celebration of mass at this high altar, unless he be a canon of the church; for before every priest was admitted to celebrate mass thereat, whereby the dignity of the church was in some respect diminished and grown vile.

The numerous ornaments belonging to this altar may be seen in the catalogue of the church's vestments, &c. taken in the time of Henry VIII. There is likewise a particular account in the records of such plate, copies, vestments, and other things belonging to the choir, as they were given in charge to be kept by William Ambler, clerk of the vestry, *anno* 1633; by which it appears that our second reformers cleared off what the first had left.

Lest the altar should again be robbed of its present ornaments, plate, &c. we think proper to give an account of what it is now enriched with, as likewise the donors of them.

King Charles I. bestowed upon the church a large quantity of communion plate, when there was scarce as much left out of their long inventory of riches as to perform the office with decency; also a common prayer-book and bible, large folio, bound in crimson velvet.

Archbishop Stern gave plate to the weight of two hundred and eighteen ounces.

Archbishop Dolben gave one hundred and ninety-five ounces.

The lord Beaumont gave two silver candlesticks, weighing fifty-three ounces.

Archbishop Lamplugh gave the covering or antependium of the table of crimson velvet, richly adorned with a deep embroidery of gold and fringe, with the velvet for the back of the altar. He gave

also three pieces of fine tapestry* for the same use. He likewise erected the innermost rails, and paved the space with black and white marble. And lastly, he gave three large common prayer-books and a bible for the use of the altar.

In honorem DIE hoc pavementum legavit DOROTHEA NIXON,
1732.

In the year 1760 Dr. Fountayne, the present worthy dean, caused the tapestry to be taken from the altar-screen, which is a magnificent piece of Gothic architecture, the length whereof is 49 feet, and the height 28 feet. It consists of eight Gothic arches, filled up with beautiful tracery in the manner of windows, with piers and pinnacles between, which support a cornice; and upon that are battlements enriched with tracery and shields. All the openings are now glazed with plate glass to the springing of the arches, with bars of gilded copper; and by the curious this is esteemed one of the greatest beauties of the church.

Under the altar are the vaults, which are entered into at north and south by two iron-grated doors. These vaults make an equivalent square of fourteen yards over, and are divided into four aisles by nine short middle pillars of stone, which support the arched roof. According to the number of these four aisles, these vaults had in them as many altars and chantries; one of which chantries was remarkable, called the chantry at the altar of St. Mary in *cryptis*, where her mass was daily celebrated with note and organ. On the west side is a draw-well, with a stone cistern.

In winter, from All-Saints to Candlemas, the choir is illuminated at evening service by several large branches, beside a small wax candle fixed at every other stall. Three of these branches were the gift of Sir Arthur Ingram, *anno* 1638, as appears by an inscription on each, who also settled 4*l.* *per annum* on the church for finding them with lights. Two more were given by Ralph Lowther of Ackworth, Esq; the last unknown: these, with two large tapers for the altar, are all the light commonly made use of; but on the vigils of particular holidays, the four grand dignitaries of the church have each a branch of seven candles placed before them at their stalls.

In 1748 Mr. John Allen, formerly an eminent dancing-master in this city, also left 200 *l.* to the dean and chapter for providing more lights for the winter service.

There

* This tapestry, in the middle, represented Moses found by Pharaoh's daughter; on the north side, God sending manna from heaven to the Israelites: and on the south side of the altar is Moses again smiting the rock Horeb, from which comes a pouring of waters that seem gently to glide in delightful streams.

There is nothing else to be described in the service choir but what is common to other cathedrals; and we shall be less particular in our description of the other parts of the church, as a view of the building will give the reader a much better idea of it than words can pretend to. From the great west entrance we count seven pillars of a side to the lantern, which form eight arches. The two first serve as a basis to the highest, lightest, and most extensive arch in the world, which supports great part of the weight of two steeples. Over the other arches are placed, in stone, the arms of the principal benefactors to the fabric, one on each side. On the top of these arches runs an open gallery on both sides the nave. Exactly over the joining of each arch stood, formerly, an image, in stone, of the tutelar saints or patrons of the several nations in Europe; but our zealots deposed them all, except St. George, whom they left for a reason not worth mentioning, being an idle story relating to him opposite a dragon's head. Over these are the windows of this middle aisle, adorned with imagery and divers coats of arms.

The roof of the nave is wood, the ribs or groins of which compose a most curious and admired tracery, adorned with large carved knots, which have been gilded, and are in the nature of key-stones to support the work. Each of these knots represents some part of sacred history. The rest of the wood-work has been formerly painted a sky colour, but the late dean caused it to be all washed over white.

The great window at the west end of the church is a very noble light, though not near so fine as its opposite. In it is depicted, in full proportion, the figures of the eight first archbishops and eight saints of the church. Under this, on each side of the great doors, are placed the arms of England, probably of Edward II. in whose time this part of the fabric was perfected, and those assigned to Ulphus the Saxon prince, as two principal benefactors to this church. The whole has been filled up with imagery, the pedestals of which do now only remain.

The side-aisles are arched with stone, the spondils, as the workmen call them, being stone plastered over. The knots at the angles have been curiously carved and painted. These roofs have also been lately washed over, beautified, and repaired. Over each of the entrances into these aisles are representations of hunting and killing of wild beasts, in a sort of *basso relievo*; as also Sampson tearing the lion, &c. The sixteen windows which give light to these aisles, are all, except two, of the old painted glass, and in very good order. The uppermost window in the north aisle was taken anno 1641, by some careful hand, as a most curious portrait of royal and noble bearings. The shields of arms upon it are from the top;
first,

first, St. Peter; then the Imperial, England, Old France, Arragon, king of the Romans, Castile and Leon, Jerusalem and Navarre. The figures in coats armorial are, first, the emperor, king of Arragon, Old England, Old France twice over, Beauchamp, Clare, Beauchamp again, Ross, Mowbray, Clifford, and Percy.

The east end of the church has nine arches, with arms, galleries, windows, and a wooden roof over it as before. In the uppermost windows are the figures of those kings, bishops, and noblemen, who were benefactors to this part of the building, with their arms underneath, and all in their robes, in most glorious colours. The side-aisles of the choir are arched with stone, the windows of them wonderfully preserved; those especially which are in the transept, or cross of the choir, cannot be too much admired. They reach almost to the roof of the church, are divided into one hundred and eight partitions, each of which represents a piece of sacred story. But,

What may justly be called the wonder of the world, both for masonry and glazing, is the noble east window. It is very near the height and breadth of the middle choir. The upper part is a piece of admirable tracery; below which are one hundred and seventeen partitions, representing so much of holy writ, that it almost takes in the whole history of the bible. This window was begun to be glazed, at the expence of the dean and chapter, *anno* 1405, who then contracted with John Thornton of Coventry, glazier, to execute it. He was to receive for his own work four shillings a week, and to finish the whole in less than three years. We may suppose this man to have been the best artist in his time for this kind of work, by their sending so far for him, and indeed the window shews it.

On the wall in the north aisle of the choir, dean Gale, who had the interest of the fabric much at heart, caused a large table to be erected, with the names and dates of the several founders and benefactors to this church, in order to preserve the memory of them to posterity, and to encourage other public-spirited persons to do the same. There has been no addition to the catalogue since his time; but the contributors to the new pavement deserve a memorial in it. Below this, in the wall near the doors, are several large cells for images, which have formerly been painted.

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The TABLE of the FOUNDERS, &c. in the North Side-Aisle
of the CHOIR.

ANNO DOM. MDCXCIX.

Ecclesiae Eboracensis Gratitude.

Anno Dom.
DCXXVII.

FUNDATORES.

Edwynus, Northumbrorum, rex, primus fundator.

DCXXXII.

Oswaldus, Northumbrorum, rex. secundus fundator.

DCLXVI.

Wilfridus, Ebor. archiep. tertius fundator.

DCCLXII.

Albertus, Ebor. archiep. quartus fundator, primus bibliothecam condidit.

MLXVIII.

Thomas, Ebor. archiep. quintus fundator.

REPARATORES.

MCLXXI.

Rogerus, Ebor. archiep. chorum novum ædificavit.

MCCXXVII.

Walterus Gray, Ebor. archiep. multum promovit fabricum.

MCCL.

Johannes Romanns partiem chori borealis et campanile in medio ædificavit.

MCCXCI.

Johan. Romanus, Ebor. archiep. navem ecclesiae inchoavit.

MCCCXXX.

Will. de Melton, Ebor. archiep. navem ecclesiae consummavit.

MCCCLXII.

Johan. Thursby inchoavit novum opus chori.

MCCCLXX.

Walterus Skirlaw, prebendarius de Fenton, in hac ecclesia, postea episcopus Dunelm. campanile ædificavit.

Anno Dom.

BENEFACTORES.

Incertis temporibus.

Decanus et capitulum variis temporibus.

Robertus Vavasour, Miles.

Will. de Perci, Miles.

Will. de Aguillon.

Will. Fitz. Alice.

Richardus de Dalton.

MDCXXIX.

Francisca Matthews, uxor T. Matthews, archiep. Ebor.

MDCXXXIII.

Carolus I. rex Angliæ.

MDCXXXVIII.

Arthurus Ingram, Baronettus.

MDCLXXIII.

Maria, Domina Beaumont.

MDCLXXXIII.

Richardus Sterne, archiep. Ebor.

MDCLXXXVI.

MDCLXXXVI. | *Thomas Cracroft, S. T. P.*
 MDCLXXXVI. | *Johannes Dolben, archiep. Ebor.*
 MDCXCI. | *Thomas Lamplugh, archiep. Ebor.*
 MDCXCV. | *Thomas, Comes Fauconberg.*
 MDCXCV. | *Williel. Comes Strafford, mille Libras legavit.*

The south part of the cross-aisle was built by Walter Grey, and is the oldest part of the whole fabric. The architecture of both ends of this aisle differs from any of the rest. It is raised upon round stone and marble pillars, alternately running up by clusters to their flowered chapiters, whereon are turned the arches of the little side-aisles. In washing the church over lately these pillars are now made undistinguishable; the smaller of them are of marble, and there being no quarry of the sort in all this country, some people have imagined them to be factitious: but upon better information, they appear to have been taken from a quarry near Petworth, in Sussex; by comparing a polished specimen sent by the Rev. Dr. Langwith, rector of that place, and a native of York, with these pillars, no sensible difference could be observed betwixt them. The doctor's memory suggested to him that the marble which composed these pillars, as well as the pillars in the chapter-house, and of those Walter Grey's tomb, were got out of that quarry; and the distance from thence to York being no objection, Petworth being within twelve miles of the sea, and within four or five of a navigable river, it altogether has a very probable appearance. The doctor farther observes, that this marble has been used in some other old cathedrals at a greater distance from the quarry than York, particularly the pillar in Westminster abbey, the Temple church, Salisbury cathedral, and indeed in most of the large Gothic buildings in England; therefore it can be no wonder to find it in so expensive and stately a building as York minster. From the capitals of these pillars are turned the arches of the wooden roof; part of which bears testimony that it is of a later date than the stone work, by an escutcheon of the arms of king Edward III. being carved on a centre knot on the north side of the lanthorn. The roof of this part of the building is so low, that it obstructs some part of the upper windows at both ends. This can proceed from nothing but what has been before hinted in the description of the outside of the west end of the church, that it had a stone roof once upon it; but, being judged too heavy, this was built under it, and the upper roof taken away, which occasions it to be so much lower than it ought to be.

The south end of the church is enlightened by six windows, that at the top being most remarkable. It is a fine piece of masonry in form of a wheel, or, as Mr. Torre writes, a marygold; from whence it is called the Marygold Window, its coloured glass representing

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representing an image of that flower. The first window over the clock-house is adorned with a large image of St. William, habited in *pontificalibus*, with his shield of arms under his feet. The second window consists of two lights, and hath at the top of both a small image of an old king sitting in azure robes, with a globe in his hand, placed in triangle to the sun and moon on each side below. Without doubt this figure was designed to represent God the father; many instances of the like nature in the churches abroad, in painting, &c. shew that the Catholics have frequently aimed at a representation of that immense and inscrutable Deity. On one side is a large image of St. Peter, on the other that of St. Paul, with their *insignia* underneath them. In the last is the figure of St. Wilfred, in robes as before, and under him is placed an escutcheon of arms, which, Mr. Torre says, is ascribed to that prelate.

In one of the windows under the former, is depicted a magistrate in his gown, kneeling at a desk; below it is this imperfect inscription,

*Orate pro anima Johannis Petty, glasiarii, et majoris . . . Ebor.
qui obiit 12 Novem. 1508.*

This window was glazed by Sir John Petty, knight, some time lord mayor of the cittie of York, who died 12 November, *anno Dom. 1508.*

The north part of the transept, though of a later date, is of the same Gothic taste as the former. It is here to be noted, that the arches in both these ends of the church are bolder, and nearer segments of a circle, than what was built in succeeding times. In the Anglo-Norman age all their arches made use of in the churches were nearer to the Roman taste than the acute ox-eye arch, which came afterwards into fashion. Several ancient seals of churches, which are finely drawn in a manuscript of the late celebrated John Anstis, Esq; garter king, do witness the truth of this; for here the representations of their oldest churches are made use of for seals, after the newer were rebuilt by the ecclesiastics of succeeding ages. The end of this building is beautified with five noble lights which constitute one large window, and reach almost from top to bottom of this north end; this window has been called the Jewish window; but for what reason we know not. There is also a tradition that five maiden sisters were at the expence of these lights; the painted glass in them representing a kind of embroidery, or needle-work, might perhaps give occasion for this story. These windows are of a very uncommon make, and are each about fifty feet high and five broad. In 1715 they were much set off in their beauty by a small border of clear glass, which runs

runs about the painted, and illustrates it wonderfully. The ecclesiastical courts were in one of the side aisles, to this part of the building, but in 1776 were removed to the east side of the south door. In the windows of these small side-aisles are, or were, the following bearings, viz. Lord Latimer over the entrance, a Saxon king, Scrope archbishop, St. Paul. *Azure* a cheveron ingrailed inter three hinds heads erased *Or. Malbys*. On the other side was, in Mr. Torre's time, the ancient arms of the see, impaled with *vert* three roebucks trippant *argent*, attired *Or.* Archbishop Rotheram.

We come last to describe the great tower, or lanthorn steeple, as it is commonly called, we suppose, from bearing a resemblance to that luminary. It is founded on four great pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns gradually less, as they conjoin the body of it. Over the four great arches these pillars make, are placed eight coats of arms, two and two on a side. On the west, the arms of England, the *flowers de lis* distinguished; with the arms of Edward the Confessor. On the east, the pallium, or ancient bearing of the see of York, and St. Wilfrid. To the north, the arms assigned to two Saxon kings, Edwin, and Edmund the martyr. And on the south, the peculiar arms of the church, and those of Walter Skirlaw, the great benefactor to this part of the building.—The arms of England shew that this steeple was not finished till the reign of Henry V. or VI. who were the first that altered the old French bearing. Over these arms are several flowers, cherubims, and cloistered cells for images, till you come to a handsome stone balcony, or terras, which is embattled, and goes quite round the squares of the tower. The windows are eight in number, two on a side; the roof is adorned with tracery, archwise, with wooden beams gilded and knotted. The centre knot, which is the largest, is carved, and represents the two images of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a church betwixt them.

In the joining the old work to this new steeple, there is somewhat remarkable to be taken notice of: upon a view may be observed, that from each end of the cross, and on each side, proceed two arches of a large sweep, and a third is begun, of the same dimensions. But by the interposition of the north and south aisles, and of the nave and choir, they are intersected, and let drop into four such narrow arches, that one of them was thought fit anciently to be filled up, and the rest have lately been the same, as judging them no support to the fabric without it. By this we may learn how difficult it was to join the new building to the old, and yet preserve regularity.

We shall only add to the forgoing history of this august edifice, a summary account of some new works (not before mentioned) carried on and compleated by the late and present worthy governors of this cathedral.

In the year 1733 the roof of the great tower was repaired, and the dome entirely new covered, at the expence of about 600l.

In 1744 the chapter-house was stripped of its covering, and new leaded, at the expence of about 500l. On a thorough survey of this part of the building, when thus laid open, in which the most curious workmanship appeared, it was computed, by very good judges, that the timber employed in the support of the roof would, at this time, cost 1000l.

In 1745 the large south-east pinnacle was thrown down by lightning, and the prodigious stones which composed it carried to a considerable distance: another was soon after erected in its place, in every respect equal to the former.

The above useful, but expensive, undertakings were carried on and completed by the commendable care and diligence of its late worthy governor, Dr. Osbaldeston, of Hutton Busnel, in this county, advanced in the year 1747 to the see of Carlisle, and afterwards to that of London; in whose place this church is again very fortunate in having a worthy and active governor set over it, Dr. John Fountayne, of Melton, in this county also, the present dean, whose concern for the preservation and beauty of this fabric has been inferior to none of his predecessors.

In 1751 the pinnacles of the north-west tower were blown down with such violence, that they brought with them to the ground the whole roof, the floors betwixt, and demolished part of the new pavement. At the same time the roof of the south-west corner being found out of repair, both roofs were new leaded, and all the pinnacles re-established, the expence of which amounted to near 600l.

In 1753 an accident happened, which was near proving fatal to this noble edifice, and threatened to lay all its honours in the dust. By the carelessness of the workmen a chafing-dish of coals, which was used in fixing the lead upon the roof, had been left by them in one of the lead gutters, and by the heat of the coals the wood under the lead, which was extremely dry, took fire, and blazed out with great rapidity before it was discovered: as soon as it was observed, which was about eight o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of the city were in the utmost consternation, and ran from all quarters to assist in extinguishing the flames; which, by the means of a number of fire-engines, was happily effected, after burning a considerable part of the roof over the little aisle in the south cross.—The damage occasioned by this fire was, with great diligence, repaired by the active care of the present dean.

To conclude this low account of this magnificent fabric, but which indeed no words can illustrate as it ought to be, we shall only say, that it is a building of that magnitude and extent, that,

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even in those ages which affected the erecting of religious structures, it took near two centuries to complete ; since which it has stood above three more, and hitherto escaped the teeth of corroding time by wind and weather ; or, what is much more destructive than either of them, party zeal. Let it be then the prayer of all good men, that this glorious building, the great monument of our forefathers' piety, may never want a governor less devoted to its preservation than the two last actually were, or the present one hitherto has been : that this fabric may stand firm, and transmit to late posterity the virtues of its founders, and continue, what it has long been, not only a singular ornament to the city and these northern parts, but to the whole kingdom.

The particular rents assigned for the support of the fabric amount, according to Mr. Torre's calculation, but to 171 l. 2 s. 8 d. *per ann.* besides St. Peter's part as a residentiary. There has since been an addition made to these rents by a legacy left to the church of 1000 l. by William earl of Strafford, which purchased lands in Barrowby and Little Leak to the value of 48 l. *per ann.* These annual sums, and what accrues sometimes upon the renewal of leases, are all that is now left to keep and maintain this vast building in repair : but, small as they are, the sectaries under their administration, would needs have involved them in the common sale of the dean and chapters revenues ; by which means this noble fabric must long ere this have been a heap of ruins. The magistracy of York were somewhat alarmed at it, and wrote a special letter to their then representatives in parliament, in order to put a stop to this most scandalous affair. A copy of the original letter is here subjoined, to shew the danger this glorious fabric run in those pious times of reformation.

LORD-MAYOR'S LETTER for Fabric Rents.

Gentlemen,

WE understand that the surveyors of the deane and chapter's landes intend to retorne parte of the fabric landes by this post, and the other parte thereof by the next, distinctly by themselves. You know what an ornament, and of what publique use the minster is to this citie ; we have therefore writt to Mr. Bowles to get a petition drawn for continuance of these rents to the use for which they were given, and we earnestly desire your care and assistance herein, and upon Mr. Bowles's return hither, that you will direct Captain Wood what
you

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you think fit, and we are assured he will be careful to observe your directions. Soe, in the assurance of your care herein, we remayne

Your assured friends,

York the 22d of
January, 1649.

Leon. Thompson, major.
He. Thomson.
Rob. Horner.

To the Right Worshipful William Allanson, Knt. and Thomas
Hoyle, Esq; members of parliament at Westminster.

Sealed with the city's seal.

An ACCOUNT of all such Persons of Honour as have been buried in this Cathedral, and who have now no Monuments at all, or are robbed of their Inscriptions, &c.

TO begin with the burials, from the first, we shall not look for the sepulchre of king Ebrank, nor of the rest of the British kings and princes which Geofry Monmouth assures us died and were buried at York; but, to descend to greater certainties and better authorities, we shall mention venerable Bede, who writes that the head of the famous king Edwin was interr'd in the cathedral at York, of his own founding, and his body was buried at Whitby, as also Ethelm and Etheldrida, a son and a daughter of this king. These two last, says Bede, died so soon after baptism, that they had not put off the white raiment, then worn, for some time, by such profeylites as received the sacred laver. *Anno* 680.

About the year 686 Bosa, archbishop of this province, died, and was buried in his cathedral.

Eadbert, king of Northumberland, died and was interred in the porch of St. Peter's church in York, *anno* 767. Two years after, Egbert his brother, archbishop of this province, also died, and was buried beside him.

Eanbald, successor to the last-named king, was also here interr'd, in the year 797.

For many years after this, during the Danish wars, the archbishops of this province died, and were buried none knows where: nor is there any notice taken in history of any considerable persons being interr'd at York, except we mention St. Ewirilda, abbess of Whitby, whom the Danes slew, with all her convent, and she is said to have been buried at York.

In the year 1014, says Simeon of Durham, Sweyne, the pagan Danish king, a man represented to be horribly cruel, was slain, by a miracle at Gainsbrough, in the midst of his conquests, and buried at York. The miracle is too extraordinary to insert.

Tosty, the furious earl of Northumberland, killed at the battle of Stamford-bridge, was brought to York, and there interr'd, *anno* 1066.

Aldred, archbishop, next occurs to be laid in his cathedral, just before the destruction of it by William the Conqueror, in the year 1069.

Thomas, his successor, who rebuilt the church, died here, and was buried in it; so was Gerard, archbishop, *anno* 1108.

Thomas the Second, was also interred here, *anno* 1114, though now no memorial is in being of either of them.

Henry Murdac, archbishop, who died *anno*, 1153, lies buried in this cathedral, but without any monument that we know of.

The

The first prelate that we can fix a place of sepulture to, is William, commonly called St. William, who died the year following. It is true his bones were removed from the place of their first interment, and were laid in the nave of the church, under a long narrow marble altar-table, of the same kind of stone the font is made of. What appeared upon taking up this altar-stone will be seen in the sequel.

Archbishop Roger comes next in this list, who lies in an antique tomb in the north aisle of the nave. He was buried *anno* 1181.

Walter Grey's tomb bears also no inscription, *anno* 1255.

His immediate successor, Sewal de Bovil, has also a monument in this church without any inscription. He died in 1258.

Archbishop Godfrey de Kinton is said, by Stubbs, to be buried in this cathedral; but the place of his interment is unknown, unless we suppose the tomb on the right hand of Walter Grey's to be his. He died in 1264.

The tomb of William Langton, dean of York, which once stood near the clock-case, is the first that bore any inscription; an account of which may be found in the description of that part of the church where it stood. The fragments of it lie now upon archbishop Bowet's tomb. It is plain this fine monument was torn in pieces by the Puritans in the usurpation, for it was standing intire *anno* 1641, when a draught of it was taken. This dean died in 1279.

Walter Giffard, archbishop, was buried in this cathedral, as Leland writes, in the choir-end of the church, and with this modest inscription on his grave-stone, WALTER GISFART OBIT VII KAL. MAII, MCCLXXIX. He is the first that is taken notice of to be interred in the choir, but the place now not known.

John Romain and Henry Newark, successors to the former, are said, by Stubbs, to be both laid in the cathedral, but now without any more memorial of them, in the years 1295 and 1299.

William de Greenfield comes next. Stubbs has laid him in *porticu S. Nicholai*, St. Nicholas's porch in this church, where his monument, as is represented, still remains. The portraiture of that saint is in the window, but the tomb has no inscription. *Anno* 1315.

William de Melton, archbishop, founder of the west-end of the church, died *anno* 1340, and was buried near the font, (*ad fontem*, says Stubbs) where his grave was found, which was covered with a large blue marble, quarterly cloven, and had been plated with brass on the borders, and all over in the middle, but all quite crazed. This mischief must have been done at or near the reformation, since

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since Dodsworth is silent as to any epitaph on this grave-stone in his time.

In the year 1344, our historians take notice that William de Hatfield, second son to king Edward III. died, and was buried in in our cathedral. The place where, is now uncertain; but there is an image of a young prince in alabaster, prostrate, with a ducal coronet on his head, and a lion couchant at his feet, which in all probability was designed for him, this prince dying in his childhood. This figure is now lying in the south choir.

William de la Zouch, archbishop, died *anno* 1352, and was interred, according to Stubbs, against the altar of St. Edward, king and confessor; but where that altar stood in the church is now unknown.

John Thoresby, the last prelate which Stubbs mentions, was buried in this church, and laid, as the author writes, before the altar of the blessed virgin Mary, in his new work of the choir, *anno* 1373. This altar was under the great east window, but no stone or monument does now mark the place of his interment; yet, as long as this part of the fabric stands, he cannot want a memorial.

The next prelate that occurs to be buried in this church, is Richard Scrope, beheaded *anno* 1405. His tomb, at the east-end, is still remaining, but robbed of its inscription in brass, which run round the verge. To this monument did belong a large quantity of vestments, jewels, &c. as appears by Dugdale's inventory, that were offered at the shrine of this loyal martyr. At the same time with the archbishop were buried the bodies of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and Sir John Laneplugh, beheaded for the same crime, but without any memorial.

Henry Bowett, archbishop, lies opposite to Scrope, as they were so in principles, but without any epitaph. He died *anno* 1423.

George Nevill, an unfortunate prelate, died after his return from banishment, and was interred in the cathedral, in the year 1476. Leland writes that he and his successor Rotherham lie together, in the north side of our Lady's chapel, in the choir.

The tomb of Thomas de Rotherham is also robbed of the inscription; but he died of the plague, at his palace of Cawood, in the year 1500.

Archbishop Savage is the last that makes any figure without any inscription; he died *anno* 1503. Archbishops Lee and Young had also grave-stones and inscriptions; but these, with some others, will be taken notice of in their proper places.

In the choir-end of the church, in 52 epitaphs which Mr. Dodsworth gives us, near 30 of them were remaining entire and legible before the pavement was altered. These seem to have been preserved by the choir doors, which, being kept for the most part shut, did secure them from plunder. But what has escaped within that

that inclosure, bears no proportion to those which are stripped without; for in the body of the church, in 113 epitaphs, not 20 of them were left, and half of those were cut on stone; which plainly proves that the poor lucre of the brass was the greatest motive to the defacing these venerable remains of antiquity.

There are but two, in the whole catalogue of inscriptions, that rise higher in date than the 13th century; nor are there any, commonly to be met with in England, that we know of. The tomb of dean Langton claims seniority to any in his church for an epitaph, being dated *anno* 1279, as is visible upon the remains of it at this day. This tomb, Mr. Dodsworth says, stood within an iron grate near the clock, on the right: he calls it a brass tomb, and supposes that the dean was slain by an armed man at mass, because the image had a representation of a wound in its head, and the story was depicted in the adjoining window. We take this to have been some allusion to the murder of St. Thomas à Becket, for we are not to suppose that the brother of Stephen Langton, then archbishop of Canterbury, could be slain in so public a manner, and no notice taken of it in history. The monument fared no better for its covering with brass, for the plunderers in the stripping broke the stone to pieces, which were some time ago found buried in the ground, probably by some considerate person of those times, in digging dean Finche's grave. We shall begin our description of the grave-stones, monuments, &c. from the south entrance of the cross-aisle, and then this remarkable tomb of Langton's takes place according to its seniority.

The Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions which were on the Grave-Stones, &c. of the Cathedral Church of York, in the Year 1641, and at the taking up the old Pavement.

In the South Cross-Aisle.

The Monumental Inscriptions are so numerous, and at the same time so similar, that it would be tedious to transcribe them, and it will probably be more agreeable to our Readers that we should select those that are most remarkable, and give only the Names and Dates of the others, having first given a few in the Order they occur, as a Specimen of the rest.

And first that of dean Langton, which is a table tomb, with his effigy at full length on its back, supported by four short pillars, and bears this inscription:

Hic

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Hic requiescit corpus Willielmi Langnetoni, quondam decani Eboraci, qui obiit die Stⁱ Swithini, anno Dom. 1279, cujus anima sit cum Deo.

[Here rests the body of William Langton, some time dean of York, who died on St. Swithin's day, 1279, may his soul be with God.]

Archbishop Sewal's is a table tomb, with the figure of a flowery cross upon it, supported by twelve short pillars, with Gothic arches about two feet and a half in height.

Of your charitie pray for the soulis of Martin Soza, goldsmith, born in Saphire in Spayne, and Elyne his wieff, whose soules God pardon. Of this city he was sheriffe, who was buried in this place, and dyed the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord God 1560.

In the Window by the Clock.

Orate pro anima dom. Johannis Edlington, quondam rectoris ecclesiæ de Ravensworth.

Hic jacet Johannes Richardson, clericus, succentor quondam ecclesiæ, metropol. Ebor. qui obiit 9 Julii, 1609.

[Here lies John Richardson, clerk, late sub-chanter of the metropolitan church of York, who died the 9th of July, 1609.]

Orate pro anima magistrⁱ Johannis de Shelford, quondam curiæ Ebor. examineris et personæ altaris S. Willielmi in ecclesiæ cath. Ebor. qui obiit xii. die mensis Julii, anno Dom. 1409, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

[Pray for the soul of Mr. John Shelford, heretofore an examiner of the court of York, and parson of the altar of St. William, in the cathedral church of York, who died the 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1409. The Lord be merciful unto his soul.]

Hic jacet magister Robertus Esenwald, quondam curæ Ebor. procurator generalis, qui obiit xxv. die mensis Decembris, anno Dom. 1466, cujus anima propitiatur Deus. Amen.

[Here lies Mr. Robert Esenwald, formerly procurator general of the court of York, who died the 25th day of December, 1466. The Lord have mercy upon his soul. Amen.]

Orate pro anima Dom. Thomæ Style, quondam vicarii hujus ecclesiæ, qui obiit vii. die mensis Septembris, anno Dom. 1485, cujus, &c. Amen.

[Pray for the soul of Mr. Thomas Style, formerly vicar of this church, who died the 7th day of September, 1485. The Lord, &c. Amen.]

Orate pro anima dom. Thomæ Robinson, quondam vicar. istius ecclesiæ, qui obiit x. die mensis Maii, an. Dom. 1543, cujus animæ, &c. Amen.

[Pray

[Pray for the soul of Mr. Thomas Robinson, late vicar of this church, who died the 10th day of May, 1543. The Lord, &c. Amen.]

Hic jacet Georgius Sheffield, arm. quondam frater Willielmi Sheffield, decani, qui obiit xv. die Apr. anno Dom. 1497.

Jesu miserere mei.

Miserare mei, Domine Deus, secundam magnam misericordiam tuam.

Sepultura Willielmi Sheffield decani 8 die Decem. anno Dom. 1497.

[Here lies George Sheffield, Esq; late brother of William Sheffield, dean, who died the 15th of April, 1497. Jesus have mercy upon me, Have mercy upon me, O Lord God, according to the greatness of thy mercy.

The burial of William Sheffield, dean, Dec. 8, 1497.]

Hic jacet dom. Johannis Fitz-herbert, quondam vicarius istius ecclesiæ, qui obiit xvii. die mensis anno Dom 1406.

[Here lies Mr. John Fitzherbert, late vicar of this church, who died the 17th day of the month of in the year of our Lord 1406.]

O merciful Jesu, of thy blessed pitie

Have mercy of the soul of Iſbell Kirby.

Archbishop Waltar Grey's tomb has eight Gothic pillars, about eight feet high, with antique arches, supporting a very antique Gothic canopy, adorned with heads and pinnacles, having the bishop's effigy at full-length, with his crozier lying on the bottom part.

Archbishop Kimeton's is a plain table tomb, supported by twelve short pillars with Gothic arches. There is no effigy, but on the bottom part a flowery cross.

Hic jacet egregius cantor Kirkbieus in urna,

Organa qui scite tangerent unus erat.

Eddidit insignes cantus modulamine dulci

Hujus erat templi gloria, splendor, honor.

Magna hujus fuerat probitas, sapientia, virtus,

Consilio enituit, moribus, ingenio.

[Here lie the ashes of Kirby, an excellent chanter and incomparable organist. He sung extraordinary songs in charming tunes. He was the boast, glory, and honour of this church. Great were his probity, wisdom, and virtue, and his understanding, morality, and genius, remarkable.]

Ralph Colton, archdeacon of Cleveland, and a prebendary and residentiary of this church, died May 8, 1582.

Of your charity pray for the soul of Margaret Tesh, wife unto Mr. Tristram Tesh, of the cittie of Yorke, notarie, and principal

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register of the archbishoprick of Yorke, which Margaret departed unto the mercy of Almighty God, the 8th day of December, anno Dom. 1537.

John Herber, a vicar of this church, died in 1478.

William Lambton, register to George, Laurence, and Thomas, archbishops of York, died October 26, 1481.

Miles Metcalf, recorder of this city, died Feb. 25, 1495.

Alain de Newark, advocate of the ecclesiastical court of York, died the 13th of June, 1412.

John Burn, a priest of the cathedral church of York, at the altar of St. Christopher, died the 17th of February, 1497.

Thomas Eston, chaplain of the chantry at the altar of St. Christopher, died the 5th of August, 1494.

Robertus Bothe, dean, 1487.

William Wooler, of the city of York, merchant, died the 21st of December, 1597.

Thomas Nelson, commissary of the consistory court of this church, 1553.

William Chaumbre, Gent. died November 22, 1478.

Gilbert Pynchbeck, master of the grammar-school of St. Peter's, York, died the 30th of January, 1457; also Agnes his wife, who died in October, 1431.

Philip Lewes, priest at the altar of St. William, died the 6th of May, 1476.

Henry Vavasour, son of John Vavasour of Newton, died the 1st of October, 1523.

William Harpham, priest at the altar of St. Michael, died the 5th of April, 1414.

O merciful Jesu, that brought man's soul from hell,
Have mercy of the soule of Jane Bell.

Musicus et logicus Wyrnal hic jacet ecce Johannes,

Organa namque quasi fecerat ille loqui.

[Here lies John Wyrnal, so well skill'd in the arts of music and of speech, that he made even the organs speak.]

Thomas Marfar, canon residentiary of this church, died the 8th of January, 1546.

Thomas Simpson, priest at the altar of St. Christopher in this church, died the 16th of April, 1491.

John Tanfield, vicar of this church, died the last day of April, 1442.

Against the Wall.

Of your charitie pray for the soul of Master Bryan Higden, some time dean of this metropolitical church, and residentiary of the same
by

by the space of xxiii. years, which departed to the mercy of Almighty God, the 5th of June, in the year of our Lord 1539.

Dean Higden's is a Gothic monument, with a figure kneeling as at prayer.

On a plain Tomb was once this Epitaph.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Eymes, Esquier, one of her majesties counsell established in the north parts, and secretary and keeper of her highness's signett appointed for the said counsell, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Edward Nevil, Knight, and departed out of this life to the mercy of God, the sixth day of August, anno Dom. 1578.

On a Copper-plate in this Tomb, over the Wall, is the Effigies of a Woman, in her Hand a Book with this Inscription:

I have chosen the way of thy truth, and thy judgment have I laid before me. Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage.

Underneath.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Eymes, widow, late wife of Thomas Eymes, Esquier, deceased, one of the gentlewomen of queen Elizabeth her privy chamber, and daughter of Sir Edward Nevill, Knight, one of the privy chamber to king Henry the Eighth, who departed this life to the mercy of God the third day of February, anno Dom. 1583.

Under the Lanthorn Steeple.

Hic Egremond Will'mus, Dromorensis episcopus olim

Marmore pro nitidis testus utrinque mitris.

Pavit oves cithiso qui sub bis presule bino,

Atque lupi rabiem movit ab æde truce.

Ungvine quot sanxit pueros, quot presbyterosque,

Æstra nisi sciret, credere nemo valet.

Ante profanus erat locus hic quem dextra beavit

Ejus, et hanc pro se dicite quisquis ava.

[Here lies William Egremond, formerly bishop of Dromore, instead of his glittering mitre covered with this marble. He fed the flock under four different prelates with the most wholesome doctrine, and watched over them with the greatest vigilance. How many priests and children he consecrated with the sacred oil, it is incredible to tell. He purified the profaneness of this place, let every one therefore say, God save him.]

Here lyeth George Gayle, Esquier, who was twys mayor of this cittye, and of the king's mynt, he was also treasurere; with whom lyethe hereby lady Marye his wyffe, and Thomas his sone, whose

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foules God pardon. All thoys that redythe this or see, of your charyty say on Pater Noster and on Ave for theyer foules and xten souls. *A.* 1557.

J H U.
Marcy marcy marcy
L A D Y
Helpe Helpe Helpe
And all the faints of heaven
Pray for us.

In the North Cross-Aisle.

Archbishop Greenfield's is a grand piece of Gothic architecture, enriched with tracery, arches, buttresses, and pinnacles, being large and lofty.

Thomas Danby, Agnes his wife, and John their only son, 1477.

John Dovanby, vicar of this church, died the 25th of January, 1481.

Robert Gyllow, vicar of this church, died the 17th of March, 1402.

John Dove, chaplain of the chantry of St. Ann, died the 6th of February, 1485.

Hugh de Lubbersthorpe, vicar of this church, 1361.

Monumental Inscriptions which were in the North Aisle of the Nave or Body.

Thomas Appilby, procurator general of this church, died the 7th of October, 1400.

John Harewood, advocate of the court of York, died the 13th of September, 1406.

John Kay, vicar of this church, 1475.

Thomas Eston, vicar of this church.

A Hoope by birth, a harmyt's wight
A hopeles Gibson's wief,
Here buried lyeth her body aright,
Assured her hopeful lief.
In hope she lived, in hope she died,
Through faithe to lyve for aye,
Lyke lief and death may him betide
When hence he parts away.

South Aisle of the Body.

On a Brass Plate in the Wall, under an Image, is this Inscription :

Jacobo Cotrel Dublino primaria Hiberniæ civitate oriundo,
postmodum vero civi Eboracensi armigero ; cujus corpus sub faxo
insigniis

insigni
minus
bus bo
fidelite
miserio
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ut ino
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John
1678.

• He
scription

in signis ejus notato affantium pedibus urgetur, qui annis plus minus viginti sereniss. dom. reg. Elizabethæ, ejusque in his partibus borealibus senatui (quod concilium dicimus) testes examinando fideliter et gnaviter inservivit, viro certè prudenti, gravi, erudito, misericordi, benefico, in se tamen abjectissimo, Deumque imprimis timenti; quique hic sedentibus vivus curavit (e multis minimum) ut inoffensa valetudine liberius sederent; sedentes, stantes hoc benevolentiz vicissim tribute, ut una cum illo vivo, vivi ipsi Dominum Jesum concelebratis; et licet adhuc in terris agatis, cœlestia tamen sedulo cogitatis. Obiit 5. cal. Sept. anno Dom. 1595. Eliz. 37.

[Sacred to the memory of James Cotrel, Esq; of Dublin, afterwards of York, whose body is interred beneath this stone, which bears his arms. He served the council established by queen Elizabeth in these northern parts, as examinant of witnesses, with fidelity and diligence, about twenty years. He was a man of great judgment, weight, and learning; compassionate, beneficent, of singular humility, and eminently pious. The care he took while he was living*, that the health of those who sit here might receive no injury, is the least part of his praise. Whether ye sit or stand acknowledge his benevolence, by your care with him to celebrate, in a better life, the Lord Jesus; and, though you dwell on earth, let your thoughts and affections be in heaven. He died the 27th of August, 1595, and in the 37th year of the reign of Elizabeth.]

William Bradley, Esq; and master mason of this church, died on the feast of All-Saints, 1505.

William Barton, of York, tanner, died the 20th of 1400, and Margaret his wife, died the 30th of November 1430.

Roger Barton, formerly a priest of the cathedral of York, at the altar of St. Christopher, died the 2d of October, 1487.

The burial place of the parents of William Mare, chaplain.

John Sharprowe, priest in the cathedral church of York, at the altar of St. Christopher, died the 25th of October, 1411.

William Ward, died the 1st of August, 1495.

Adam de Brigg, citizen of York, died the 17th of June, 1404.

William de Deighton, of the city of York, vintner, and Johanna his wife; he died the 19th of September, 1456.

William Pellison, archdeacon of Cleveland, died the 28th of August, 1434.

Middle Aisle, from the West Door.

John Newsome, verger of this church eight years, died Jan. 22, 1678.

Robert

* He provided wooden benches, which continue fixed to the wall, near the inscription, to this day.

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Robert Grave, jun. 38 years a verger of this church, died, aged 85, *A. D.* 1666.

John Albain, painter, and Alice his wife, for whom 80 days pardon is granted.

Richard Parke.

John Kumpton, sexton of this church.

Robert Spielsby, master mason of this church, died in the year 1472.

William Delamare, canon of this church, died the 26th of November, 1461.

Thomas Kexby, chancellor of this church, and doctor in divinity, died the 30th of May, 1452.

John de Shierburne, *D. D.* chancellor of this church.

John Edlington, rector of the church of Ravenswath, died the 16th of March.

On a Stone, where the Figure of a Priest in Brass is taken off, are these Words in divers Places of it:

Jesu fili Dei miserere tui Ranulphi,
Dignatus es nasci, misere tui Ranulphi.

Richard Arnall, sub-dean and canon of the cathedral church of York, died the 9th of June, 1441.

William de Feriby, archdeacon of Cleveland, and canon of this church, who died on the feast of St. Matthew the apostle, in the year 1479.

John Castel, priest.

John Chappel, cook.

John Howe, died the 29th of December, 1508.

John Nottingham, treasurer of the cathedral church of York, died the 9th of December, 1418.

Lancelot Colinson, treasurer and residentiary of this church, died the 8th of April, 1538.

William Dent, clerk, died the 13th of June, 1446.

John Pakengham, treasurer of this church, and canon residentiary of the collegiate church of Ripon, died the 2d of October, 1477.

John Birmyngham, treasurer of this church, and chief of the church of St. John of Beverley, died the 23d of May, 1458.

Edward Kellet, doctor, chantor of this church, and commissary and receiver general of the exchequer, deceased the 5th of September, 1539.

Thomas Percuson, sub-dean of this cathedral, died the 28th of October, 1490.

John

John Alleyne, commissary general of the consistory court of York, who died the 3d of February, 1488.

Margaret Water, widow, died the 15th of September, 1410, and Thomas Water, son of William and Margaret, notary public, attorney, secretary, and register to the dean and chapter of this church, died the 1st of January, 1439.

John Smert, prebendary in the chapel of the blessed Mary and Holy Angels, and William Smert, his brother, which John died the 28th of January, 1489.

Christopher Beleyby, register to the chapter of this church. He died the 24th of November, 1553.

James Holmes, Gent. unfortunately murdered July 28, 1597.

John Huet, a proctor of the court of York, died in the year 1463. Also Margaret his wife.

William Kepwick, died on St. Cecilia's day, in the year 1418.

Nicholas Girlington, of Hertfordshire, Esq; who died the 10th of January, 1584.

Here lyeth Thorne, musitian, most perfitt in art,
In logicks lore who did excell, all vice who set apart,
Whose lief and conversation did all men's love allure,
And now doth reign above the skies in joys most firm and
pure. Who died Dec. 7, 1573.

Alan Wilberfoss, died the 22d of August, 1492.

William Langton, professor of divinity, and precentor of this church, died the 10th of November, 1496.

Richard Goldthorpe, lord mayor of this city of York, died the 10th of March, 1557.

Ralph Westrope, Esquire, serjeant at armes before queen Elizabeth, queen of England, in the counsell established in the north, and the first sworne of that attendance to our gracious soveraigne king James the First, in his entrance into this kingdom of Englande, who departed the 15th day of June, anno Dom. 1606.

William Mansell, Esq; died the 11th of December, 1541.

John Underwood, B. L. died the 23d day of July, 1515.

John Hunsdale, one of the vicars choral of the metropolitan church of St. Peter's, York, died the 26th of June, 1526.

John Hert, precentor of this church, prebendary of Driffeld, and residentiary, died the 8th of December, 1495.

Edward Cressacre, sub-dean of this church, died the last day of March, 1504.

Adam de Thorpe.

Richard de Thoren, canon residentiary of this church, died 1391.

Robert

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Robert Broddys was buried in this place, draper, and sheriff of this city he was, *an. Dom. 1553.*

Jesu, have mercy on master Son's foll. Amen.

Thomas Wylton, M. D. died the 13th of February, 1447.

John Branktre.

John de Clifford, treasurer of this church, died the 14th of May, 1369.

Willam Fenton, rector of Nether-Wallop, died the 13th of November, 1470.

Richard Dawson, a priest of this church, died the 30th of July, 1509.

William Clarke, and Alicia his wife, died the 4th of August, 1509.

John Haxby, treasurer of this church, died the 21st of January, 1424.—His tomb (which is a stone table, supported by an iron lettice about two feet and a half high, with an effigy laid at full length within the lettice) is remarkable for money payments limited to be made thereon by old leases and settlements.

Martin Colyns, treasurer and residentiary of the cathedral church of York, also commissary and afterwards official to the archbishop, died the 4th of February, 1508.

In the North Aisle of the Nave.

Archbishop Roger's is a Gothic tomb, the pedestall part is about two feet high from the floor, adorned with mouldings and tracery; over it is a flat Gothic arch, and above that some Gothic work, by way of cornice.

Monumental Inscriptions on the North Aisle of the Choir.

Gerard Haldynby, died the 1st of February, 1480.

Robert Helperby, vicar of this church, died the 1st of February, 1435.

John Nigropontens, suffragan bishop of York, archdeacon of Nottingham, and prebendary of Ukelfe, died the 25th of April, 1516.

Orate pro anima magistri Thomæ Dalby, decretorii doctoris et archidiaconi Richmond, prebendarii prebendæ de Stevellington, ac canonici residentiarii in ecclesia metropolitana Ebor. præpositi ac canonici residentiarii in ecclesia sancti Johannis Beverlaci, ac thesaurarii hospitii Thomæ Savage, quondam Ebor. archiepiscopi: capellani et consiliarii illustrissimi regis Henrici VII. capellani et consiliarii serenissimi et præpotentissimi regis Henrici VIII. et decani capellæ illustrissimi principis ducis Richmondæ et Somersettæ, qui obiit xxvi. die mensis Januarii, an. Dom. 1525. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen. [Pray

[Pray for the soul of Thomas Dalby, doctor of decrees and archdeacon of Richmond, prebendary of Stillington, and canon residentiary in the metropolitical church of York; prefect and canon residentiary in the church of St. John of Beverley, and treasurer of the hospital of Thomas Savage, some time archbishop of York; chaplain and counsellor to the most illustrious king Henry VII. chaplain and counsellor to the most serene and potent king Henry VIII. and dean of the chapel of the most illustrious prince the duke of Richmond and Somerset. He died the 26th of January, 1585. May God be merciful to his soul. Amen.]

Miseremini mei, my friends all,
This world hath informed me to fall,
Here I may no longer endure, pray for
My soul, for this world is transitorie
And terrestrial. Redde quod debes.

Archbishop Savage's is a solid table tomb, with a mitred figure laid at full length with his crozier decorated with coats of arms and Gothic mouldings.

Richard Uccilt, priest at the altar of St. William, died the 13th of September, 1466.

Margareta Byng Londinensis, ter vidua, pia, honesta, proba, filium ex primo marito unicum, quem unice dilexit, in hac ecclesia residentem invisens, diuturno confectum morbo corpus, in hac quasi peregrina terra, humandum reliquit; animam vero, animarum anchoræ Christo Jesu innixam in vera, nativa et cœlesti patria glorificandam divinæ misericordiæ tradidit; et placatè placideque in Domino obdormivit, Maii 11, an. Dom. 1600.

[Margaret Byng of London, thrice a Widow, of exemplary honour, probity, and piety, being here, upon a visit to her only son by her first husband, the object of her tenderest affection, a residentiary in this church, was seized with a tedious illness, and left her body to be buried here, as in a foreign land. Her soul, relying on Christ the anchor of our souls, she committed to the mercy of God, to be glorified by him in heaven, her true home and native country, and calmly fell asleep in Jesus, May 11, 1600.]

The monument of Sir Henry Bellasis is of ancient architecture, decorated with coats of arms, and small figures in the posture of praying, with this inscription:

Henricus Bellasis, Miles et Baronettus, filius Gulielmi Bellasis, Militis, ex Margareta filia primogenita Nicholas Fairfax de Gilling, Militis, mortalitatis memor, hunc tumulum sibi et Ursulæ conjugii charissimæ filiæ primogenitæ Thomæ Fairfax de Denton, Militis, posuit. Sub quo simul requiescunt et gloriosum Christi redemptoris adventum expectant.

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Mors certa est, incerta dies, nec certa sequentum

Cura, sibi tumulum qui para, ille sapit.

Frequens mortis et novissimi judicii recordatio a peccato revocat.

[Henry Bellasis, Knight and Baronet, son of William Bellasis, Knight, by Margaret the eldest daughter of Nicholas Fairfax of Gilling, Knight, mindful of mortality, erected this monument for himself and his beloved consort Ursula, eldest daughter of Thomas Fairfax of Denton, Knight. Beneath this they are both at rest, waiting for the glorious coming of Christ the Redeemer. Death is certain, the day of it uncertain, there is no dependence on the care of those that follow us, he is wise that prepares himself a tomb. The habitual remembrance of death and judgment is the best preservative from sin.]

Dr. Swinburne's monument is part Gothic part modern architecture, decorated with coats of arms, small figures and angels, with a large figure, in the posture of praying, under an arch, and bears this inscription :

Non viduæ caruere viris non patre pupillus,
Dum stetit hic patriæ virque paterque suæ ;
Ast quod Swinburnus viduarum scripsit in usum,
Longius, æterno marmore, vivit opus :
Scribere supremas hinc discat quisque tabellas,
Et cupiat, qui sic vixit, ut ille, mori.

[The widow wanted not a husband, nor the orphan a father, while Swinburn, the husband and father of his country lived. What he wrote for the service of the widow, is a work that will survive the most lasting marble. We learn from him in what manner to dispose of the effects we leave behind us ; and he who has lived like him, may wish to die as he did.]

The monument of the Right Hon. Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, is a modern marble one, within a rich iron pallisade against the wall, composed of two pilasters, a circular pediment, &c. adorned with cherubins, coats of arms, a bust, and urns.

On one Column of Lord Carlisle's Monument :

Near this place lyes interred Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, viscount Morpeth, baron Dacres of Gillsland, lord lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmoreland, vice-admiral of the coasts of Northumberland, Cumberland, bishopric of Durham, town and county of Newcastle, and maritime parts adjacent ; governor of Jamaica, privy counsellor to king CHARLES the Second, and his ambassador extraordinary to the CZAR of Muscovy, and the kings
of

of Sweden and Denmark, in the years 1663 and 1664; whose effigies is placed at the top of this monument. He was not more distinguished by the nobility and antiquity of his family, than he was by the sweetness and affability of a natural charming temper, which, being improved by the peculiar ornaments of solid greatness, courage, justice, generosity, and a public spirit, made him a great blessing to the age and nation wherein he lived. In business he was sagacious and diligent; in war, circumspect, steady, and intrepid; in council, wise and penetrating; and though this may secure him a place in the annals of fame, yet the filial piety of a daughter may be allowed to dedicate this monumental pillar to his memory. Obiit 24 Feb. 1684. *Ætatis* 56.

On another Column of the same :

This monumental pillar is erected and dedicated by the Right Honourable the lady Mary Fenwicke, eldest daughter to Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, as a testimony of respect to the memory of Sir John Fenwicke, Baronet, of Fenwicke-castle, in the county of Northumberland, her deceased husband, by whom she had four children, one daughter and three sons: Jane, her eldest, died very young, and was buried in a vault in the parish church of St. Nicholas in Newcastle upon Tyne; Charles, having attained the age of 15 years, died of the small-pox: William was six years old, and Howard a year and a half, when they departed this life. These three sons do lie with their father in the parish church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, near the altar, where he was interred January 28th, 1696, aged 52.

In the Midst of the same Monument :

Here lyeth the body of the Right Honourable the lady Mary Fenwicke, relict of Sir John Fenwicke, Baronet, of Northumberland, and daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle. She died on the 27th of October, 1708, in the fiftieth year of her age. Her life was a patrimony to the poor and friendless; and her many virtues make her memory precious.

Over the Vault .

Here lyeth the body of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle, who died the 24th of February, 1684. *Ætat.* suæ 56.

Here lyeth the body of William Spinke, Gent. late of Dalby, in the north-riding of Yorkshire, who departed this life, being aged 64 years, March 6, 1685.

Thomas de Cattell, vicar of this church, died the 4th of July, 1403.

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George Hutton died the 28th of December, 1533.

Richard Langton, rector of the parish church of ———, died the 10th of March, 1470.

Sepulturam perlustra, candide viator, venerabilis viri Thomæ Hardwick, qui pietate, religione, liberalitate, omnibus denique generositatis virtutibus tam splendide orñabatur ut Dei amorem, bonorumque gratiam sibi facile comparaverit. Mortem tandem vix tamen vicerit, maturis in annis anima sydera petiit; corpus hic sepelitur 3. mensis Martii, 1592. Ætat. 48.

[Survey here, kind traveller, the sepulchre of Thomas Hardwick, truly venerable for his liberality as well as his devotion, for his strict attention to all the duties of social life as well as of religion: for all the virtues of a great and noble mind shone in him with such engaging splendor, as procured him the love both of God and of all good men. It was with difficulty that at last he conquered death; in the maturity of life his soul took her flight to heaven, and his body is buried here this 3d of March, 1592, aged 48.]

Here lyeth the body of Sir Thomas Carnaby, knight and colonel, who served his king and country in the time of king Charles I. and king Charles II. valiantly and faithfully. He died at the age of 46, Sept. 20. Anno Dom. 1665. Veni, Domine Deus.

On a Table.

Pray for the soule of Mr. John Chapman.

Johanni Chapman, Eborum civi honestissimo, quem ob singularem et in rebus agendis insignem industriam, reverendissimi patres D. Thomas Savæ, Christopherus Baynebridge, Thomas Wolfeius, hujus sedis archiepiscopi, ab actis sibi primarium esse voluerunt: hæredes officii et pietatis non immemores bene merenti sepulchrum posuerunt. Hic vita cœlibi functus et de patria ob gymnasium suo sumptu erectum bene meritus ix. Martii commigravit ad superos, anno ætat. 63, Christo vero 1530.

[To the memory of John Chapman, a worthy citizen of York, whom, on account of his singular and signal industry in transacting business, the most reverend prelates, Thomas Savæ, Christopher Baynebridge, and Thomas Wolsey, archbishops of this see, were pleased to appoint their chief agent. His heirs erected this tomb for a monument of his merit, and of their duty and respect to him. Having spent his life in celibacy, and founded a school for the benefit of his country, he removed to heaven the 9th of March, in the 63d year of his age, and in the year of our Lord 1530.]

Gulielmus dura jacet hac sub rupi Beveriey,
Qui præcentoris fuit honore nimis.

Canonicus

Canonicus residens fuit hic heu tempore pauco

Per decies ternas non magis hebdomades.

Iste decanus erat Middleham venerabilis olim,

Spiritus æternam nunc eat in requiem.

Qui obiit quarto die mensis Januarii, an. Dom. 1493.

[Under this stone lies William Beverley, who long enjoyed the honor of the precentorship. He was canon residentiary little more than seven months. He had formerly been dean of Middleham. May his spirit now go to everlasting rest. He died the 4th of January, 1493.]

William le Scrope, archdeacon of Durham, residentiary of the collegiate church of St. John of Beverley, and of St. Wilfrid of Ripon, died the 22d of May, 1463.

John le Scrope died the 18th of September, 1452.

John Gisbrough, precentor of this church, canon residentiary, prebendary of Bugthorpe, and rector of the parish churches of Spofforth and Brompton in Pickering-Lythe, died the 7th of November, 1481.

Jesu mercy. Lady helpe.

Robert Sorsby, S. T. B. precentor of this cathedral, born at Sheffield, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, died the 15th of August, 1683, aged 74.

Hic dormit in Christo quod mortale fuit venerabilis et primaevæ pietatis, viri Jacobi Fall, S. T. P. olim regis majestati apud Scotos ab historiis et academix Glasguensis principalis plurimum colendi: quem hierarchia apostolica e Scotia sua exulante ostracismo simul insignitum hæc ecclesia metropol. in præcentorem archidiaconum Clevelandæ, et canon. resident. cooptasse summo in honore et lucro posuit; ubi per 19, et quod excurrit, annos confratribus conjunctissimus, pauperibus, peregrinis, omnibus bonis charus vixit, flebilis obiit pridie idus Junii, anno salutis, 1711. Ætatis suæ 64.

[Here sleeps in Christ what was mortal of James Fall, professor of theology, a man of primitive piety and truly venerable character. He held for some time the respectable offices of Scots historian to the king, and principal of the university of Glasgow. The apostolical hierarchy being driven out of Scotland, and he banished with it, this metropolitical church thought she did herself the greatest honor and service in electing him precentor, archdeacon of Cleveland, and canon residentiary. In these dignities he lived 19 years and upwards, in the greatest union with his brethren, beloved

[Here lies, in the hope of future glory, Richard Sterne, descended from a respectable family at Mansfield. Three colleges of Cambridge contended to do him honor, and boast of him as their own. Having been a scholar in Trinity college, he was elected fellow of Christ's, and afterwards enjoyed and adorned the mastership of Jesus'. He attended the martyr William of Canterbury, as his chaplain, on the fatal scaffold, with whom he had the courage even to have died, for he dared to be good amongst the worst of men. Afterwards he was employed in the education of several gentlemen of rank and fortune, and in this character it was his study to instill into them those principles of piety and loyalty which might engage them in the true service of God, and, when the times allowed it, of the king. Upon the king's return he was earnestly entreated to accept, what was acknowledged to be unworthy of his acceptance, the see of Carlisle. But his merit was no more to be concealed than the light of day: in that humble province it appeared that he deserved even the highest station; and, that he might be seen in all his glory, he was promoted to the metropolitan see of York. In both it was his study to promote the interests of religion rather than his own: several churches, which had been deprived of their revenues, he endowed, and some with even more than their original possessions. Had he lived in primitive times, he had not been inferior to the most ancient ornaments of the church: every thing that becomes and adorns a prelate shone in his character; fortitude, authority, sanctity, charity, universal knowledge, and a magnanimity equally superior to prosperous and adverse fortune. In every instance he lived according to the laws of the most perfect virtue, and his government in the church was the government of unblemished justice and fidelity, tempered with the most amiable lenity and candor. Even in his 86th year his person was still erect and graceful, his countenance full of dignity, his eye full of spirit, and all his senses unimpaired: his mind still enjoyed all its vigor, and retained all its wisdom: in extreme old age he tasted nothing of the dregs of life, and is an eminent example of the happy fruits of a temperate and sober conduct. He died June 18, 1683, aged 87.]

Anna Sterne, daughter of Richard, archbishop of York, joined the choir of virgins March 24, 1678, aged 17.

Mrs. Penelope Gibson's is a neat oval compartment, adorned with cherubins, &c. with these words on it:

Near this place lies the body of Mrs. Penelope Gibson, daughter to John Gibson of Welbourne, in the county of York, Esq. She died the 19th of January, 1715.

Samuel Terrick's, M. A. is a neat modern monument against the

the wall, with his coat of arms upon the top part, which is elegantly executed, and bears this inscription :

M. S.

SAMUELIS TERRICK, A. M.

Eccl. Paroch. de Wheldrake, rectoris,

Hujusce metropoliticae canon. residen.

Viro præhonorabile—Stanhope legato in Hispaniam,

Dein reverendissimo pioq; præfuli Johanni Sharp

â facris, olim, domesticis,

Quali erat ingenio, qua virtute,

Quantum prodesse poterat et placere simul,

Conjice viator, cum noveris

Multâ illum scientia, multa rerum atque hominum cognitione

Eloquentiâ item fuisse suavi simul et nervosa,

Vitâ ac moribus gravem et pium ;

In colloquia jucundum et facetum,

Sincero pectore, atq; animo candido prorsus et benevolo.

His præditus dotibus

Bonorum amicitiam, omnium favorem

Sibi facile conciliarit vivus.

Sublatum omnes quærun,

Boni veris deflent lachrymis.

Ob. 2do die Januarii, 1718.

Ætat. suæ 51mo.

[Sacred to the memory of Samuel Terrick, M. A. rector of the parish church of Wheldrake, canon residentiary of this church, formerly chaplain to the Right Honourable — Stanhope, ambassador to Spain, and afterwards to the most reverend and pious prelate John Sharp. What his temper and virtue were, what power he had both to entertain and to instruct, you will judge, reader, when you are informed, that his knowledge, both of men and things, was accurate and extensive, that his eloquence was at once both sweet and nervous, that his life and manners were grave and pious, his conversation agreeable and pleasant, and his heart most perfectly sincere, candid, and benevolent. Blest with these endowments, he attracted the friendship of the good, and the esteem of all. All that knew him feel the loss of him, and the good bewail it with the most unaffected sorrow and regret. He died the 2d day of January, 1718, in the 51st year of his age.

The monument of William Pearson, LL. D. is a neat plain one against the wall, with his coat of arms on the top, and has the following inscription :

M. S. Gulielmi Pearson, LL. D. dioceseos Eborum cancellarii, archidiaconi Nottingham, hujus ecclesiæ canonici residentiarii, & sub-decani,

sub-decani, necnon rectoris de Bolton-Percy, viri non tam muneribus & dignitaribus, quam meritis et dotibus ecclesiasticis cumulati: illorum enim cum ambivisset nulla, egregie administravit singula, ornavit omnia: viri insuper pietate, charitate et suavitate, morum singulari plane insignis, qui studiis, et laboribus sacris assidue incumbendo, valetudinem satis firmam, imminuit, exhaustit, vitamque omnibus desideratissimam, per brevem reddidit, obiit 6 Febr. 1715. A^o Ætat. 53. Marito dilectissimo conjux mæstissima. M. H. P. C.

[Sacred to the memory of William Pearson, doctor of laws, chancellor of the diocese of York, archdeacon of Nottingham, canon residentiary and sub-dean of this church, and rector of Bolton-Piercy: yet more distinguished by his talents and his merits than by his dignities and offices in the church, of which he courted none, discharged each in the most exemplary manner, and adorned all. His piety, his charity, and the sweetness of his temper, were truly singular and eminent; and such was his assiduity in sacred studies and religious functions, that it injured, and at length overcame, a vigorous constitution, and contracted so desirable a life within much too narrow limits. He died Feb. 6, 1715, in the 53d year of his age. To a beloved husband, an afflicted wife erects and consecrates this monument.]

The countess of Cumberland's is a table tomb, supported by four swelling vases, and has these words:

Here lyeth in rest the body of the Right Honourable Frances Cecil, countess of Cumberland, daughter of the Right Honourable Robert earl of Salisbury, (lord high treasurer of England, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, and master of the court of wards and liveries) she married the Right Honourable Henry lord Clifford, Bromfleet, Vetrepon and Vesley earl of Cumberland, and lord lieutenant of the county of York under king Charles the First, the last earl of that ancient and most noble family of Clifford; by whom the said lady had issue the Right Honourable the lady Elizabeth Clifford (married to the Right Honourable Richard lord Boyle, baron Clifford and earl of Burlington in England, earl of Cork and lord high-treasurer of Ireland); also three sons, viz. Francis, Charles, and Henry, and one daughter more, the lady Frances Clifford, who all died young. This noble lady, being of the age of forty-nine years and eleven months, departed this mortal life at York, on the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1643.

Archbishop Scrope's is a Gothic tomb, about three feet high and eight feet long; the front Gothic tracery and shields, with Gothic mouldings; but has no inscription.

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In St. Stephen's chapel, which was at the east end of this aisle, were interred many of the noble family of Scrope, besides what have been mentioned, which laid before the door of it, Leland says that in his time were these broken inscriptions :

- Thomas de Masham, lord Scrope, died
- Henry the eldest son of John lord Scrope, 1418
- Philippa, wife of Henry lord Scrope of Masham, daughter of Guy lord Brien, died Nov. 19, 1406.
- Stephen le Scrope, archdeacon of Richmond, died 1418.

On a Monument of grey Marble is this Inscription.

Here lies, in hopes of a blessed resurrection, the body of SAMUEL BREARY, D. D. who, at his death, was succentor of the canons, and prebendary of Strensal in this cathedral church ; also rector of the two near adjoining rectories of Meddleton and South-Dalton in the east-riding. He was son and heir of Christopher Breary of Middlethorpe, gentleman, son and heir of Christopher Breary, Esq; once lord-mayor of this city, who was son of William Breary, Esq; twice lord-mayor, who, by his father Walter Breary, of Leeds, Gent. was grandson of William Breary, rector of Langford in Derbyshire, who was heir to a younger son of William and Isold Breary of Mensington, alias Menston, called Walter ; which last-named William Breary was son and heir of Richard Breary, Esq; of Menston, (by Alice daughter and heiress of Robert Bradley, Esq; lord of the manor of Kelbrook) and who was lineally descended from Adam Breary, of Mensington, grandson of Robert Breary, alias Brearhaugh, of Breary, alias Brearhaugh, near Leeds, by Agnes, daughter and heiress of Richard Frank, Esq. This SAMUEL BREARY, here interred, married Lellis, daughter and heiress of Thomas Spencer, of Lyn-Regis, merchant, and left issue by her one son, named Christopher Spencer Breary, and two daughters, named Lellisa and Elizabeth Spatchurst. Lellis, his mournful widow, has caused this inscription of his own writing, and this monument directed by him to be in this form, both at his request, to be erected here. Obiit 15th Jan. A. D. 1735. Ætatis 65.

Fixed to the Wall of the North Aisle, on a white Marble Monument.

H. J.
JOHANNES RICHARDSON, A. M.
Bradfordië in hoc comitatu oriundus,
Coll. Christi apud Cant. alumnus.

JOHANNI

JOHANNI SHARP archiep. Ebor. per complures annos a sacris domesticis;

Auctus simul rectoriâ de Beeford & prebendâ de Wistow;
Quam in hâc ecclesia dignitatem amplioribus postea permutavit,
Ad potiora stalla evectus præcentoris, & archidiaconi de Cleveland;

In numerum tandem canonicorum residentiariorum ascitus.
Vix pacificus, verecundus, simplex: hisce nominibus cum paucis celebrandus,

Cum plerisque probis & piis quoad cætera laudandus.
Familiaribus suis & amicis, ob admodum suavem a naturâ indolem, moreque planè ingenuos,

Non minùs charus vixit quam desideratus decessit,
28 Oct. 1735. Æt. 60.

[Here lies John Richardson, M. A. born at Bradford in this county, educated at Christ college, Cambridge, many years chaplain to John Sharp, archbishop of York, and at the same time beneficed with the rectory of Beeford and the prebend of Wistow, which he afterwards changed for higher dignities in this church, being advanced to the better stalls of the precentor and archdeacon of Cleveland, and at length called in to the number of the canons residentiary. He was a peaceable, modest, and honest man. In these characters few could be compared to him, in other things he was not exceeded by most good and pious men. His disposition naturally most agreeable and sweet, and his behaviour altogether liberal and polite, rendered him in his life-time no less dear to his friends and acquaintance, than regretted by them at his death, which happened the 28th of October, 1735, in the 60th year of his age.]

Monumental Inscriptions on the South Aisle of the Choir.

John Halton, priest at the altar of St. William, in the metropolitical church of York, died the 8th of June, 1516.

John Redness, priest in this church, died the 11th of October, 1428.

William Cawode, canon residentiary of this church, died the 19th of March, 1439.

Thomas Greenode, LL. D. canon residentiary of this church, died the 11th of May, 1421.

Hic situs est Richardus Whittington, rector ecclesiæ de Whel-drake, vir pius et providus, Dei eximius præco qui quod verbo docuit factò confirmavit, omnes quippe facultates ad redimendas decimas in usum ecclesiæ allocavit, ejusque sumptibus rectoriam de Holme in Spaldingmoor, se liberatam et reducem ecclesiæ gaudet,

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fœlix scil. œconomus hæres iste, Dei et cohæres cum Christo, Christum sibi hæredem instituit. Ob. sept. die Aprilis, 1628.

[Here lies Richard Whittington, rector of Wheldrake, a pious and prudent man, who enforced his doctrine by his deeds; for he appropriated all his substance to the redemption of tithes for the service of the church. It was at his expence that the rectory of Holme in Spaldingmoor was recovered and brought back again to the church. This successful steward, himself an heir of God and joint-heir with Christ, appointed Christ his heir. He died the 7th of April, 1628.

Thomas Forne, under-treasurer of the church of York, canon of the chapel of the blessed Mary and of the holy Angels, also priest at the altar of St. Agatha in the same church, died the 15th of July, 1533.

John de Newton, chaplain, died the 14th of July, 1416.

William Wath, a vicar of this church, died the 12th of January, 1426.

Thomas Beleby, priest of the cathedral church of York, and clerk of the fabric thereof, died February 28, 1443.

John Knapton, sub-treasurer of this church, died the 3d of November, 1471.

John Awham, master carpenter of the cathedral church of York.

Richard Godson, priest and under-treasurer of this church, died the 20th of May, 1416.

Thomas Garton, sub-treasurer of this church, died the 14th of November, 1419.

William Garland, vicar of this church, died the 4th of April, 1408.

Cuthbert Marshall, D. D. archdeacon of Nottingham, prebendary of Uftwayte, canon residentiary of this church, was buried the 25th of January, 1549.

Nicholas Wanton's monument is a very antique piece of architecture, with a figure in the posture of praying, and has this inscription:

Hic jacet Nicholaus Wanton, arm. filius ætate minimus et hæres Thomæ Wanton de civitate Londini arm. et Joh. uxores ejus unicæ filiæ et hæredis Johan. Laxton, fratris et hæredis Gulliemi Laxton militis aurati, qui dum vivus fuerat immaculata morum probitate, religionis sanctitate, corporis castitate, et pacis denique tranquillitate, erga omnes justum, sanctum, purum et quietum se præbuit, et quod sanum solummodo animum virtutis studio applicaret, ab immundis mundi illecebris et conjugii curis securus vixit, adeo vitam degit contemplativam qua melius ad finem per-

geret

geret summa cum consolatione, placidam et obtineat consolationem sine fine sempiternam. Obiit secundo die Martii, an. Dom. 1617.

Me juxta fratrem quicumque videt tumulatum,
Mortis venturæ sit memor ille suæ.

[Here lies Nicholas Wanton, Esq; youngest son and heir of Thomas Wanton of London, Esq; and of Joan his wife, only daughter and heiress of John Laxton, the brother and heir of William Laxton, Knt. who through all his life was eminent for the unspotted purity of his manners, for the sanctity of his religion, for his unblemished chastity, and for the calmness and peaceableness of his disposition. He was just, upright, blameless, and inoffensive towards all men. Such was the soundness of his mind, and such his application to the study of virtue, that he past his life in contemplation, superior to the temptations of the world, and exempt from the cares of wedlock, that by this means, having spent his days in comfort, he might finish them in peace, and finally obtain everlasting consolation.]

Whoever sees me and my brother
Lying here by one another,
Let him think that nought can save
Him or his friends from the grave.]

Prope hunc tumulum sepultus est Gulielmus Wanton, filius secundus Thomæ Wanton prædicti et fratris dicti Nicholai, qui obiit 23. die mensis Septembris, anno 1577. Johannis Layer, arm. hæres et nepos Nich. Wanton, propter amoris sui comprobationum, et avunculi defuncti famæ conservationem, hunc struxit tumulum.

[Near this tomb is buried William Wanton, second son of the aforesaid Thomas Wanton, and brother of the said Nicholas, who died the 23d of September, 1577. John Layer, Esq; heir and nephew of Nicholas Wanton, erected this monument to testify his love for, and preserve the memory of, his deceased uncle.]

William Palmer's monument is a small square compartment, and bears this inscription :

Gulielmus Palmer, Cantabr. aul. Pemb. quondam socius ; in terris peregrinatus est annos 66 ; sacrosancto ecclesiastici pastoris munere functus 45 ; cancellarius hujus ecclesiæ 34 ; obiit anno gratiæ 1605, Octobris 23. Cujus doctrinam, hospitalitatem, vigilantiam, mores, rostra publica, ædes privatae, ecclesiæ fabrica, civium eulogia resonant. Annam conjugem, Rolandi Taleri, J. V. doctoris et martyri filiam, et ex ea 7. liberos superstites reliquit,
tribus

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tribus præmissis. Sub hoc marmore Christi adventum expectans obdormit.

[William Palmer, late fellow of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge, sojourned on earth 66 years ; discharged the holy office of priesthood 45 years ; was chancellor of this church 34 years ; and died the 23d of October, 1605. The pulpits re-echo his doctrine, private houses his hospitality, the fabric of the church his vigilance, and the praise of the citizens his moral virtues. He left behind him Ann his wife, daughter of Rowland Taylor, doctor of canon and civil law and martyr, by whom he had ten children, three of whom died before him. He sleeps under this marble, waiting for the coming of Christ.]

Jane Hodson's is a small compartment, with two Corinthian columns and a plain entablature, with a pediment, upon which are two weeping boys, coat of arms, and an urn, with the following inscription :

Selectissimæ conjugis virtuti hoc qualicumque elogio parentavit, afflictui indulgit vir si quis alius mœstissimus. Jana Hodson, uxor Phinix Hodson S. thologæ professoris, et hujus ecclesiæ cancellarii, scæminia in exemplum nata et super omnem adulationem absoluta, sexus suæ præclarum specimen, et totius etiam urbis insignæ ornamentum. Hinc merito deliciæ et lætitiæ viri, suis dilecta, omnibus gratiosa, pietatem, modestiam, beneficentiam, obnixè coluit. Familiæ norma, hospes benigna, pauperum altrix munifica, quibus erogando provida, et scelix œconomia facultates auxit, propinquos cupide-extraneos humanissime excepit. Conjux fideiis, mater scæcunda et quæ non minore sollicitudine liberos educavit quos peperit. Postquam numerosa utriusque sexus sobole maritum suum adauxisset, in vicesimo-quarto tandem partu, doloris acerbitate, tanquam miles in statione summa animi constantia, succubuit, et integris adhuc ætate et forma adeo ut virginem diceret quæ toties mater erat. Turbato naturæ ordine proveciorem jam virum reliquit ardentissimo ipsius desiderio quotidie canescentem. Dulcissimam interim conjugem non exaudientem vocat, desertissimus maritus P. H. Obiit ætatis suæ 38. et circiter 8. menses 2 Sept. 1636.

[By this feeble elegy on the virtue of the best of wives, her distressed husband would pay the tribute that he owes to her merit, while he indulges his own affliction. Jane Hodson, wife of Phineas Hodson, professor of theology and chancellor of this church, born for an example of all excellence, and beyond all flattery accomplished, was a shining specimen of female merit, and a signal ornament of this city. She was, as she deserved to be, her husband's treasure and delight ; she had the tenderest affection of her friends, and the esteem of all that knew her. In the study and-exercise of

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piety, modesty, and beneficence, she was as steady as she was zealous. To her family she exhibited a pattern of the most exact conformity to the rules and orders she established for it; to those whom she received into it she was kind and liberal, to the poor a most bountiful benefactress, and yet in all her expences so intelligent and prudent, that her substance grew notwithstanding her beneficence. Her relatives she entertained with the most cordial affection, and strangers with the most engaging politeness. She was a faithful wife, and the mother of a large family, which she educated with a care and tenderness that was not even surpassed by the pain with which she bore them. Having blest her husband with a numerous progeny of both sexes, at last, in her twenty-fourth labour, overpowered by the extreme severity of her pains, she fell, like a centinel on duty, with the most perfect steadiness and tranquility of mind, in so early a period of life and such unfaded bloom of beauty, that she had the appearance rather of a virgin, than of the mother of so many children. Contrary to the natural order of events, she has left behind her a husband more advanced in life, whose tender regret for her is daily hastening those infirmities of nature which will at length convey him to her, though in the mean time she hears not how often he repeats her name, ignorant both of his love and his affliction. She died the 2d of September, 1636, aged 38 years and about 8 months.

Sir William Gee's is a very antique architectural monument. Upon the pedestal part are six small figures in the posture of praying; above are three larger figures kneeling in three arches, decorated with bells, books, coat of arms, cherubins, &c. and has this inscription:

In humanis magnus, in divinis multus.

[Great in human accomplishments, and much in the exercises of religion.]

On one Side.

Non opus est tumulo, victrix cui fama superstes,
 Lucrum cui mors est non opus est lachrymis;
 Solamen vivi, venturis utile sec'lis,
 Virtutis calcar, sunt pia facta patrum;
 Quod super est relegas, pietate imitare, viator,
 Hac præfens causa construitur tumulus.

[What need of tears, or monumental praise,
 Blest shade! Thy actions or thy name to raise?]

To

To souls like thine Death with a smile appears,
 And his grim form an angel's semblance wears.
 What joy were ours had time but spar'd his rage,
 O bright example for the future age.
 Recorded virtue God-like warmth inspires,
 The pious children emulate their fires.
 Behold this stone ; with heavenly ardor mov'd,
 Act like its owner, and like him be lov'd.]

On the other,

Quid monumenta paro, nostro cui pectore nullo
 Interitura die stent monumenta tibi ?
 Hic ego non celanda tuæ præconia laudis
 Celavi, et summis æmula facta viris.
 Mi satis : at nostrum cunctis testemur amorem
 Hunc quoque virtuti do, cumulo, tumulum.

[Ah, why this tomb ! since from my sorrowing heart
 His dear remembrance never shall depart :
 Yet here, ev'n here his actions let me tell,
 And on his praise with mournful fondness dwell,
 I ask no more ; then shall this marble prove
 Sacred at once to virtue and to love.

Underneath,

ANNO DOM. 1611.

In æternam primævæ labis memoriam.

[In eternal remembrance of the fall of our first parents.]

Stay, gentle passenger, and read
 A sentence sent thee from the dead.
 If wisdom, wealth, honour or honesty,
 Chastity, zeal, faith, hope or charity ;
 If universal learning, language, law,
 Pure piety, religion's reverend awe,
 Firm friends, fair issue ; if a virtuous wife,
 A quiet conscience, a contented life,
 The clergy's prayers, or the poor man's tears,
 Could have lent length to man's determin'd years,
 Sure as the fate which for our fault we fear,
 Proud death had ne'er advanc'd his trophy here ;
 In it behold thy doom, thy tomb provide,
 Sir WILLIAM GEE had all these pleas, yet dy'd.

GULIELMUS

GULIELMUS GEE, nuper de B. Burton in com. Eborum. æqu. natus. JACOBO Mag. Brit. Monarch. primo a consiliis simul et secretis. Vir pietate, religione et munificentia, (precipue in ministris verbi) præ cæteris insignis. Linguarum Latinæ, Græcæ, Hebraicæ, cultiorum fere omnium addo et literarum, scientia spectabilis, utriusque juris prudentia, et sacræ quod supremum, theologiæ non minus practice quam theoricæ ad miraculum celebris. Postquam uxores primo THOMASINAM reverendiss. in CHRISTO patris D. D. HUTTON archiepisc. Eborac. filiam, ac deinde MARIAM ex generoso CROMPTONORUM stripe oriundam, virgines duxisset, et ex utrisque satis pulchra et liberali utrisque sexus prole auct. ad virtuti æque ac specie propag. intendisset, annos in hac lachrymabili valle natus circiter quinquag. retardari sustineret, inconcussa in CHRISTUM fide, inviolata erga proximos charitate, suaviter obdormiens in Domino, animam Deo patri, exuvias terræ matri, resumpturus olim cum sænore placide resignavit.

Cui Dom. MARIE GEE, (consors dum convixerunt) felicitates et præ sextus modulo, (virtut. futura etiam ubi fata volunt) et sepulchri exiguum hoc eximii tamen amoris et fidei conjugalis monumentum pro voto dedicant certe æternum post tot annos vidua posuit. Nec mors mihi finis amoris *.

[William Gee, of Bishop-Burton, in the county of York, Knight, one of the privy council, and secretary to James I. king of Great-Britain; a man illustrious for piety, integrity, and beneficence, especially to the ministers of God's word. He was eminent for his skill in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; for his knowledge both of ecclesiastical and civil law, and especially for his acquaintance with theology both theoretical and practical. After he had married first Thomaſine, daughter of the most reverend father in Christ Dr. Hutton, archbishop of York, and afterwards Mary, sprung from the illustrious family of the Cromptons, by each of which he had a fair and hopeful progeny, over whom he exercised the tenderest care to form them to every excellence, he patiently continued in this vale of tears for near fifty years, in the exercise of an unshaken faith in Christ, and an unviolated charity towards men. At length he fell asleep in Jesus, placidly resigning his soul to God his father, and his body to its mother earth, in the expectation that he shall one day receive it back from thence gloriously improved and beautified.

Mary Gee, who, while they lived together, was the companion of his enjoyments, and, beyond the ordinary measure of her sex,
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* The original inscription is in several places so inaccurate, that it is difficult to say what is its real meaning.

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of his virtues too, now, after some years of widowhood, expecting, when the will of God is such, to take part also of his grave, has erected this ineffectual monument of her tender affection and conjugal fidelity, desirous to perpetuate, as long as possible, what she wishes might endure for ever.

O death! his love still lives within my heart,
And mocks the efforts of thy feeble dart.]

Archbishop Hutton's is an antique architectural monument, with a figure lying at whole length upon the pedestal part, and three figures kneeling below in three arches, decorated upon the top with coats of arms, &c. and bears the following inscription :

Epitaphium Matthæi Huttoni celeberrimi archiepiscopi Eboracensis memorię sacrum.

Cujus expressam corporis effigiem cernis, lector, si mentis quoque imaginem videre cupis, Ambrosium vel etiam Augustinum cogita ; alterius quippe ingenium argutum, alterius limatum judicium hoc præfule vivente vigit. Qui in academia Cantabrigiensi olim sacrę theologiæ professor publicus et literarum columnen claruit ; postea erat ad decanatum Eboracensem, hinc ad episcopatum Dupelmensem, illinc ad archi-præsulatum Eboracensem, providentia divina, serenissimæ reginæ Elizabethæ auspiciis, propter admirabilem eruditionis, integritatis, et prudentiæ laudem provectus ; decurso tandem ætatis suæ annorum LXXX curriculo, corpus adæ, animam Christi gremio commendavit. Ecquid vis amplius, lector ? nosce teipsum. Obiit 16. die mensis Januarii, anno Dom. MDCV.

[Epitaph sacred to the memory of Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York. You see here, reader, the effigy of his body ; would you see also the image of his mind, think of Ambrose or of Austin ; for he possessed the genius and acuteness of the one, the accuracy and judgment of the other. He had formerly been the great support of literature in the university of Cambridge, in which he bore the character of professor in theology : afterwards, by Divine Providence, thro' the favour of her most serene majesty, Elizabeth, on account of his extraordinary learning, integrity, and prudence, he was promoted, first to the deanery of York ; then to the bishoprick of Durham ; and lastly to the archbishoprick of York. Having finished a race of fourscore years, he committed his body to the grave, and his soul into the bosom of his Saviour. Dost thou ask more, reader ? Know thyself. He died Jan. 16, 1605.]

Hic

Hic jacet Huttoni conjux pia fida beatrix,
 Terra tegit terram, mens loca summa tenet.
 Felix illa fuit dum vixit prole viroque,
 Junctior at Christo morte beata magis.
 Obdormivit quinto die Maii, 1582.

[Here lies the pious, faithful, and benevolent wife of Hutton: earth covers what was earthly in her; her soul is ascended up on high. While she lived she was happy in her offspring and her husband, but now more happy, since death has united her more closely unto Christ. She fell asleep the 5th of May, 1582.]

William Savage, bachelor of decrees, sub-treasurer of this metropolitical church, died the 25th of July, 1508.

William Evers, a priest of this church, and rector of the church of All-Saints, died the 24th of May, 1419.

Charles Fairo, priest in this church at the altar of St. Mary Magdalene, and clerk of the fabric of this church, died the 24th of September, 1414.

Penelope, the daughter of Sir Gervase Cuttler of Stainborough, Knight, departed this life Dec. 21, 1686.

Against the Wall.

JOHANNES BROOKE sac. theol. professor, Collegii Universitatis Oxon. olim socius, Emliensis primum, tum Silkestoniæ, denique Baintoniæ ecclesiæ rector dignissimus; hujus ecclesiæ metropolitici precentor, et canonicus residentiarius. Vir prudens et providus, in concionibus frequens et doctus, vixit ad annum ætatis suæ 40, obdormivit Domino 3 Martii, A. D. 1616, et positus est juxta hoc monumentum, expectans noviss. sanctorum resurrectionem.

Pastor eras plebi dilectus, pabula vitæ,
 Sæpe tuæ, et docta doctor in urbe dabas,
 Officium egregiè hîc tu precentoris obibas,
 Tempora sed vitæ sunt nimis arcta tuæ,
 Quæ te dilexit mæret tua funera conjux,
 Accipe suprema hoc funere justa tua.

[John Brooke, professor of theology, formerly fellow of University college, Oxford, the worthy rector, first of the church of Emlyn, then of Silkestone, and afterwards of Bainton, precentor of this metropolitical church and canon residentiary. He was a wise and prudent man, a frequent and learned preacher. He lived into his fortieth year, fell asleep in the Lord the 23d of March, 1616, and is deposited near this monument, waiting for the final resurrection of the saints.]

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Thou wert a shepherd beloved by the flock, whom, in this learned city, thou didst often feed with the bread of life : thou didst here honourably discharge the office of precentor. Thy term of life was short : thy affectionate wife bewails the loss of thee : accept these last honors that she pays thee.]

Edmund Bunnei, ex nobili Bunniorum familia oriundus, sacrae theologiae bach. collegii Mertonensis in Oxon. olim socius, parochiae Bolton-Per. pastor ecclesiarum B. Pauli Lond. B. Petrum Eborum, B. Mariae Cariol. prebendarius dignissimus. Concionator frequentissimus, vicatim et oppidatim, praedicando multos annos consumpsit. Cum ab amore Christi hereditatem paternam fratri Richardo juniore reliquisset. Obijt 6 die mensis Februarii, 1711.

Under a painted Board, with his Effigies, &c.

Hæc senis Edmundi Bunne est quem cernis imago,
A quo Bunnæi villula nomen habet.
Clarus erat ; tanti tumuit neque sanguinis æstu ;
Hæres patris erat, profuit esse nihil.
Denotat ætatem gravitas, resolutio mentem,
Zelum scripta, aciem pulpita, facta fidem.
Vasa sacra librosque dedit post funera templo,
Et bona pauperibus cætera ; seque Deo.

[Edmund Bunney, descended from the noble family of the Bunneys, bachelor in theology, formerly fellow of Merton college, Oxford, pastor of the parish of Bolton-Percy, prebendary of the churches of St. Paul, London, St. Peter's, York, and St. Mary's, Carlisle. He was a frequent preacher both in town and country, and spent many years in this work, having, for the love he bore to Christ and his service, given up his paternal inheritance to his younger brother Richard. He died the 6th of February, 1611.

This is the effigy of the aged Edmund Bunney, from whom the village of Bunney takes its name : he was of a celebrated family, but not proud of his extraction ; the heir of his father, but not the richer for his inheritance. His gravity was such as became his age : his spirit was distinguished by his resolution, and his writings by his zeal. The pulpit shewed the power of his talents, and his whole conduct the integrity of his heart : his holy vessels and his books he bequeathed to the church, to the poor he gave the rest of his effects, and himself to God.]

Archbishop Lamplugh's monument is a modern one, within an iron pallisade, having a mitred figure erect upon the pedestal part ; on each hand revealed pilasters, a cove cornice with two weeping
boys

boys thereon and his coat of arms, a semi-circular pediment with an urn upon the top, &c. and has the following inscription :

Hic
In spe refurgendi depositum jacet
Quod mortale fuit
Reverendissimi in Christo patris Thomæ Lamplugh,
Archiepiscopi Eboracensis, S. T. P.
Ex antiqua et generosa Lamplughorum de Lamplugh,
In agro Cumbrienſi familia oriundi.
Qui Oxoniæ in collegio reginæ alumnus et socius,
(Ubi literas humaniores et ſacras hauſit)
Aulæ S. Albini in eadem academia principalis.
Eccleſiæ S. Martini juxta Weſtmonaſterium vicarius,
Decanus Roſſenſis, et anno 1676 epiſcopus Exoniensis conſecratus.
Tandem (licet dignitatem multum deprecatus)
In ſedem hanc metropoliticaſ evectus eſt anno 1688, menſe
Novembri.
Vir (ſi quis alius) per varios vitæ honorumque gradus ſpectabilis,
Ob vitæ innocentiam, morum probitatem,
Verbi divini prædicationem, charitatem in patriam,
Et zelum erga Dominum Dei eccleſiam Anglicanum
In memoria æterna cum juſtis futurus.
Obdormivit in Dom. 5 Maii an. ſalutis 1691, ætat. 76.
Uxorem habuit Catharinum filiam Edwardi
Davenant, S. T. P. neptem Johannis
Davenant, epiſcopi Saluſburienſis,
E qua tulit liberos quinque ;
Thomas liberorum ſuperſtes,
Hoc monumentum
P. M. P.

[Here lies deposited, in hope of a reſurrection, all that was mortal of the moſt reverend father in God Thomas Lamplugh, arch-biſhop of York, deſcended from the ancient and honourable family of the Lamplughs, of Lamplugh, in the county of Cumberland. He was a ſcholar and fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, where he imbibed the knowledge both of polite and ſacred literature ; principal of the hall of St. Alban's in the ſame univerſity, vicar of St. Martin's, Weſtminſter, dean of Rocheſter, and in the year 1676 he was conſecrated biſhop of Exeter. At length, though he had ſolicitouſly declined that dignity, he was promoted to this metropolitical ſee in the month of November, 1688.—The innocence of his life, the probity of his manners, his diligence in preaching the word of God, his love to his country, and his zeal
for

for the house of God, the church of England, distinguished and adorned his character in every period of his life, and in every dignity which he rose, and have ranked him among those who shall be held in everlasting remembrance. He fell asleep in the Lord, May 5, 1691, in the 76th year of his age. He married Catharine, daughter of Edward Davenant, D. D. niece of John Davenant, bishop of Salisbury, by whom he had five children. Thomas, the only survivor of them, has erected this monument to the memory of his father.]

Archbishop Dolben's monument is a modern marble one with- in an iron pallisade, with a mitred figure reclining upon the pedestal part, over which is a group of cherubs, a low cornice, coat of arms, and an urn, supported by pilasters with festoons, and has this inscription :

Hic situs est

Johannes Dolben, filius Gulielmi S. Th. Professoris,
Ex antiqua familia in Cambria septentrionali oriundus,
Natus Stanvici in argo Northamptoniensis, Martii 20,
A. D. 1624.

Anno ætatis 12. regiam scholam Westmonast. auspiciato ingressus
Singulari istius loci genio plenus 15. exivit,
In numerum alumnorum ædis Christi Oxon. electus.

Exardente bello civili

Partes regias secutus est, in pugna Marstonensi vexillarius ;
In defensione Eboraci graviter vulneratus,
Effuso sanguine consecravit locum,
Olim morti suæ destinatum.

A. D. 1656, a rev. episcop. Cicestriensi sacris ordinibus initiatus,
Instaurata monarchia factus est ædis Christi canonicus, deinde
decanus Westmonasteriensis ;

Mox Carolo II. regi optimo ab oratorio clericus,
Episcopus postea Rossensis,

Et post novennium regis Eleemosynarius ;

Anno denique 1683, metropolitæ Eboracensis honore cumulatus
est.

Hanc provinciam ingenti animo et pari industria administravit,
Gregi et pastoribus exemplo.

Intra 30 circiter menses, seculi laboribus exhaustus,
Cælo tandem maturus,

Lethargia et variolis per quadriduum lecto affixus,

A. D. 1686, æt. 62, potentissimi principis Jacobi II. altero, die
Dominico,

(Eodem die quo præeunte anno sacras synaxes

In

In ecclesia sua cathedrali septimanatim celebrandas instituerat)
Cælo fruebatur.

Mætissima conjux magni Gilberti Cantuar. archiep. neptis,
Ex qua tres liberos suscepit Gilbertum, Catharin. et Johan.

Monumentum hoc posuit

Deideratissimo marito.

In æde Christi sub illius auspiciis partim extructa.

Bromleiuu palatio reparato, cœnobio Westmonas. conservato ;

In senatu et ecclesiæ eloquentiæ gloria, in diocæsibus suis

Episcopali diligentia ;

In omnium piorum animis, iusta veneratione semper victuro.

[Here lies John Dolben, son of William Dolben, D. D. descended from an ancient family in North Wales, born at Stanwich, in the county of Northampton, March 20, 1624. In the twelfth year of his age he entered the Royal School of Westminster with the most promising capacities and disposition. He came out from thence in his fifteenth year, full of the peculiar genius of that seminary, being chosen into the number of the scholars of Christ church, Oxford. In the civil war he took part with the royalists, and bore the standard at the battle of Marston. In the defence of York he was dangerously wounded, and then consecrated with his blood the place where he was afterwards to die.—In 1656 he received orders from the bishop of Chichester ; at the restoration he was made canon of Christ church, then dean of Westminster, soon after clerk of the closet to his excellent majesty Charles II. ; then bishop of Rochester ; after an interval of nine years, almoner to the king ; and at last, in the year 1683, he was advanced to the metropolitanical see of York. He administered the affairs of this province with great diligence and magnanimity, exhibiting an example to be imitated both by his clergy and their people. In less than one year and eight months, worn out with the labours of this life, and ripe for the enjoyments of a better, having been confined to his bed four days by the small-pox, attended with a lethargy, in the year of our Lord 1686, of his own age the 62d, the second of the most mighty prince James II. and on the Lord's day, the very day on which, in the preceding year, he had appointed the Lord's supper to be celebrated weekly in his cathedral church, he took possession of his heavenly inheritance. His afflicted wife, grand-daughter of the great Gilbert, archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he had three children, Gilbert, Catharine, and John, has erected this monument to her husband, as a token of her affection and regret for him who can never be forgotten at Christ church, which was built in part under his direction ; nor at the palace of Bromley, which was repaired by him ; nor at the abbey of Westminster, which he upheld with the greatest care : who, for his eloquence in the
senate

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senate and the church, and his diligence in the duties of the dioceses where he presided, will live for ever in the esteem and veneration of all good men.]

Symon Browne, priest of this church, and head of the college of St. William, died the 8th of February, 1470.

William Horneby, priest at the altar of Holy Innocents, died the 6th of November, 1436.

Robert Clerke, priest at the altar of in this church, died July 20, 1506.

Lector, si pietatis amator, si doctrinæ estimator, scias quantus sub hoc lapide thesaurus situs est, Marmaducus Carver, ecclesiæ Hartilliensis quondam rector, chronologiæ et geographiæ scientissimus, linguarum peritus, concionando prepotens, hic scilicet, qui cum scriptis ad invidiam usque doctis, verum terrestribus paradisi locum orbi monstrasset, ad cœlestem quem prædicando auditoribus commendaveret, cujus adeundi ingenti desiderio tenebatur, moriendo translatus est die Aug. 1665.

[Reader, if you love piety and esteem learning, know how great a treasure is deposited beneath this stone: Marmaduke Carver, once rector of the church of Harthill, eminently skilled in chronology and geography, an elegant linguist, and a powerful preacher: this is he who, having shewn in his singularly learned writings the true place of the terrestrial paradise, was translated, in August 1665, to the heavenly paradise, which, in his preaching, he had recommended to others, and to which he ardently aspired himself.]

Here lyeth the body of George Meriton, D. D. late dean of this church, who departed this life Dec. 23, A. D. 1624.

Here lyeth the body of Jane Younge, widow, late wyfe of Thomas Younge, late archbishop of Yorke, and lord president of the councill established in the northe partes, who after his decease remained a widow forty-four years, and departed this life in the 84th year of her age, an. Dom. 1614.

Here lyeth the body of Sir George Younge, Knight, son of the said Thomas Younge, late archbishop of Yorke, and Jane his wife, who, in the reign of the late queen Elizabeth, was captain under the right honourable Robert earl of Essex in the Irish war, who married the daughter of Jasper Cholmley of Highgate, in the county of Middlesex, by whom he had issue five children, viz. Thomas, Margaret, Catharine, Frances, and Faith, and departed this life in the fifty-third year of his age, July 10, A. D. 1620.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Faith Younge, daughter to Sir George Younge, Knight, who died March 7, 1622, aged 24 years.

Here

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Younge, Esquire, son of Sir George Younge, Knight, who married the daughter of Philippe Adams, of Auston, Esquire, and had issue by her Thomas and Frances, and departed this life the thirtieth year of his age, May 26, 1628.

Here lyeth the body of Lady Mary Younge, late wife of Sir George Younge, Knight, who lived nine years a widow after his decease, and departed this life Dec. 6, 1629, and in the year of her age 57.

Mrs. Bennet's monument is an antique compartment, decorated with cherubs, &c. and bears this inscription :

Annæ Bennetæ, filiæ Christopheri Wekes de Sarum, in Com. Wilts, Arm. fœminæ integræ famæ, pietatis eximiæ ac pudicitie singularis, uxori optimæ et obsequentissime, Jo. Bennet, L. D. mœstiff. maritus hoc amoris conjugalís monumentum posuit. Suscepit ex marito plures liberos, sex ea decedente superstites quatuor filios et duas filias, &c. Obiit nono die Februarii, an. Dom. 1601.

[To Ann Bennet, daughter of Christopher Wekes of Salisbury, in Wilts, Esq; a woman of the fairest character, of singular modesty and uncommon piety, the best and most dutiful of wives, John Bennet, her afflicted husband, has erected this memorial of conjugal affection. She bore many children to him, six of whom, four sons and two daughters, survive her. She died February 9, 1601.

The earl of Strafford's monument is a grand marble one of the Corinthian order. Betwixt the columns, in a double niche, stand the figures of a man and a woman, with an urn betwixt them; over the niches, in a circular pediment, are the Wentworths arms, beautifully cut in marble; over each column stands a handsome vase, or urn; and upon the pedestal, by each column, stands a weeping boy. Upon the monument is the following inscription:

William Wentworth, earl of Strafford, viscount Wentworth, baron Wentworth of Wentworth-Woodhouse, Newmarsh, Oversley, and Raby, and knight of the most noble order of the garter, was the son of the Right Honourable Thomas earl of Strafford, by Arabella, second daughter of the Right Honourable John earl of Clare.

The 27th of February, 1654, he married Henrietta Mary Stanley, second daughter of the Right Honourable James earl of Derby, (who the 15th of October, 1651, was beheaded at Bolton in Lancashire for his loyalty to king Charles the Second) by the lady Charlotte de Tremoille, countess of Derby, daughter to

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Claude duke of Tremoille, and Charlotte Brabante de Nassau, second daughter to William prince of Orange, by Charlotte de Bourbon, princess of Orange. His second wife was the lady Henrietta de Roy de la Rochefaucauld, daughter of Frederick Charles de Roy de la Rochefaucauld, earl of Roy and Roucy, knight of the most illustrious and most noble order of the elephant, and generalissimo of the armies of the king of Denmark, son of Francis de Roy de la Rochefaucauld, earl of Roucy and Roy, by Juliana Catherina de la Tour de Auvergne, born princess of Bouillon and Sedan.

The mother of this lady Henrietta was Isabella de Dursfort, countess of Roy and Roucy, daughter of Gui Alphonso de Dursfort, marquis of Duras, by Elizabeth Charlotte de la Tour de Auvergne, born princess of Bouillon and Sedan.

He, having no issue, made the Honourable Thomas Watson, third son of the Right Honourable Edward lord Rockingham, by Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas earl of Strafford, heir of his estates in England and Ireland, and required him to take upon him the name of Wentworth. He was born the 8th of June, 1626, and died the 16th of October, 1695, as full of good deeds as of days.

On a Stone, under, is inscribed,

The earl of Strafford's vault, appointed to be made by William earl of Strafford, an. Dom. 1687.

The Hon. Mr. Wentworth's monument stands upon a plain pedestal of marble, upon which is erected another pedestal, whereon stands, to the right hand, a fine figure in a Roman habit, leaning with its left arm upon an urn. On the other hand, upon the same pedestal, sits a fine figure of a woman reclining her head upon her right hand, with her elbow on another pedestal, the back of all being a pyramid with the coat of arms upon the point. The monument bears this inscription:

The Honourable
THOMAS WATSON WENTWORTH,
Third son of Edward lord Rockingham,
By Anne eldest daughter of Thomas earl of Strafford,
Lord lieutenant of Ireland.

He succeeded to the ancient estate of the Wentworth family,
By the last will of his uncle William earl of Strafford;
He married Alice, the only daughter of Sir Thomas Proby,
Of Etton in Huntingdonshire,
By whom he had one son, Thomas lord Malton,

And

And two daughters who died in their infancy ;
 He departed this life at Harrowden in Northamptonshire,
 October 6, 1743, ætat. 58.

His virtues were equal to his descent ;
 By abilities he was formed for public,
 By inclination determined to private life,
 If that life can be called private, which was daily employed
 In successive acts of beneficence to the public.
 He was in religion exemplary, in senate impartial,
 In friendship sincere, in domestic relation
 The best husband, the most indulgent father.

His justly afflicted relict and son

Thomas lord Malton,

To transmit the memory of so great worth to future times, erected
 this monument.

Archbishop Piers's monument is a square compartment with two columns, and an entablature of ancient architecture, decorated with coats of arms, &c. on which is the following inscription:

Johannes Piers, sacre theologiæ doctor, cœlebs, postquam decanatu Cestriæ, ecclesiæ Christi in academia Oxon. et Sarisburie functus esset, ac postquam episcopatus Rossensem viginti menses, Sarisburiensem undecim plus minus annos gessisset, Eboracensis sui episcopatus anno sexto, vitæ autem septuagesimo primo, obiit 28 Septembris, anno Dom. 1594 ; cujus hic repositum est cadaver, genere non magnus fuit (nec tamen humilis) dignitate locoque major, exemplo maximus : homo si quisquam mortalium a malitia et vindicta planè innocens, summè liberalis in omnes, pauperibus ita beneficus, ut non suam modo, sed et principis sui munificentiam eleemosynarius regius, larga manu, per multos annos, erogarit. Hospitalis adeo ut expensæ reditus æquarint, nonnunquam superarint ; contemptor mundi, optimus, facilis, et in sola vitia superbes ; scilicet non minus factis quam sermonibus syncerum verbi præconem egit, et fuit in evangelio prædicando, tam in aula et academia quam in ecclesia, ut semper, valde nervosus, ita ad extremum usque habitum mirabiliter assiduus. Verem et germanam Christi religionem modis omnibus propagavit, falsam et adulterinam totis viribus oppugnavit. Bonas literas pro facultatibus auxit ; ignavos, sedulitatis suæ conscius, ferre non potuit ; manus nemini temere imposuit. Ecclesiæ patrimonium, veluti rem Deo sacratam intactum defendit. Summatum semper apud illustrissimam mortalem Elisabetham gratia floruit ; ineffabili apud Deum imortalem gloria in æternum florebit. Vivit in cœlis anima ejus, vivit in terris memoria, utinam et vivum exemplar in omnibus episcopis ecclesiæque pastoribus cerneretur.

Joannes Bennet, legum doctor, hæres in testamento scriptus, memoriæ tanti præfulis, talisque patroni sui, cui omnibus officii ac observantiæ nominibus, se deditissimum profitetur, hoc pii gratique animi, non tantæ hæreditatis monumentum, suis sumptibus posuit.

[John Piers, bachelor, D. D. having discharged the duties of the deanery of Chester, and of Christ church in the university of Oxford, and of Salisbury, and having afterwards held the bishopric of Rochester for something less than two years, and that of Salisbury for about eleven, in the sixth year after his promotion to the see of York, and the 71st year of his life, died on the 28th of September, A. D. 1594, and here his body is deposited. His extraction was not mean; the dignity to which he was promoted, highly honourable to him; but his character and example, most honourable of all. If ever man was, he was absolutely innocent of all vindictive and malignant sentiments, liberal to all, and to the poor so communicative of his own, that he was for many years intrusted with the royal bounty to them, being appointed almoner to the king: he was so hospitable that his expences were always equal to his revenues, and sometimes exceeded them: superior to the world, of the kindest and gentlest disposition, severe only against vice: in deed as well as word, a faithful minister of the gospel: every where, in the palace, in the college, and the church, a strenuous preacher of it, and, till his last sickness, as assiduous as he was strenuous in this service: zealous to promote the genuine religion of Christ, he opposed the corruption of it with all his might. To the learned he was liberal in proportion to his ability; diligent himself, he had no indulgence for the slothful; "he laid hands suddenly on no man." The patrimony of the church he esteemed sacred to God, and as such most carefully preserved it. He flourished in the favour of the great at the court of Elizabeth, the most illustrious of earthly sovereigns, and he will for ever flourish in unutterable glory in the presence of the king immortal. His soul lives in heaven, may his memory live on earth, and may a lively image of his excellencies be ever seen in all the bishops and pastors of the church.]

John Bennet, D. L. whom he made his heir, in memory of so great a prelate and so worthy a patron, to whom he owes every expression of duty and respect, has erected this monument for a memorial of his piety and gratitude; not of his inheritance.]

Archbishop Bowet's is a fine Gothic monument, consisting of a flat Gothic arch, decorated with lofty pinnacles, the whole about thirty feet high, but has no other inscription upon it than his name.

In the middle choir, or ladies chapel, is a monument for archbishop Sharp, within an iron pallisade, which is a stately marble
one

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF YORK. 339

one of the Corinthian order, with revealed pilasters. Upon the pedestral part a mitred figure lies reclined upon its right arm, with a book in its left, decorated with winged boys, urns, &c. and bears the following inscription :

M. S.

Reverendissimi in CHRISTO patris
JOHANNIS SHARP, archiepiscopi Eboracensis,
Qui

Honestis parentibus in hoc comitatu prognatus,
Cantabrigiæ optimarum artium studiis innutritus,

Tum soli, unde ortus,

Tum loci, ubi institutus est, famam

Sui nominis celebritate adauxit.

Ab academia in domum illustrissimi dom. HENEAGII FINCH,

Tunc temporis attornati generalis,

Summi postea Angliæ cancellarii,

Virtutem omnium altricem fautricemque evocatus,

Et facellani ministerium diligenter absolvit,

Et sacerdotis dignitatem una sustinuit.

Talis tantique viri patrocinio adjutus,

Et natura pariter ac doctrinæ dotibus plurimum commendatus,

Peracto rite munerum ecclesiasticorum cursu,

Cum parochi, archidiaconi, decani officia

Summa cum laude præstitisset,

Ob eximia erga ecclesiam Anglicanum merita

Quam idiquissimis temporibus, magno suo periculo

Contra apertam pontificiorum rabiem

Argumentis invictissimis

Afferuerat, propugnauerat, stabiliverat ;

Apostolicæ simul veritatis præco, ac fortitudinis æmulus,

Faventibus Gulielmi et Maria regibus,

Plaudentibus bonis omnibus,

Ad archiepiscopalis dignitatis fastigium tandem evectus est.

Nec hujusce tantum provinciæ negotia satis ardua feliciter expedivit,

Sed et Annæ principum optima tum a consiliis, tum ab eleemosynis, fuit ;

Quas utcunque amplas, utcunque diffuentes,

Ne quem forte inopum a se tristem dimittiret

De suis sæpenumero facultatibus supplevit.

Below.

Erat in sermone apertus, comis, affabilis ;

In concionibus profluens, ardens, nervosus ;

In

In explicandis theologiæ casuistiæ nodis
 Deucidus, argutus, promptus;
 In eximendis dubitantium scrupulis,
 Utcunque naturæ bonitate ad lenioris partes aliquanto propensior,
 Æqui tamen rectique custos semper fidissimus.
 Primæva morum simplicitate,
 Inculpabili vitæ tenore,
 Propensa in calamitosus benignitate,
 Diffusa in universos benevolentia,
 Studio in amicos perpetuo ac singulari
 Inter deterioris sæculi tenebras emicuit,
 Purioris ævi lumina æquavit.
 Tam acri rerum cœlestium desiderio flagrabat,
 Ut his solis inhians, harum unice avarus,
 Terrenas omnes neglexerit, spreverit, conculcarit,
 Eo erat erga Deum pietatis ardore,
 Ut illum totus adamaverit, spiraverit,
 Illum ubique præsentem.
 Illum semper intuentem
 Animo suo ac ipsis fere oculis observaverit.
 Publicas hasce virtutes domesticis uberrime cumulavit,
 Maritus et pater amantissimus,
 Et a conjuge, liberisque impense dilectus,
 Qui, ne desset etiam mortuo pietatis suæ testimonium,
 Hoc marmor ei mœrentes posuerunt.

NATUS

Bradfordiæ in hoc comitatu 16 Feb. 1644.
 In Academiam cooptatus 16 Apr. 1660.

Gradus suscepit

Artium Baccalaurei 26 Dec. 1663.

Artium Magistri 9 Julii, 1667.

Sanctæ Theologiæ Professoris 8 Julii,
1679.

Bathoniæ mortuus ætat. suæ 69, 2 Feb.
1713.

Sepultus eodem quo natus est die Feb. 16,
1713.

PROMOTUS

Ad archidiaconatum Bercheriensem, 29
Feb. 1672.

Canonicatum Norwicensem, 26 Mart.
1675.

Recteriam S. Bartholomæi, 22 Apr.
1675.

Sancti Egidii in Campis 3 Jan. 1675.

Decanatum Norwicensem 8 Julii, 1681.

Cantuariensem, 25 Nov. 1689.

Archiepiscopatum Eboracensem, 5 Julii,
1691.

[Sacred to the memory of the most reverend father in God John Sharp, who, being descended from a reputable family in this county, and bred to the study of polite literature in the university of Cambridge, added to the fame of the county where he was born, and of the place where he was educated, by his own great reputation. Being called from the university into the family of the illustrious Heneage Finch, then attorney-general, afterwards high-chancellor of England, where every virtue found encouragement and patronage, he diligently discharged the office of a chaplain, and at the same time acquitted himself honourably in the sacred

duties

duties of a more public and extensive charge. Supported by so great and excellent a patron, and powerfully recommended by his own talents and abilities, having regularly passed through the various offices of the church, and with the highest reputation supported the characters of parochial minister, archdeacon and dean, at length, for his important services to the church of England, which in the most arbitrary and oppressive times, against the undisguised rage of Papists, and to his own great danger, by the most solid arguments in her behalf, he defended, vindicated, and established, this preacher of Apostolic truth, and imitator of Apostolic fortitude, by the royal favour of William and Mary, and with the applause of all good men, was promoted to the highest dignity in the church, and consecrated archbishop of this province. To the duties of this station, at that time no easy business, he applied himself with the greatest vigour and success. He was privy-councillor and almoner to her excellent majesty queen Ann, to whose bounty, great and diffusive as it was, that no poor man might leave his presence sorrowful, he often added, of his own.

Below.

In conversation he was unreserved, courteous, and affable; in his preaching he was fluent, warm, and nervous; in solving the difficulties of casuistical theology, clear, acute, and ready; in removing the scruples of the doubtful, though inclined by the sweetness of his temper to the milder part, yet always a most faithful guardian of equity and rectitude. By the primitive simplicity of his manners, by the blameless tenor of his life, by his kind and liberal attention to the wants of the afflicted, by his unconfined benevolence towards all, by a singular, uniform, and affectionate concern for the interest of his friends, he shone, amidst the darkness of a less worthy age, with a glory equal to the lights of purer times. So fervent were his affections towards heavenly things, that intent on them alone, and in them alone insatiable, all earthly things appeared to him unimportant, worthless, and contemptible. Such was the ardency of his piety towards God, that he loved him with all his heart, and testified it in all his conduct: his mind, and even his eye, seemed to be continually sensible of his universal presence and perpetual inspection. To all this public excellence he added every domestic virtue, the kindest husband, the tenderest father, and beloved by his wife and children with the truest and most perfect affection. Unwilling that, though dead, he should want any testimony of their piety, they erect this marble to him, weeping.

BORN

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BORN

At Bradford, in this county, February 16, 1644.

Admitted into the University, April 16, 1660.

Took his degree

Of Batchelor of Arts, December 26, 1663.

Of Master of Arts, July 9, 1667.

Of Doctor in Divinity, July 8, 1679.

Died at Bath, in the 69th year of his age, February 2, 1713.

Buried on his birth-day, February 16, 1713.

PROMOTED

To the archdeaconry of Berkshire, February 20, 1672.

To a canonry in the church of Norwich, March 26, 1675.

To the rectory of St. Bartholomew, April 22, 1675.

To the rectory of Ægidius in the Fields, January 3, 1675.

To the deanery of Norwich, July 8, 1681.

To the deanery of Canterbury, November 25, 1685.

To the archbishopric of York, July 5, 1691.

Archbishop Matthew's monument is of ancient architecture; the first or bottom part is supported by four columns, with three small figures between them: upon the cornice lies a figure at full length, and above that are two more columns supporting a kind of pediment, with hour-glasses, coats of arms, &c. It bears this inscription:

TOBIAS MATTHEUS,

Illustri Mattheorum familia apud Cambros oriundus; Bristoliam natalibus, Oxoniam studiis ornavit. Cum omni politiori doctrinæ theologiam conjunxerat, statim in concionibus dominari cœpit. In aula, academia, urbe, rure juxta celebris. Neque Chrysostomum Græcia quam Tobiam suum Anglia jactantius olim profitebitur. Innotuit simul ac summa apud reginam Elizabetham gratia invaluit. Neminem illa libentius audivit, aut prædicantem fusius prædicabat. Anno ætatis 28. collegio D. Johan. Baptistæ Oxoniensis præficebatur, archidiaconus onâ in ecclesia Wellensi, ac in ædibus Christi canonicus; mox iisdem ædibus decanus præfuit. Omnibus tandem qui academicos beare solent honoribus perfunctus ad Dunelmensem decanatem provectus est. Post aliquot annos major decanatu succrevit viri fama, ac prono in eum reginæ favore Dunelmensis episcopus ecclesiæ constituitur. Cui cum præfuerat annos circiter xii. serenissimi regis Jacobi auspiciis ad archiepiscopatum Eboracen. translatus est. Non potuit enim tanta indoles, quocunque vergeret, infra summum se sistere. Hisce gradibus ad tantum culmen evasit, virtutes quibus illud ornavit non capit marmor; historicum quærunt, non sculptorem. Inter cætera, hospitalitatis laus pene illius propria fuit; Tobia ædes et divitum aula et pauperum Xenodochium indies fuere. Cathedram hanc tenuit an. 22. rara felicitate; cum sexagenarius eandem occupaverat, vix ad extremam senectutem exaruit dives illa concionandi vena; cum erat septuagenario major, nemo in concionibus frequentior,

quentior, nemo felicior, nemo quem in æternum magis audire velis. Deficientibus ad pulpita veribus cœpit ipse statim languescere; quasi sola illa vitalis aura quam concionando hauserit, nec studio nec labori supereffe voluerit. Beatissimus senex impleto ætatis anno 82. placide emigravit 29. Martii, 1628. Corporis exuvie summo cum omnium mœrore huc illatæ, Christi adventum expectant et animam reducem. Noli illum putare, viator, ab hoc augusto marmore quicquam nominis mutuari; quovis augustissimo mausoleo augustius est quod hic conditur. *Tobiæ* nomen et tibi, marmor, et huic sacratissimo templo, monumenti instar quovis ære perennioris.

Tobias Matthew, descended from the illustrious family of the Matthews in Wales, was born at Bristol, and educated at Oxford. When he had united the knowledge of theology, to that of polite literature, he immediately entered upon the public service of the church, and became equally celebrated in the city, the country, the college, and the palace: nor will Greece hereafter have more to boast of her Chrysostom, than England of her Matthew. He was immediately known to queen Elizabeth, and was in great esteem with that princess. There was no preacher that she heard with more pleasure, or commended with more warmth. In the 28th year of his age he was made head of the college of St. John Baptist, Oxford, and at the same time archdeacon in the church of Wells, and canon of Christ church, to the deanery of which he was soon after promoted. At length, having enjoyed all the honours of the university, he was made dean of Durham. After a few years the deanery became too small a dignity for his growing reputation, and such was the queen's favour towards him, that he was created bishop of Durham.—When he had presided about twelve years in this see, he was translated by king James to the archbishopric of York.—So great a genius, whatever course it took, could not stop short at the highest attainments in it.—These were the steps by which he arrived at so elevated a station. The virtues with which he adorned it, this monument cannot contain, they exceed the province of the sculptor, history alone can do them justice. Among other things his singular hospitality ought to be recorded: his house was a perpetual scene of entertainment for the rich, and of charity for the poor. It was a singular felicity to this see, that though he was in his 60th year when he took possession of it, he held it for twenty-two years. That rich vein of eloquence that he possessed was not impoverished even in extreme old age.—After he was 70 years old, there was no one that preached more constantly, more successfully, or more acceptably. When his strength became unequal to these public services he immediately began to languish, as if he had lived by that breath alone,

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which he spent in preaching the word of God, and was unwilling to survive these studies and these labours.—Having lived a long, excellent, and happy life, on the 29th of March, 1628, and in the 83d year of his age, he calmly departed out of it.—The body which he has put off, brought hither in the midst of universal lamentation and regret, is waiting for the coming of Christ, and the return of the soul.—Passenger, do not think that he derives any honour from this stately marble; what is here deposited is nobler than the noblest monument. To this marble sepulchre, and to this sacred temple, the name of Matthew is a monument that will survive the strongest fabric, and the most durable materials.]

Mrs. Matthew's monument is a very neat one. In a nich betwixt two columns is the figure of a woman at prayer, also two more figures standing by the columns in a devout posture, adorned with angels, coat of arms, &c. with the following inscription :

Frances Matthew, first married to Matthew Parker, son to Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury; afterwards to Tobie Matthew, that famous archbishop of this see: she was a woman of exemplary wisdom, gravity, piety, bounty, and indeed in other virtues not only above her sex, but the times. One excellent act of her, first derived upon this church, and through it flowing upon the country, deserves to live as long as the church itself. The library of the deceased archbishop, consisting of above three thousand books, she gave entirely to the public use of this church. A rare example that so great care to advance learning should lodge in a woman's breast! but it was the less wonder in her, because she was kin to so much learning. She was daughter of William Barlow, bishop of Chichester, and in king Henry the Eighth's time ambassador into Scotland, of that ancient family of the Barlows in Wales. She had four sisters married to four bishops; one to William Wickham, bishop of Winchester; another to Overton, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield; a third to Westphaling, bishop of Hereford; a fourth to Day, that succeeded Wickham in Winchester; so that a bishop was her father, an archbishop her father-in-law; she had four bishops her brethren, and an archbishop her husband. When she had lived seventy-eight years, the eighth of May she changed this life as full of honour as of years, anno Dom. 1629.

Archbishop Rotherham's is a solid Gothic table tomb, decorated with mouldings, tracery, &c. but has not any inscription.

The monument of archbishop Frewen is a large one, about 20 feet high and 10 broad, of the Corinthian order. Upon the pedestal

deftal part lies a figure at full length; and the whole decorated with small figures, books, coat of arms, &c. It has this infcription:

Hic requiefcit in fpe noviffimam præftulans tubam

ACCEPTUS FREWEN,

Johannis Frewen, rectoris ecclefia Nordiamenfis,

In comitatu Suffexiæ filias, natu maximus,

Sac. theol. professor,

Collegii B. Mariæ Magdalena, Oxonii;

Annos plus minus undeviginti præfes,

Academiæ ibidem quater vice-cancellarius,

Decanus Gloceftriæ,

Postea factus epifcop. Covent. et Litchf.

Deinde archiepifcopus Eborac.

Qui inter vivos effe defuit Mar. 28, an. Dom. 1664.

Ætat. fuæ 76, pene exacto.

On the Ground, under Archbishop Frewen's Monument.

Hic prope fita eft

Judetha nuper uxor Thomæ Frewen, armigera, filia et heres unica Johannis Wolverstone de Fulham, in comitatu Middlefex, generofi, quæ post quintum partum Sep. 29, ætatis fuæ 27, nuntiarum 11, A. D. 1666, duos filios totidem filias relinquens ad cælum migravit,

Here refts, in hopeful expectation of the laft trumpet, Acceptus Frewen, eldeft fon of John Frewen, rector of the church of Northam, in the county of Suffex, D. D. about 19 years head of the college of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, four times vice-chancellor of that univerfity, dean of Gloucefter, then bifhop of Litchfield and Coventry, and afterwards archbifhop of York. He departed out of life March 28, 1664, towards the end of his 76th year.

Near this place lies Judith, late wife of Thomas Frewen, Efq; daughter and fole heiress of John Olverstone of Fulham, Gent. Having been delivered of her fifth child, fhe removed to heaven on the 29th of September, 1666, in the 27th year of her age, and the 11th of her marriage, leaving behind her two fons and as many daughters.]

On the Wall.

Virtus vitæ laus.

The body of Raulph Hurleston, Efquire, one of the honourable counfel in thefe north parts, lyeth here in hope of joyfull refurrection;

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tion; who, adorned with great giftes of learning, gravity, wisdom, joined with rare godlineſs, was alwayes carefull for the advancing of the ſincere doctrine of Chriſt, and of that equity which every where ought to be obſerved, never ceaſing his faithful labours to profit this church and common-wealth, untill it pleaſed our gracious God mercifully, and in a very ſhort moment, without any or the leaſt dolours of death, to end all the labours of his faithful ſervant, and to tranſlate his ſoul into eternal reſt, April 13, anno Chriſti incarnati, 1587.

All the days of his peregrination were 62 years, for whoſe godly life the anointed Saviour be praiſed for ever. *Amen.*

Charles Laton, Eſq; the only ſon of Thomas Laton, of Laton, in the county of York, Knight, and Bridget his wife, died the 10th of Auguſt, 1675, aged 37.

Hic jacet Johannis Jenkins, Arm. qui pie in Chriſto vixit; ex uxore ſua Margaretta ſex filios, Henricum, Mattheum, Radulphum, Gulielmum, Georgium, et Johannem, et duas filias, Mariam et Margaritam, in mundo reliquit 2 die Oct. A. D. 1596.

Terrea terrenis, mundo mundana relinquo;

Reddo animam Domino, reddoque corpus humo;

Spiritus O Jeſu meus . . . ſuſcipiatur,

Spes mea tu, Jeſu, gratia, non opera.

[Here lies John Jenkins, Eſq; who lived as it became a Chriſtian. By his wife Margaret he had ſix ſons, Henry, Matthew, Ralph, William, George, John, and two daughters, Mary and Margaret, all of whom he left in this world, October 2, 1596. Earthly things I leave to the earthly, and worldly things to the worldly. I reſtore my ſoul to God, and my body to the ground. O Jeſus receive my ſpirit, thou art my hope; thy grace, and not my works.]

Here lyeth Elizabeth Wyvell, daughter of Chriſtopher Wyvell, Eſq; and Margaret his wife, whyche died the xiii day of April, in the year of our Lord God, 1565.

Michael the youngſt ſon of Sir William Dalton, of Hawkeſwell, Knt. lyeth here interred, who departed this life the 5th day of November, 1682, in the 11th year of his age.

James Floure, armour-bearer to John lord Scrope, died the 14th of May, 1452.

Richard Fournaby, armour-bearer to the king, died the 26th of September, 1407.

Here lieth the body of Ann Stanhope, daughter of Dr. Stanhope, and Suſan his wife, who died the 27th day of October, 1639, being of the age of 18 years.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Cheek, Eſq; one of her majeſty's counſel eſtabliſhed in the north partes, and her grace's ſecretary, &c.

Here

Here lyeth Matthew Pollard, Esq; son and heir of Sir Richard Pollard, Knight, who departed this present life, June 30, 1589.

Anne Sande,
Virtuti sacrum.

Hunc tibi, sed mœrens, supremum sacrat honorem
Conjuge te fœlix, conjux tuus, illicit ipsa
Fœmina Fœmineæ virtusque decusque coronæ;
Mistus amere pudor, certans multa indole virtus,
Exuperans annos pietas mens, ardua sâxum:
Hic tibi pulcher honos, justusque, erga aurea mundi
Régia, sanctam animam, quæ jam nunc debita cœlo
Et maturâ Deo primisque erepta sub annis
Numen et astra sitit, stellanti sede recepit.
Sic, O sic vivas, vivesque eterna triumphans,
Felici in divum templo felicior ipsa.

[This last honour thine afflicted husband, happy while he was indulged with thy society, consecrates to thee, who wert the glory of all female excellence, whose affection was tempered with modesty, whom virtue strove with nature to adorn, whose piety was far beyond thy years, and whose resolution was superior to every difficulty. This is thine honour, this praise is justly due to thee, therefore the resplendent palace of the world has received into her starry mansion thy holy soul, which was now due to heaven and ripe for God, and, though taken hence in early life, was thirsting after the presence and enjoyment of him. Thus mayest thou live, thus shalt thou for ever triumph in the superior happiness to which thou art exalted in the blessed temple of the saints.]

Dean Finch's monument is erected upon a large circular marble pedestal, adorned with two fine busts, one of the dean, the other of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch. Upon the top is a scroll pediment, with the Finches arms in the opening. On the monument is the following inscription:

HENRICUS FINCH, A. M.

Hujus ecclesiæ decanus,
Obiit 8 Sept. anno Dom. 1728.
Vir vere nobilis,
Nobilis natu et amplitudine majorum;
Sed non peritura virtutum
Qua ornatus erat corona
Longe nobilior.
Vultu, majestas et decor et alacritas,
Sane mentis indicia,
Effulgebant.

Dictis

Dictis non indecore facetus erat,
 Et cum suavitate severus.
 Omnibus se præbuit facilem et æquum,
 Omnibus, præsertim vero fidelibus,
 Quam maxime benignum.
 Justi tenacem
 Nec spes sordida, nec metus servilis
 A semita recta consiliisque honestis
 Unquam potuit detorquere.
 Pietate simulationis nescia
 Et ab omni fūco abhorrenti
 (Quippe qui religionis Christianæ mysteriis
 Fidem habuit firmam)
 Meritos Deo solvebat honores.
 Quæcunque pura, honesta, decora, laudanda sunt,
 (Ut summatim omnia) excoluit ipse;
 Eademque ut alii excolerent,
 Quantum in ipso erat, curavit.
 Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ decus fuit et ornamentum,
 Ecclesiæ cui procerat Eboracensi
 Cum munimentum tum deliciæ;
 Eheu! vix ullum inveniet parem,
 Meliorem nedum sperare fas est.
 Beatæ apud superos vitæ permaturum
 E seculo male merenti
 Deus accersivit.

[Henry Finch, M. A. dean of this church, died September 8, 1728. A man of true dignity, ennobled by his birth and the high rank of his ancestors; but far more ennobled by that assemblage of immortal virtues with which he was adorned. The majesty, the grace and spirit of his countenance, indicated the dispositions and accomplishments of his mind. In conversation his gaiety was corrected by the most perfect decorum, and his gravity recommended by the most engaging sweetness. He was to all men courteous and friendly; and though his kindness extended itself to all, yet those who best deserved it were most distinguished by it.—Inflexible in what is right and good; neither sordid hope nor servile fear could move him from the way of duty, nor in any instance obstruct his laudable designs.—With the purest and sincerest piety, supported by a steady faith in the Christian religion, and therefore abhorring all hypocrisy, he rendered to God the honours that are due to him.—Whatever things are pure, honourable, lovely, and of good report; in one word, every virtue he not only practised and cultivated himself, but employed all his influence that they

they might also be practised and cultivated by others.—He was an ornament and honour to the English church; the support and the delight of the church of York, in which he presided: his equal she will not easily obtain, his superior she cannot hope for. Ripe for the happiness of the heavenly life, and too good for this underserving world, God called him out of it.]

On a Gravestone.

Here lyes the body of the Honourable Mr. Finch, dean of this church, who died at Bath.

Jonathan Dryden, M. A. prebendary of Frydaythorp, and canon residentiary of this church, died the 30th of August, 1702, aged 63.

Here lyeth the body of dame Elizabeth Beckwith, widow, daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger Cholmley, Knt. deceased, and late wife of Sir Leonard Beckwith, Knt. by whom she had two sons, Roger and Frauncis, both died without issue; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to William Vavasour of Weston, in the countie of York, Esquire; and Fraunces, married to George Hervey of Berks, in the countie of Essex, Esquire, by whom they have issue. She dyed on Sunday, being the 24th of November, 1583.

William Felter, doctor of decrees, dean and canon residentiary of this cathedral church, also prebendary of Driffeld in the same, died the 10th of April, 1451.

Memoriæ sacrum,

Mark well this stone, it hides a precious treasure,
A pearl wherein both heaven and earth took pleasure;
A gentleman sage, grave, chaste, and full of grace,
Well born, yet meek below his birth and place.
Modest of cheer, yet sweetly cheerful still;
Holy of life and free from taynt of ill;
Zealous, devout on earth, a saynt above;
In brief, here lyes embalm'd with tears of love

Marmaduke Constable, of Wassand in Holderness, Esquire, husband of Elizabeth Shirley, having by her three sons and one daughter, Philip, Edmund, William, and Sufannah, who deceased October 12, anno 1607, et ætatis suæ XLII.

Hic jacet inhumatum cadaver Johannis Moor, Armigeri, caudici docti, viri vere pii, probi, prudentis, morum non minus suavitate quam integritate insignis, qui et opum et opes pauperibus
lubens

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lubens semper impertivit, causas minus justas nunquam nimis pertinaciter defendit, omnis avaritiæ, injuriæ, invidiæ suspicione, invidia judice, caruit Hoc fretus bonæ conscientiæ testimonio, plena in solam Christum fiducia, quam multis quum morientem viderunt testatissimum fecit; anno ætatis suæ sexagesimo-primo, placide et quiete naturæ spiritum, animam Deo reddidit, Decem. 21, anno Dom. 1597.

[Here lies entombed the body of John Moor, Esq; a learned pleader, a truly pious, upright, prudent man; no less distinguished by the sweetness of his manners than the integrity of his life; who readily afforded his assistance, and imparted of his substance to the poor; who never obstinately defended an unrighteous cause; whom even not envy herself durst suspect of envy, of injustice, or of avarice. Supported by the testimony of a good conscience, and an assured confidence in Christ alone, as is well known to many who attended at his death-bed, he placidly yielded up his breath to nature, and his soul to God, in the 61st year of his age, on the 21st of December, 1597.]

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Catherine Moor, wife of John Moor, Esquier, late of the cittie of York, deceased, who lived a widow thirty-six years, and departed this life June 8, 1634, in the year of her age 90.

George Aislaby, of the cittie of York, Esq; principal register to the archbishop, died the 10th of January, 1674.

Mary the daughter of Sir John Mallory, of Studley, Knt. late wife of the said George Aislaby, died the 19th day of January, 1682.

E. M. S.

Thomæ Gale, S. T. P. decani Ebor.

Viri, si qui alius,

Ob multifariam eruditionem

Apud suos exterosque celeberrimi.

Quale nomen sibi conquistavit

Apud Cantabrigienses

Collegium S. Trinitatis; et

Grecæ linguæ professoris regii, cathedra:

Apud Londinates

Viri literatissimi ad rem publicam

Et patriæ commodum

Ex Gymnasio Paulino emissi;

Apud Eboracenses

Hujus res ecclesiæ,

Heu vix quinquennio,

At dum per mortem licuit

Sedulo et fideliter administratas,

Et, ubicunque agebat, donata luce

Veneranda

Veneranda linguæ Grecæ
Et historiæ Anglicanæ
Monumenta,
Marmore loquaciora,
Perenniora
Testantur.

Obiit April viii, A. S. H. MDCCLII. Ætat. suæ LXVIII.

[Sacred to the immortal memory of Thomas Gale, D. D. dean of York: celebrated both at home and abroad for his various and extensive learning: The college of the Holy Trinity in Cambridge, and the chair of the king's professor of the Greek language in that university; many learned men sent out of St. Paul's school in London to serve and adorn their country; the affairs of the church of York administered by him for five years only, but as long as death permitted him; and wherever he was, many venerable remains of the Greek language, and important monuments of English history, communicated by him to the public, bear a more ample and more durable testimony to his honour than this marble. He died April 8, 1702, in the 68th year of his age.]

Here lyeth the body of Tobias Wickham, Esq; barrister at law, son to the Reverend Tobias Wickham, D. D. dean of this metropolitan church. He married Amy, daughter of Sir Stephen Thompson of York, Knt. and departed this life July 30,

Anno { Salutis 1691.
Ætatis suæ 28.

Mrs. Wickham's is a square compartment, decorated with coats of arms, &c. and has this inscription:

Virtutibus conjugalibus sacrum,

Annabella Wickham, uxor Henrici Wickham, sacre theologiæ professoris, et archidiaconi Eboracen. illustri Cholmeleiorum domo oriunda ipsa, novo antiquæ familiæ ornamento, officiis divinis pariter, atque humanis instructissima. Internis externisque indulgentis naturæ muneribus eminenter ornata. Ingenio pacato et moribus suavissimis, insigni forma et felici fecunditate, mater plurimum liberorum ingenuæ indolis et spei optimæ. Denique ea fuit quam suam esse velit quicunque vitam inire statuit conjugalem. Cujus memoriæ monumentum hoc a mœstissimo, si quis unquam alius, marito positum est, ab eo piissime dilectæ et apud eum novissime morituræ. Tu, viator, post desletas hujus copulæ partes, tam ereptæ quam superstites, memora te vidisse locum in quo jacet quantum est sceminarum. Obiit 25 Julii, 1625.

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[Sacred to the conjugal virtues of Annabella Wickham, wife of Henry Wickham, D. D. and archdeacon of York. She was descended from the illustrious family of the Cholmleys, and by her great eminence in all human and divine virtues, she added new honour to that ancient house. Indulgent nature had most liberally bestowed upon her every internal and external ornament. The sweetest temper, the softest manners, the most exquisite beauty, and had blest her with many children of the happiest and most hopeful dispositions. In a word, she was such a one as every man, who aspires to conjugal felicity, would wish to make his own. This monument is erected to her memory by a deeply-distressed husband, who cherishes the remembrance of her with the tenderest affection, and in whom it is the last conception that will die. Traveller, when you have bewailed the separation of this happy pair, and shed a tear for the survivor as well as the deceased, go tell that you have seen a grave in which every female excellence is entombed. She died July 25, 1625.]

Marmaduke Cooke, D. D. canon and prebendary of the prebend of Riccal, died December 26, 1684, aged 60.

Mrs. Rayne's monument is a square compartment, decorated with two small columns, a pediment, &c. and bears this inscription:

Intra septem ulnas hujus tabulæ jacet Maria Raynes, Thomæ Raynes, Armigeri, uxor, Roberti Conyers de Boulby, in comitatu Eborum, Armigeri, filia; virtutibus vixit clara et inter ineffabiles gangrænæ cruciatus patientia mira efflavit animam, 20 die Decembris, 1689.

[Within seven ells of this monument lies Mary Raynes, wife of Thomas Raynes, Esq; and daughter of Robert Conyers, Esq; of Boulby, in the county of York. She lived distinguish'd by her virtues, and expired amidst the unspeakable tortures of a cancer, which she endured with astonishing patience, on the 20th of December, 1689.]

Lionel Ingram's is a square compartment, with small columns, &c. upon which is the following inscription:

Lyonellus Ingram, filius Arthuri Ingram, Militis, ex matre Maria, a nobilissima Grevillorum familia oriunda, cum propter eximias corporis et animi, in tenera ætate, dotes, patris esset spes et oblectamentum; matris cura, negotium, deliciæ et solatium unicum; fratrum ludus, idemque æmulus; domus et familiæ decus

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cus et ornamentum singulare; omnium quotquot puerum viderint amor et admiratio; qui nondum sexennis aulicus audiebat, et certe videbatur; qui post exactum biennium aliquoties visus lachrymare, vix unquam auditus obstrepere; qui moribus vir obsequio parentibus eo usque processerat, ut absens etiam in iis quæ maxime vellet, nec prece nec pretio adduci poterat ut fidem falleret quam præsens matri dederat; qui denique pro ratione annorum literis satis excultus, religione et pietate insignis vel ad miraculum extiterit, (violento enim et fatali morbo correptus, eo tamen grassante et vires ejus depascente, orare preces astantium, ultro flagitare cælum, sibi auspicari beatus puerulus non desierat) postquam sex annos et tres circiter menses foelix fidus orbi affulserat, subduxit se et placide in Domino requievit. Ipse in cælo tripudiat, nos mæstos, ac sui, heu nimium, memores, reliquit.

[Lionel Ingram, son of Arthur Ingram, Knt. by his wife Mary, descended from the noble family of the Grevilles, in tender age, on account of his extraordinary endowments both of mind and body, was the hope and joy of his father, the care, the employment, the delight, and principle satisfaction of his mother, the entertainment and the rival of his brothers: to that house and family he was a singular grace and ornament: admired and beloved by all that saw him: such was his demeanor before he arrived at six years of age, that he seemed to have been educated in a court. After his second year he was sometimes seen to weep, scarce ever heard to cry. Already a man in manners, he had the most perfect reverence for the authority of his parents. Even in the absence of his mother, and in respect of such things as he was most eagerly desirous of, he could neither be persuaded nor bribed to break his word with her.—His proficiency in learning was sufficient for his years; his religion and piety went far beyond them; for being seized with a violent and mortal distemper, as this raged and consumed his strength, the child, undisturbed by it, never ceased to entreat the prayers of those who were about him, to ask heaven for himself, and to anticipate it's felicities. Having shone upon the world like a propitious star for about six years and three months, he withdrew himself, and calmly went to rest in the Lord. He is triumphing in heaven while we are mourning here, deeply impressed by the remembrance of him, and tenderly afflicted that he has left us.]

Mr. William Ingram's is a small antique monument, decorated with figures, coat of arms, &c. and has the following inscription:

Dom. Guliel. Ingram, e nobiliore Ingramiorum ortus prosapia,
eques auratus a Jacobo rege insignitus inter illius ordinis Eboracenses,

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censes, ætate maximus, charitate et vero eccles. Anglicanæ cultu ditissimus. Obiit kal. Sept. regnante Carolo Secundo. Obiit in locum hunc 6 kal. ejus et mensis, anno Dom. 1670.

In obitum ornatissimi viri Gulielmi Ingram, equitis aurati, legum doctoris, e consiliis regiæ majestati in partibus borealibus, almæ curiæ cancellariæ dict. Dom. regis magistrorum unius et socii, et curiæ prerogativæ archiepiscopatus Ebor. commissarii unice deputati, qui obiit 24 die Julii, anno Dom. 1625.

E P I T A P H I U M.

Hic testatorum judex in judice Christo,
Testatore novi fœderis occubuit,
Hæc legata dedit: Domino se, gaudia cœlo,
Orbi gesta, suis parta, cadaver humo:
En formam, at melius sculptam dat pectus amici;
Cernere facta tamen si petis, astra pète.

[Mr. William Ingram, of the illustrious family of Ingrams, had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him by King James, was the oldest of that order in the county of York, rich in charity, and zealous for the true worship of the church of England. He died on the 1st of September, 1670, in the reign of Charles II.

On the death of that most accomplished man William Ingram, Knt. doctor of laws, of the king's council in these northern parts, one of the masters of the high court of chancery, and sole deputy commissary of the prerogative court of the archbishopric of York, who died the 24th of July, 1625.

E P I T A P H.

Here the judge of testators lies dead in Christ, the Judge and Testator of the New Covenant. He has given these legacies, himself to the Lord, his joys to heaven, his deeds to the world, his gains to his friends, his body to the earth. The hearts of his friends contain a better picture of his character; but, would you know his whole conduct, you must follow him to heaven.]

On the South Wall, on a white Marble Monument.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Lamplugh, M. A. rector of Bolton-Piercy, and canon-residentiary of this church, son of Thomas Lamplugh, D. D. and grandson of Thomas Lamplugh, archbishop of this province. He married Honor, daughter of William Chaloner, of Guisbrough, Esq; and left issue one son and five

five daughters. He was a faithful and true pastor, a tender husband, an indulgent father, a generous master, and eminent for his general kindness, hospitality, and charity. He died July 21, 1747. Æt. 60.

On a back ground of dove-coloured marble, is an oval table, with a coat of arms, &c. * which has the following inscription:

Sacred

To the memory of the Rev. George-William Anderson,
Who departed this life on the 16th day of April,
In the year of our Lord 1785,
And in the 25th year of his age.

Fixed to a pillar in the south aisle is a white veined marble monument in three compartments, and an urn in the middle; between, two busts of Henry Finch, M. A. and Edward Finch, M. A. In the middle compartment is this inscription:

Near this monument lieth the body of the Honourable Mary Finch, wife to the Honourable and Reverend Edward Finch. She departed this life the 26th of Feb. 1741,

In sure and certain hopes of a joyful resurrection,
Together with her three dear friends,
The Honourable EDWARD FINCH,
Mrs. CATHARINE STANLEY, her sister,
And the Honourable HENRY FINCH,
Late dean of this church.

On the North Side, on a white veined Marble Monument, with a Bust, Arms, Devices, and Trophies or Insignia, inclosed in Iron Rails.

In Memory of

The Honourable HENRY MEDLEY, Esq; vice admiral of the blue,
And commander in chief in the Mediterranean,
Who died at Savanna, Aug. 5, 1747.

He was son to Robert Medley, Esq; by Dorothy, daughter to William Grimston, of Grimston-Garth, Esq. He married Ann, daughter and heiress to Mr. Nathaniel Gooche, merchant in Hull, by Dorothy, sister to Thomas Grimstone, Esq; grandson to the above-named William, and had issue by her one daughter, who died young.

Dr.

* Executed by Mr. FISHER, of York.

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Dr. Dealtry's monument * is a figure of Health in *alto relievo*, with her ancient insignia, bending over an urn, and dropping a chaplet. Underneath are the two following inscriptions :

To the memory of JOHN DEALTRY, M. D.
Whose skill in his profession was only equalled
By the humanity of his practice.
Elizabeth, his afflicted widow, dedicates this monument.
He died March the 25th, 1773,
Aged 65.

Here o'er the tomb where DEALTRY's ashes sleep,
See Health, in emblematic anguish, weep!
She drops her faded wreath ; " No more," she cries,
" Let languid mortals, with beseeching eyes,
" Implore my feeble aid : It fail'd to save
" My own and Nature's guardian from the grave."

In a recess is an elegant pyramidical monument, † with an urn, coat of arms, and various ornaments, which bears the following inscription :

Sacred to the memory of
Sir THOMAS DAVENPORT, Knt.
One of his majesty's serjeants at law,
And representative in parliament for the borough of
Newton in Lancashire ;
Whose integrity, honour, and judgment in his profession,
Raised him in the estimation of all
Who best knew his long-approved merits and abilities.
After having opened the commission of assize,
On Saturday, March the 11th, 1786,
And attended, on the next day, the duties of divine service
In this sacred place,
He was seized with a fever,
Which on the 25th depriv'd his sovereign of a learned and able servant ;
His country of a steady and inflexible supporter,
And all his lamenting connexions
Of a most honoured and highly valued friend.
He was born in January 1734,
The son of Davies Davenport, Esq; of Woodford,
(By Penelope his wife, the daughter of
John Ward, Esq; of Capesthorpe)
In the county of Chester.
His afflicted widow,
(Jane, daughter of Rob. Steel, Esq; of Liverpool)
Caused this monument to be erected.

* Executed by Mr. FISHER, of York.

† By the same sculptor.

In another recess is erected an elegant pyramidical monument*, with an urn, coat of arms, &c. and has this inscription :

To the memory of

Mary Pulleyn, widow of Tho. Pulleyn, of Burley, Esq;

And daughter of Richard Sterne, of Elvington, Esq.

She died the 31st day of July, 1786,

Aged 82 years.

Anne Sterne, daughter to the abovesaid Richard Sterne,

Died the 5th day of April, 1738, aged 31.

Also Richard Sterne, son of the abovenamed Richard Sterne.

He died the 13th of November, 1744, aged 37.

Mary Sterne, daughter of the above Richard Sterne,

Died in her minority.

On the East End is

Mrs. Mary Thornhill's monument, the upper part of which is yellow and red veined marble. On the top is an urn, with other ornaments in white marble, and on the right side of the following inscription is a branch of laurel interwoven with cyprus, and on the left is cyprus and palm branches.

In memory of Mrs. MARY THORNHILL,

Relict of George Thornhill, Esq;

Of Fixby, in this county,

Who died the 6th day of January, in the year 1726-7,

In the 71st year of her age ;

And of her daughter ANNE,

Who died the 11th day of February, in the year 1755,

In the 68th year of her age ;

And of her daughter MARY,

Who died the 25th of September, in the year 1768,

Aged 83 years,

By whose orders in her will this monument is erected,

And who all lie interred in this cathedral.

In this vault lies the body of Mary Turton, daughter of John Paul Freeman, of Ellerton-Abby, in this county, and wife of William Turton, of Soundes-House, in the county of Oxford. She died of the small pox, July 13, 1751, aged 29.

On a blue Marble, on the Floor at the Back of the Altar, near the East Wall, is the following Epitaph.

Hic jacet

Maria

Dan. Turner, M. D. filia,

Et

* Executed likewise by Mr. FISHER, of York.

Et Car. Allanson,
De Bramham Biggin,
Com. Ebor. Armigeri,
Uxor prædilecta.*
Obiit 14 Octobris,
Anno ætatis 39,
Anno Dom. 1762.
Heu virtus! Heu forma!

[Here lies Mary, the daughter of Daniel Turner, M. D. and
dearly-beloved wife of Charles Allanson, of Bramham Biggin, in
the county of York, Esq. She died the 14th of October, aged 39,
in the year of our Lord 1762.

O virtue! O beauty!]

- * So in the original; but it is thought to be a mistake of the sculptor,
and should be *perdilecta*.

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A S H O R T
DESCRIPTION of the CLOSE of YORK,
AND THE
B E D E R N.

THE close of the cathedral church of York, commonly called the Minster-Yard, or Minster-Garth, is situated in the north-east angle of the city, whose walls make one part of its inclosure, and anciently it had its own wall to fence it from the city. The circumference of this district is near three quarters of a mile, beginning from Bootham-Bar along Petergate, and ending again at the same gate, by a large circuit of the city walls. The course of this inclosure was by four pair of large gates, the principal of which, leading to the south entrance of the cathedral, are in Petergate, facing Stonegate; the next are in the same street, facing Lop-Lane; the third are in Goodramgate, facing the Bedern; and the fourth in Uggleforth; but the latter are now taken down, and in their place on one side is fixed a post, and on the opposite side the arms of the see are cut on a stone in the wall, in order to ascertain the extent of the liberty. In former times these gates were shut in every night.

Within the close, besides the parish church of St. Michael le Belfrey, which stands upon the line of its wall, were formerly two more churches; the one called St. Mary ad Valvas, the other St. John del Pyke.

The church of St. Mary ad Valvas, in the Minster-Garth, was anciently a rectory belonging to the jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of York. But in the year 1365, to enlarge the walks about the minster, it was removed and united to the church of St. John del Pyke, and consolidated into one parish with it by the common consent of the chapter.

It is supposed that this church took its name, ad Valvas, from standing somewhere near the great folding doors that were in the old choir-end of the church.

The parish church of St. John Baptist del Pyke, within the close of the minster, was also an ancient rectory belonging to the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York; of which rectory Mr. Torre has given the names, &c. of some few incumbents. Jan. 27, 1585, this church of St. John del Pyke, according to the statute, was united, together with its parish, to the church of the Holy Trinity in Goodramgate, excepting all and singular the

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manſion-houſes within the cloſe of the cathedral church, which, as to their parochial rights, were to remain in the ſame condition as before. This church was valued in the king's books at 4*l.* 10*s.*

The ſite of this now-demoliſhed church is near the gate of the cloſe which leads to Ugglefth. The rectory houſe is in the angle on the other ſide of it, which the late Rev. Mr. Knight, when incumbent of the united pariſhes, nearly rebuilt and beautified at a conſiderable expence.

In this corner of the cloſe is alſo a free ſchool, erected and endowed by archbiſhop Holgate, who ſettled 12*l.* *per ann.* on the ſchoolmaſter, over and above all charges and reprizes, and built an houſe and a ſchool-room in the ſaid cloſe, adjoining to the church of St. John del Pyke. He alſo conſtituted Thomas Swan as the firſt ſchoolmaſter of it; and ordained that the ſaid Thomas Swan, his ſucceſſors, &c. ſhall be a body corporate for ever; and the ſaid maſter, his ſucceſſors, &c. to be called maſter of the free ſchool of Robert Holgate, and by that name to ſue and be ſued, implead and be impleaded, &c. and to have a common ſeal for the affairs and matters of the ſaid ſchool. And further he ordaineth, That the archbiſhops his ſucceſſors ſhall be patrons of the ſaid ſchool for ever; *ſede vacante*, the dean and chapter; if they do not preſent within twenty days; the lord-mayor and aldermen; and if they do not preſent in the ſame time, the patronage is left to the archdeacon of York, and twelve of the moſt ſubſtantial houſe-keepers in the pariſh, to preſent as they pleaſe. The reſt of the articles run upon the good behaviour of the maſter, uſher, and ſcholars.

We find by our records that the treaſurer of the church had one meſſuage within the cloſe of the cathedral, which he continued poſſeſſed of till that office was diſſolvèd. The ſite of this houſe is very large, and, coming to the crown, the ſame was granted out again, but to whom, or when, we cannot learn. It was rebuilt in the manner it ſtands in at preſent, about 74 years ago, by Robert Squire, Eſq; and is now in the poſſeſſion of Francis Topham, L. L. D. Henry Willoughby, Eſq; and Bacon Morritt, Eſq.

In a lane within the cloſe, antiently called Vicar's Lane, but now Little Alice-Lane, from ſome diminutive old woman, as we are told, who many years ago kept an inn or ale-houſe in it, is the ſite of a college, formerly called St. William's college.

It appears by records that king Henry VI. granted his letters patent for erecting a college to the honour of St. William, archbiſhop of York, in the cloſe of York, for the parſons and chantry prieſts of the cathedral to reſide in; whereas before they lived promiſcuouſly in houſes of laymen and women, contrary to the honour and decency of the ſaid church, as the patent expreſſes,

and

and their spiritual orders, &c. It does not appear that this grant was put in execution, probably the civil wars prevented it; but king Edward IV. in the first year of his reign, granted other letters patent, of the same tenor, to George Nevill, then bishop of Exeter, and to his brother Richard Nevill, then earl of Warwick, and their heirs, to found and sustain this college, without reciting any thing of the former grant, and to have the nomination of the provost of it for ever. The patent is very large and full, and contains all the rules and statutes to be observed by the members of it. Dated at York, May 11, in the first year of his reign.

In Mr. Dodsworth's Collections, v. 129, f. 140, are some extracts of the statutes belonging to this college; there were 23 chantry priests or petty canons in it, over whom presided a provost. They had lands and tenements in common amongst them, towards their maintenance, reparations, &c. over and above the endowments of their several chantries, to the yearly value, as it was certified, of 12*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* At the dissolution the house and site of this college, great part of which is yet standing, being a small quadrangle, was sold to one Michael Stanhope, from whom, as supposed, it came to the ancient family of Jenkins, in this county. Sir Henry Jenkins, Knt. possessed it in the time of king Charles I. for whilst that unfortunate prince staid at York, the king's printing press was erected in this house, which is now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Bingley.

In the book of Doomesday one of the divisions of the city is termed Schyra Archiepiscopi, the shire of the archbishop, and is said to have contained, in the days of Edward the Confessor, 211 inhabited houses; but at the time of taking that survey there were only 100 dwelling-houses, great and small, besides the archbishop's palace and the houses of the canons. If this shire, or district, meant only the close of the cathedral, it is plain there were more houses in it before the conquest than there are now, or indeed could well stand in the compass. But we take this to have been an account of all the houses the church was then possessed of in the city, as well as the close. Old Bail was formerly the property of the archbishop, and under his immediate jurisdiction. It is supposed that, of old, none but the principal dignitaries of the church, canons and other ecclesiastics belonging to it, had houses within the close; and, except the treasurer's and St. William's college, already described, all houses whatsoever are held by lease from the church within this district. There are also the sites of several prebendal houses which were without the pale; as in Stonegate, Petergate, particularly Massam-House there, which prebend was constantly annexed to the treasureship, and so fell together, and in Lop-Lane, all which are specified at length in Mr.

Torre's manuscript. We shall only observe, that there is not one house either within or without the close, at present, that is inhabited by any dignitary or prebendary to whom it of right belongs, except the deanery.

The palace in the Minster-Yard, belonging to the archbishops of York, has long been leased out from the church; and that house, in which the primate of England used of old to inhabit, and keep up the greatest hospitality, has been for many years converted into a dancing-school at one end, and the other was formerly made a play-house of. Some other of its ancient apartments were honoured with a weekly assembly of gentlemen and ladies, until those admired rooms in Blake-street were erected for that purpose.

The deanery, as before observed, is the only house within the close inhabited by its proper owner in right of the church to which it belongs. It is a spacious and convenient old building, with large gardens beyond it, and has a gate of its own leading into Petergate, which is always upon the line of the walls of the close, besides that in the Minster-yard, which is the principal entrance.

The archbishop's register and prerogative office is kept in an old stone building at the east end of Belfrey's church. In it is a noble repository of the archiepiscopal registers, beginning from an older date than perhaps any other ecclesiastical registers in the kingdom. Those in the archives at Lambeth, belonging to the see of Canterbury, go no higher than archbishop Raymer, about the year 1307; whereas these begin with the rolls of Walter Grey, who entered upon his dignity *anno* 1216, near 100 years before them. In the former may be found a vast fund of ecclesiastical and other history, which it is hoped some able hand will, one time or other, sift from them and preserve. The dean and chapter's registry office is also kept here, or in the cathedral, in which are all the archives now in being, particularly belonging to the church; amongst which is the *registrum magnum album* the oldest record the church can now boast of.

The area the church stands in is much too strait for its circumference; for were it set off only in the same manner that St. Paul's is, it would have a much grander appearance. And yet this thought has been little regarded by the lessors of the ground within the close, who have choaked up the only grand entrance to the church by a row of houses and shops on each side of it. Nay, the avarice of some went still much further, when they leased out the ground on each side the steps to the south entrance to build on; which houses were standing until dean Gale let the leases run out, when those great nuisances to the church were pulled down.

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The Bedern, or college of vicars choral belonging to the cathedral, is in Goodramgate, and extends itself with the gardens, &c. to Oldwork and St. Andrewgate. Concerning the etymology of the word Bedern, there have been various conjectures. Constantine the Great was said to be born in *Peterna civitatis Eboraci*; from which some historians, and particularly archbishop Uther, have supposed that the regal palace which stood here was called anciently Pertenna, now, corruptly, Bedherna. A very easy mistake, saith the primate, if we consider that the Britons usually pronounced P for B, and T like D. Tradition amongst us has spun the etymology of the word Bedern somewhat finer, and would have it come from Baderan, which word is said to bear some allusion to the baths or bathing places of the imperial palace; to bade and to bathe being at present synonymous in our common north country dialect. Besides, the same authority assures us that some tessellated pavements were anciently discovered in digging in this very place, which probably were the floors of the baths aforesaid.

But we need look no further back than our Saxon ancestors for the etymology of this word, which is plainly deduced from the Anglo-Saxon *Beade, Oratio*, and that from the *Macro-Gothic* verb *Bedian, precari, rogare*. Hern, or Herm, is a cell or hermitage, as Pothern, Withern; so that it signifies no more than a cloister built and set apart for a number of religious to dwell in. Besides, there are places so called near the cathedral churches of Ripon and Beverley, which must have served for the same purpose as ours, and can have no allusion to a Roman etymology.

For many ages last past this place has been assigned for the habitation of the vicars choral, of old probably called Beadsmen, which were formerly 36, according to the number of the prebendal stalls in the cathedral. Their duty was, besides attending the daily office in the choir, to perform the offices of the dead, at certain hours day and night, in the several chapels and oratories erected for that purpose. Each canon was to have his own peculiar vicar, in priest's orders, to attend and officiate for him; and the said canon, after he had received the profits of his prebend, was to pay his vicar 40s. *per annum*, at the two usual terms of the year. When a canon died his vicar was to have his choral habit, according to ancient custom.

In the year 1275, 4 Edward I. it was found by inquisition then taken, that the Bedern was given to God, St. Peter, and the vicars serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, by one William de Lanum, canon of the church; but the major part thereof was of the common of the land of Ulphus, with another certain part of the fee of the archbishop, and by him eleemosynated to them.

Archbishop

Archbishop Walter Grey, with the consent of the dean and chapter, first ordained the college of vicars choral, in the year 1252. Afterwards king Henry III. confirmed the ordinances by his royal charter, bearing date 15 Id. Oct. A. D. 1269. Both these evidences are still preserved amongst their own records. By them it appears that these 36 vicars and their successors shall be thenceforth named *The College of the Vicars of every of the Canons, by the Dean and Chapter of York placed and congregated in a certain place called le Bedern, &c.* One of the body is appointed Custos by the rest; which said Custos is to preside over them, and, together with the other vicars, shall have a common seal, and retain to themselves all their lands, rents, and possessions to be held of the king in free burgage.

According to the ancient oath of the vicars they were obliged to continue in commons, and live with the rest of their brethren at meat and drink in their common hall. That they do their utmost endeavour to get by heart, within the first year, the psalms and all other things which are in the church, to be sung without book. That they do diligently keep and observe the statutes of the church, and do nothing fraudulently that the church may be deprived of its due obedience.

The ancient statute-book of this college is yet in being, wherein are many ordinances and regulations in regard to their busiars, stewards, hours of dining and supping, quantity of drink allowed at meals, &c. And in the year 1353 the chapter of York made this ordination, viz. That no vicar choral from thenceforth shall keep any woman to serve him within the Bedern; and the sub-chantor do acquaint the vicars that they warn all their women servants to depart their service, on the penalty of twenty shillings payable to the fabric of the church for every one not observing this ordinance.

We find that in the second year of the reign of king Edward VI. this whole college and site of the Bedern was actually sold to one Thomas Goulding and others for the sum of 1924*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* But, upon the earnest solicitations of the dean and chapter to the king and council, this bargain was some time after disannulled; for in the sixth of Edward VI. it was ordained and decreed by the chancellor and surveyor-general of the court of augmentations, by and with the advice of the king's judges, that the dean and chapter of York, for themselves and for the sub-chantor and vicars choral, shall from thenceforth have and enjoy the said house called the Bedern, and all the possessions belonging to it; except the chantries and obits to them anciently assured, without any interruption or molestation of the said court, &c. so it was adjudged that this their college was appendant to the cathedral church, and not within the statute of dissolved free colleges, chantries, &c.

By

By escaping that blow the Bedern is still in the possession of the vicars choral. But the chantries and obits being dissolved, their chiefest support, the number of them is strangely lessened, and from thirty-six they are now reduced to five, of which number the subchanter, or Succentor Vicariorum, is one. The Bedern is usually their habitation still, but they are not at present confined to it, but may let their houses and live elsewhere in the city. In Mr. Torre's time the old collegiate-hall, where the vicars usually dined in common, was standing, but is now pulled down.

The chapel in the Bedern was founded in 1348, by Thomas de Otteley and William de Cotingham, and was consecrated the same year, by order of William de la Zouch, then archbishop, by Hugh, intitled archbishop of Damestten, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Katharine. It still remains in good repair, and its painted glass windows are pretty entire. Divine service is sometimes said in it, and christenings performed, for which purpose there is on the left hand of the door an old font. There is likewise a holy water-pot, and a handsome marble altar-table. Here was also a chantry of five marks *per annum*.

The revenues of the vicars choral are very much impaired, and would not be sufficient to maintain the small number of them at present, did not the dean and chapter assist in bestowing upon them some of their parochial churches in York. And early in the reformation several tenements were also bestowed upon them by the dean and chapter, in consideration of their poverty, as the charter expresses it, which bears date in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. Besides their houses in the Bedern, and some other houses in the city, with their peculiar parish church of St. Sampson's, we find that king Richard II. notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, granted licence to the Custos of this college, &c. for ever, to enjoy the advowson of the parish church of Cotingham*. Sir Henry le Vavasour, *anno* 1332, bestowed upon them the church of Fryston, which was then appropriated to their college. They were possessed also of the churches of Huntington *juxta* Ebor. and of Nether Wallop in Hampshire; the rectory of which last was leased out to queen Elizabeth, by the then subchanter and vicars, in the twenty-fifth year of her reign. These possessions, besides 40 *s. per annum* paid to them by each prebendary, as settled by act of chapter in 1563; and 5*l.* sterling of every canon residentiary at his first entrance into his office; and the yearly sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid them by each residentiary for their

* There are several confirmations, by different kings, of divers grants made to the vicars choral of York, in the tower of London, which are too many to give in particular. Torre, p. 1231.

their disclaiming the right they had to his table, as provided by the new statute of residency granted by Henry VIII. are all that we can find belonging to this community. The valuation of the vicars choral in the king's books are, first-fruits 136*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

We shall now add a catalogue of the archbishops of York, with their cotemporary popes and kings, and a list of the deans, sub-deans, chancellors, treasurers, and succentors of the church of York.

A CATALOGUE

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VOL.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF YORK.

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A CATALOGUE of ARCHBISHOPS, &c.

<i>Bishops or Popes of Rome.</i>	<i>Anno Dom.</i>	<i>Archbishops of York.</i>	<i>Kings of Northum- berland, &c.</i>	<i>Anno Reg.</i>
Honorius I.	625	1 Paulinus	Edwin —	9
Vitalianus	663	2 Cedda	Ofwyn —	
	666	3 St. Wilfrid		
Donus	677	4 Bosa	Egfrid —	9
Agatho	692	5 St. John of Beverley		
Gregory II.	721	6 Wilfred II.	Ofric II. —	2
Gregory III.	736	7 Egbert	Ceolwulph —	5
<i>Sede vacante.</i>	767	8 Caena, or Albert	Ethelwald —	
Adrian I.	780	9 Eanbald I.	Edelrid —	2
Leo III.	797	10 Eanbald II.	Alred —	
	812	11 Wulfius		
Gregory IV.	832	12 Wymundas	<i>Kings of England</i>	
Leo IV.	854	13 Wilferus		
Benedict IV.	900	14 Adebald	Edward, <i>sen.</i>	1
John XI.	921	15 Lodeward	Edward, <i>sen.</i>	21
Stephen VII.	930	16 Wulfstan I.	Eadmund	
Agapetus II.	955	17 Ofkitel	Edred	9
John XIV.	971	18 Athelwold	Edgar	12
	971	19 St. Ofwald		
John XVI.	992	20 Adulph	Ethelrid	16
Silvester II.	1003	21 Wulfstan II.		25
Benedict VIII.	1023	22 Alfric Puttoc	Canute	7
Leo IX.	1051	23 Kenfius	Edw. the Confess.	9
Nicholas II.	1060	24 Aldred		20
Alexander II.	1070	25 Thomas I.	Will. the Conq.	5
Paschal II.	1100	26 Gerald	Henry I.	1
	1107	27 Thomas II.		10
	1114	28 Thurstan		15
Innocent II.	1140	29 Henry Murdac	Stephen	5
Anastasius IV.	1153	30 St. William		18
	1154	31 Roger	Henry II.	1
Celestine III.	1190	32 Geofry Plantagenet	Richard I.	1
Innocent III.	1216	33 Walter de Grey	John	18
Alexander IV.	1256	34 Sewal	Henry III.	41
	1258	35 Godfrey de Ludham		43
Clement IV.	1265	36 Walter Giffard		51
Nicholas III.	1279	37 William Wickwane	Edward I.	7
Honorius IV.	1285	38 John le Romane		13
Boniface VIII.	1298	39 Henry de Newarke		26
	1299	40 Tho. Corbridge		27
Clement V.	1305	41 Will. de Grenefeld		34
John XXIII.	1315	42 Will. de Melton	Edward II.	11
Benedict XII.	1340	43 Will. de la Zouch	Edward III.	16
Innocent VI.	1352	44 John Thoresby		28

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<i>Bishops or Popes of Rome.</i>	<i>Anno Dom.</i>	<i>Archbishops of York.</i>	<i>Kings of England.</i>	<i>Anno Reg.</i>
Gregory XI.	1374	45 Alexan. de Nevill		48
Urban VI.	1388	46 Thomas Arundel	Richard II.	12
Boniface IX.	1396	47 Robert Waldby		20
	1398	48 Richard le Scrope		22
Innocent VII.	1406	49 Henry Bowet	Henry IV.	9
Martyn V.	1426	50 John Kempe	Henry VI.	4
Nicholas V.	1452	51 William Bothe		31
Paul II.	1464	52 George Nevile	Edward IV.	3
Sixtus IV.	1476	53 Laurence Bothe		16
	1480	54 Tho. de Rotheram		20
Alexander VI.	1501	55 Thomas Savage	Henry VII.	16
Julius II.	1508	56 Christ. Baynbridge		24
Leo X.	1514	57 Thomas Wolsey	Henry VIII.	6
Clement VII.	1531	58 Edward Lee		23
Paul III.	1544	59 Robert Holgate		36
Paul IV.	1555	60 Nicholas Heath	Phillip and Mary	1&2
<i>The Pope's au-</i>	1561	61 Thomas Young	Elizabeth	2
<i>thority ceases in</i>	1570	62 Edmund Grindale		12
<i>England.</i>	1576	63 Edwyn Sandys		18
	1588	64 John Piers		30
	1594	65 Matthew Hutton		36
	1606	66 Tobias Matthew	James I.	3
	1628	67 George Mountaine	Charles I.	3
	1629	68 Samuel Harfaet		4
	1631	69 Richard Neile		6
	1641	70 John Williams		16
	1660	71 Acceptus Frewen	Charles II.	12
	1664	72 Richard Sterne		16
	1683	73 John Dolben		35
	1688	74 Thomas Lamplugh	James II.	4
	1691	75 John Sharp	William III.	3
	1713	76 Sir Will. Dawes, Bt.	Ann	12
	1724	77 Lanc Blackburne	George I.	10
	1742	78 Tho. Herring	George II.	16
	1747	79 Matthew Hutton	George II.	21
	1757	80 John Gilbert	George II.	31
	1761	81 Robert Drummond	George III.	1
	1777	82 William Markham	George III.	16

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF YORK.

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A CATALOGUE of the DEANS of YORK.*

<i>Year of creation</i>	DEANS.	VACATIONS.
	Mr. Hugo	
	Will. de Sancta Barbara	For the bishoprick of Durham
1142	Rob. de Gant	By death
11. .	Rob. de Botevillin	
1186	Hubert Walker, Cl.	For the bishoprick of Sarum
1189	Henry Marshall	For the bishoprick of Exeter
1191	Mr. Simon de Apulia	For the bishoprick of Exeter
1206	Mr. Hamo	
12. .	Roger de Insula	
12. .	Galf. de Norwico	
12. .	Fulco Bassët	For the bishoprick of London
1244	Mr. Willihelmus	
124. .	Walter de Kyrkham	
12. .	Sewall de Bovile	For the abprick. of York
1256	Godfrey de Ludham	For the same
1258	Roger de Holdernefs	
1264	Will. de Langton	By death
1279	Rob. de Scarleburg	By death
1290	Hen. de Newark	For the abprick. of York
1298	Will. de Hamelton	
1309	Reginald de Gothe, Car.	By death
1310	Will. de Pykering	By death
1312	Rob. de Pykering	By death
1332	Will. de Colby	By death
1333	Will. de la Zouch	For the abprick. of York
1347	Paül. de Welton	
	Dom. Tailerand, Ep. Alban	By death
1366	Dom. Joh. Anglicus, Car.	Deprived
1381	Dom. Adam, Car.	Deprived
1385	Mr. Ed. de Strafford, LL.D.	
	Roger Walden	For the abprick of Canterbury
1392	Rich. Clyfford, L.B.	For the bprick. of Worcester
1401	Thomas Langley, Presb.	For the bprick. of Durham
1407	John Prophete	By death
1416	Tho. Polton, L. B.	
1421	Will. Grey, L. D.	For the bishoprick of London
1426	Rob. Gilbert, S. T. P.	Z z z Year

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<i>thority ceases in</i>	1570	62 Edmund Grindale		12
<i>England.</i>	1576	63 Edwyn Sandys		18
	1588	64 John Piers		30
	1594	65 Matthew Hutton		36
	1606	66 Tobias Matthew	James I.	3
	1628	67 George Mountaine	Charles I.	3
	1629	68 Samuel Harfnet		4
	1631	69 Richard Neile		6
	1641	70 John Williams		16
	1660	71 Acceptus Frewen	Charles II.	12
	1664	72 Richard Sterne		16
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	1724	77 Lanc. Blackburne	George I.	10
	1742	78 Tho. Herring	George II.	16
	1747	79 Matthew Hutton	George II.	21
	1757	80 John Gilbert	George II.	31
	1761	81 Robert Drummond	George III.	1
	1777	82 William Markham	George III.	16

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CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF YORK.

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1206	Mr. Hamo	
12. .	Roger de Insula	
12. .	Galf. de Norwico	
12. .	Fulco Bassiet	For the bishoprick of London
1244	Mr. Wilhelmus	
124. .	Walter de Kyckham	
12. .	Sewall de Bovile	For the abprick. of York
1256	Godfrey de Ludham	For the same
1258	Roger de Holdernefs	
1264	Will. de Langton	By death
1279	Rob. de Scardeburg	By death
1290	Hen. de Newark	For the abprick. of York
1298	Will. de Hamelton	
1309	Reginald de Gothe, Car.	By death
1310	Will. de Pykering	By death
1312	Rob. de Pykering	By death
1332	Will. de Colby	By death
1333	Will. de la Zouch	For the abprick. of York
1347	Phil. de Welton	
	Dom. Tailerand, Ep. Alban	By death
1366	Dom. Joh. Anglicus, Car.	Deprived
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<i>Year of creation</i>	D E A N S.	V A C A T I O N S.
1437	Will. Felter, Dec. Dr.	
1454	Rich. Andrews, LL. D.	By death
1477	Rob. Bothe, LL. D.	By death
1488	Chris. Urstwyke, Dec. Dr.	Resigned
1494	Will. Sheffield, Dec. Dr.	By death
1496	Geffry Blythe, S. T. B.	For the bprick. of Coventry
1503	Christ. Baynbrigge, LL. D.	For the abprick. of York
1507	James Harrington, Presb.	By death
1512	Thomas Welfey, S. T. D.	For the bishoprick of Lincoln
1514	John Younge, Leg. D.	By death
1516	Brian Higden, Leg. D.	By death
1539	Rich. Layton, Leg. D.	By death
1544	Nich. Wotton, L. D.	By death
1567	Matth. Hutton, S. T. P.	For the bishoprick of Durham
1589	John Thornburgh, S. T. P.	For the bprick. of Worcester
1617	George Meriton, S. T. P.	By death
1624	John Scott, S. T. P.	
1660	Rich. March	By death
1663	Will. Sancroft, S. T. P.	Resigned
1664	Rob. Hitch. S. T. P.	By death
1676	Tobias Wickham, S. T. P.	By death
	Thomas Gale, S. T. P.	By death
1602	Henry Finch, M. A.	By death
1728	Rich. Osbaldeston, S. T. P.	For the bishoprick of Carlisle
1747	John Fountayne, D. D.	

S U B - D E A N S.

<i>Anno</i>		<i>Anno</i>	
1229	Johannes Romanus	1392	Johannes de Enotts
	Sym. de Sto Egidio	1393	Andrew Bondeby
12..	Roger Pepyn	1409	Johannes Maparley
1266	Gilb. de Sarum	1429	Ric. Arnall
1281	Tho. de Wakefield	1441	Nic. Clerke
1290	Will. de Blyda	1441	Will. Spencer
1310	Petrus de Insula	1441	Johannes Bete
1311	Pond. de Sabello	1478	Henry Gillowe
1327	Ursinus de Urbe	1483	Will. Constable
1327	Will. de la Mare	1484	Tho. Perefson
1328	Walterus de Burton	1490	Edward Crisacre
1349	Will. de Retford	1504	Ric. Rawlyns
1372	Tho. de Brandon	1507	Tho. Knowles
1381	Johan. de Waltham	1529	Will. Clifton
1384	Will. de Monketon	1548	Rob. Babthorpe
1384	Roger de Bacon	1570	Edm. Bunny
1385	Will. de Holym	1579	Hen. Wright
1386	Rad. de Seiby	1606	Andr. Bynge

Anno

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF YORK.

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Anno

1660 Anthony Elcock
1670 Robert Field
1680 George Tully
1695 William Pearfon

Anno

1715 Charles Blake
1730 Thomas Hayter
1750 John Wilcox
1762 John Skynner

CHANCELLORS of the Church.

Symon de Apulia
12. . John de St. Laurence
12. . Rich. de Cornwall
124. John Blund
1270 William Wickwane
1279 Thomas Corbett
1290 Symon
1290 Thom. de Wakefield
1297 Rob. de Riplingham
1332 Will. de Alburwyk
1349 Sym. de Bekyngham
1369 Tho. de Farnelave
1379 John de Shirburne
1410 John de Rykynhale
1426 John Eitcourt
1427 John Kexby
1451 William de Morton
1452 Thomas Gascoigne

1466 Tho. Chandler
1490 Will. Langton
1495 Will. de Melton
1528 Henry Trafford
1537 Galfr. Downes
1561 Richard Barnes
1571 Will. Palmer
1605 Will. Goodwin
1616 Phineas Hodgson
1660 Tho. Clutterbuck
1660 Christ. Stones
1687 John Covel
1722 Dan. Waterland
1741 Samuel Baker
1749 Francis Wanley
1750 Hugh Thomas
1780 Peirson Lloyd
1781 George Jubb

TREASURERS of YORK:

11. . Radulphus
11. . William Fitzherbert
1141 Hugh Pudsey, vel Pilla-
venfis
John
1186 Bucardus de Pudeaco
1196 Eustachius
12. . Hamo
12. . William
1239 William de Rutherford
1241 Robert Haget
125. John Mancel
126. Henry
126. John Romanus
1265 Edmund Mortimer
127. Nicholas de Well
127. Bego Fairfax, vel de Clare
1281 John de Columpna
1297 Theobald de Barr
1303 Francis de Millan

1306 Walter de Bedewynd
1328 William de la Mare
1329 Walter de Yarwell
1330 William de la Mare
1335 Francis de Filius Urff
1352 John de Wynewycks
1360 Henry de Barton
1360 John de Branktree
1374 John de Clyfford
1375 Rob. Cardinalis
1380 John de Clyfford
1393 John de Newton
1414 Richard Pyttes
1415 John de Nottyngham
1418 Thomas Haxey
1425 Robert Gilbert
1426 Robert Woveden
1432 John Berynyngham
1457 John Boothe
1459 John Pakengam

Anno

364 AN HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE

Anno

1477 Thomas Portington
1485 William Sheffield
1494 Hugh Trotter
1503 Martyn Collyns

Anno

1509 Robert Langton
1514 Lancelot Collynson
1538 William Clyffe *

PRECENTORS of YORK.

Gilbert	1410 John Burrel
11. . Will de Augo	1410 Bryan Fairfax
118. Hamo	1436 John Selow
12. . Reginald Arundel	1439 Robert Dobbes
12. . Galfred de Norwich	1447 John Castell
123. Walter	1456 John Guisburgh
124. Simon de Evesham	1460 William de Eure
William de Passemere	1483 William de Beverley
125. Robert de Winton	1493 Hugh Trotter
Hugh de Cantelupe	1494 John Hert
126. John Romanus	1495 William Langton
1283 William de Corneys	1496 Martyn Collyns
1289 Peter de Rofs	1503 John Perrotte
1312 Thomas Cobham	1519 Thomas Linacre
1317 Robert de Valoignes	1519 Richard Wyatt
1320 Thomas de Berton	1522 William Holgill
1321 Will. de Alburwyke	1534 William Clyffe
1332 Robert de Nassington	1538 Edward Kellett
1335 Robert de Patrington, alias	1539 Nicholas Everard
Thurgatts	1545 John Rokeby
1349 Simon de Bekynham	1674 John Gibſon, Knt.
1351 Hugo de Wymondeſwold	1613 Henry Banks
1364 Nicholas de Cave	1615 John Brook
1364 Adam de Ebor	1616 John Favour
1370 Henry de Barton	1623 Henry Hooke
1371 Hugo de Wymondeſwold	1624 Rich. Palmer
1379 Roger de Ripon	1631 George Stanhope
1379 William de Kexby	1660 Toby Wickham

Anno

* May 16, 1547, the laſt-named William Clyffe reſigned this dignity to king Edward VI. with all its demefnes, manors, rights, members, and appurtenances, with the advowſons of all its churches, vicarages, chapelries, &c. a caption whereof was taken and recognized the 1ſt of June following, by the ſaid Dr. Clyffe, before Sir Edward North, chancellor, afterwards ratified by archbiſhop Holgate, and laſtly confirmed by Dr. Wotton, dean, and the chapter of York, July 8, 1547.

With the office of treaſurer naturally fell that of ſub-treaſurer, whoſe duty it was to provide ſacrifics and other officers to do the ſervile offices of the church, as cleaning it, opening the doors, ringing the bells, blowing the organ, &c. for which the treaſurer uſually paid him a ſalary of 50 marks.—Both theſe offices became extinct in this church very early, and the reaſon given for diſſolving them was undoubtedly a ſufficient one.

Abreſto omni theſauri, deſit theſaurarii munus.

[Being plundered of all its treaſure, it had no further need of a treaſurer.]

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF YORK.

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Anno

1660 Thomas Harwood
1661 Robert Soresby
1683 Thomas Comber
1691 James Fall

Anno

1711 John Richardson
1735 Jaques Sterne
1759 Thomas Newton
1762 William Mafon

S U C C E N T O R S of the Canons.

12.. Will de Langeton
Petrus —————
12.. Alexander
12.. Tho. de Monkegate
1298 Roger de Mar
1313 Edm. de Brun
1322 Tho. de Stayngrave
1332 Ric. Wetherby
1338 Robert Sprotteley
1339 Nic. de Etton
1345 Hugo de Walton
1352 Johan. de Gylburne
1361 Robert Marreys
1366 Tho. de Bowthom
1375 Roger de Pykering
1377 Johannes de Sutton
1385 Johannes Herle
1420 Thomas Wyatt
1429 Ric. Morton
1436 Edw. Broghton
1472 Tho. Forlett
1480 William Rowkshaw

1486 Ric. de Greystock
1496 Will. Cooke
1522 Will. Clyfton
1529 Robert Nooke
1529 Ric. Wade
1546 Roger Marshall
1560 Johannes Welles
156. Johannes Bateman
1571 Anthony Forde
1578 Ric. Perne
1599 Zach. Steward
1600 Johannes Coulton
1620 Tho. Keye
1660 Anthony Elcock
1660 Tobias Swindon
1661 George Parish
1689 Thomas Sandys
1718 Samuel Brearey
1735 Matt. Hutton
1743 Charles Cowper
1774 Anthony Fountayne Eyre

S U C C E N T O R S of the Vicars Choral.

1252 Alanus Salvator
1269 Ric. Ulfkelf
128. Sym. de Botelesford
13.. Johannes de Burton
1340 Johannes de Clyff
1342 Robert Swetmouth
1349 Elias de Walkyngton
1385 Tho. de Bretteby
1388 Johannes de Bautre
1397 Nic. de Holm
1409 Robert Feriby
— John Hiklyng
1419 Ric. Ulfkelf
1421 Peter Moreby
1422 John Hyckling
1432 Ric. Kirkeby

1446 Will. Welwyk
1447 Johan. Gaynesburgh
1449 Johannes Welthorp
1452 Johannes Cook
1455 Johannes More
1464 Will. Holbeck
1466 Will. Haton
1472 Will. Holbeck
1483 Will. Burdcliver
1489 Johan. Fitznerbert
1490 Tho. Jackson
1501 Johannes Symphon
1507 Laur. Herrison
1508 Roger Brumpton
1510 Johannes Howe
1510 Christopher Seele

Anno

Anno

1520 Tho. Merfer
1536 John Chawmer
1543 Dyonif. Hekylton
1553 John Kaye
1567 Jac. Croftwayte
1553 Robert Burland
1580 Anthony Iveson
1583 John Hunter
— John Richardson
1609 Thomas Carney

Anno

1628 Will. Smyth
1661 Henry Mace
1679 Anthony Wright
1682 George Halley
1722 William Knight
1739 John Fuller
1747 Richard Warneford
1755 William Foster
1768 Joseph Bridges
1784 Dudley Rocket

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